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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

A. D. 1858.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.

GOVERNOR OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

DELIVERED JANUARY 15, 1858.

MADISON.

ATWOOD AND RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS.

1858.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly :

I am required to lay before you, so far as possible, the condition of the State, and to make to you such suggestions as are deemed important for your consideration.

FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of State, containing the estimates of expenses and revenues for the current year, will be laid before you immediately. Your attention will be attracted by the large amount estimated for the expenditures of the year. The large sum named under the heads of "Sundry Expenses Unknown," and "Due Individuals," makes an aggregate of over \$130,000, and constituting, whatever be the actual amount when liquidated, what may be called a floating debt, is such as to require the attention of the Legislature to devise means by which the incurring of a debt so large in dimensions, and so uncertain and indefinite in its character, should be prevented. The amounts for which the State has become liable from sources of expenditure which the auditing officer has been unable to estimate for with any degree of exactness, have always borne a large proportion to the sum total of the expenses of the year, and hence there has in almost every year been reported a deficiency in the income to meet the disbursements, and, this, too, although some of the officers have estimated very large sums to cover these inevitable but indefinite expenses. The following table shows the estimated and actual expenses of each year from and including 1849, and will show as well the ratio of increase of the expenditures of the State, as the very wide difference in most cases between the estimates and the results.

Estimated by T. McHugh, Secretary of State, for ex-

penses of 1849	\$46,980 00
Estimated revenues of same year,	60,695 00

Estimated balance in Treasury,	\$13,715 00
Reported by T. McHugh, as expenses of 1849,	78,085 73
Reported revenues of 1849,	58,059 94

Actual deficit,	\$20,025 79
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Estimated by T. McHugh, for expenses of 1850,	48,925 00
Add deficit of 1849,	20,025 79

Total estimated expenses of 1850,	\$68,950 79
Estimated revenues of 1850,	108,754 19

Estimated balance in Treasury,	\$39,803 40
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Reported by Wm. A. Barstow, (Sec'y of State) for ex- penses of 1850,	62,746 20
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Reported revenues of 1850,	94,200 31
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Estimated arrearages of 1850 to be provided for,	14,567 61
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Add reported expenses as above,	62,746 20
---	-----------

Charged and reported for 1850,	\$77,303 81
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Estimated expenses of 1851, by Wm. A. Barstow,	65,266 08
--	-----------

Add deficit as above,	14,567 61
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Total	\$80,193 69
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Estimated revenues for 1851,	98,215 00
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Estimated balance in Treasury,	\$18,021 31
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Reported expenses for 1851, by Wm. A. Barstow,	101,885 98
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" receipts of 1851,	75,990 27
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Actual deficit,	\$24,895 71
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Estimated expenses for 1852, by Wm. A. Barstow, (in- cluding about \$38,000 of unpaid salaries, and in- debtedness, for which no appropriation had been made)	109,283 29
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Estimated resources for 1852,	109,550 60
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Estimated deficit,	266 31
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Reported receipts of 1852, by C. D. Robinson, Sec'y of State,	135,155 52
Reported expenses of 1852,	136,096 23
Reported excess of payments,	940 71
Estimated expenses of 1853, by C. D. Robinson,	99,275 04
" revenues " " " " " " "	118,557 65
Estimated balance in Treasury,	19,292 61
Reported receipts of 1853, by C. D. Robinson,	152,296 44
" expenses, " " " " " " "	160,407,14
Reported excess of payments,	8,110 70
Estimated expenses of 1854, by C. D. Robinson,	157,210 70
" revenues, " " " " " " "	167,147 74
Estimated balance in Treasury,	9,807 94
Reported receipts of 1854, by A. T. Gray, Sec'y of State,	191,299 46
Reported expenses of 1854,	222,154 12
Excess of payments,	30,854 66
Estimated expenses of 1855, (A. T. Gray,) " revenues " " " " " "	253,059 52
	288,826 91
Estimated balance in Treasury,	35,767 39
Reported expenses of 1855, (A. T. Gray,) " revenues " " " " " "	273,067 72
	259,420 84
Excess of payments,	13,646 88
Estimated expenses of 1856, (A. T. Gray,) " revenues " " " " " "	274,044 50
	412,476 54
Estimated balance in Treasury,	138,432 04
The estimated expenses included about \$126,000 of debts due from the State, and the deficit above stated for 1855.)	
Reported expenses of 1856, by D. W. Jones, Sec'y of State,	395,355 87
(This includes \$32,258 54, the deficit of Treasurer Janssen,)	
Reported receipts of 1856,	388,363 84

Excess of payments,	7,002 28
Estimated expenses of 1857, (D. W. Jones)	345,316 01
(Including the amount overpaid, and \$62,000 "due individuals.")	
Estimated revenues,	439,797 93
balance in Treasury,	94,481 92
Reported expenses of 1857. (9 mos.) (including over-payment balanced,)	384,690 66
Reported receipts of 1857, (9 mos.)	389,834 24
Balance in Treasury,	5,148,48

These transactions are for 9 months, the beginning of the fiscal year having been changed to Oct. 1st. By using the quarterly Treasury Report of January 2d 1858, we make up the transactions for the full year 1857, as follows:

Reported expenses for 1857	\$442,756.00
" receipts " "	432,793,77
Excess of payments	\$9,962,33
Estimated expenses of 1858 (D. W. Jones)	\$525,824,25
" revenue " "	455,478,59
Estimated deficit	\$70,345.66

For the purpose of exhibiting the gradual increase of the expenditures of the State from year to year, the following table is prepared from the above:

Year.	Expenditures,	Decrease.	Increase
1849	\$78,085 73		
1850	77,313 81	\$771 92	
1851	101,885 98		\$24,572 17
1852	136,096 23		34,210 25
1853	160,407 14		24,310 91
1854	222,154 12		61,746 98
1855	273,067 72		50,913 60
1856	395,355 87		122,288 15
1857	442,756 10		47,400 23

In the expenditures of 1856 is included the balance found to be due to the State by Ex-Treasurer JANSSEN, \$32,258 84.

In the expenditures of 1857 are included sundry amounts to two of the benevolent institutions of the State, and for the enlargement of the State Capitol, amounting to about \$80,000, which as, according to the law of last session, completing the edifices for those Institutions and carrying the expenses of the State in the construction of the new capitol through the current financial year, were extraordinary in their nature, and relieve the Treasury from estimates to any large amount for those purposes.

With these explanations, it will be seen that the increase in the current expenditures of the State for the year past has been but small.

The Secretary of State, in his estimates of the expenditures and revenues of the current year, presents a gloomy prospect for the tax-payers of the State, especially in a time of great financial distress. That officer estimates a deficit at the end of the fiscal year amounting to the sum of \$70,845.66, and as under the head of resources, the amount of the deficiency of Ex-Treas. Janssen is included, a sum which there seems no probability that the Treasury will receive during the year, the estimated deficit must be increased by that amount. Under these circumstances, it will be the duty of the Legislature, in the exercise of a wise economy, proper at all seasons, but especially so in these times—to examine carefully the estimates of expenditure, and endeavor if possible with a due regard to the interests of the State, to keep the appropriations within a low aggregate. From such examination of the subject as I have been able to make, it is my opinion that the expenditures of the State may be so regulated, without detriment to any department of the public service, that a state tax for the current year of the same amount as that of last year—\$300,000—will be amply sufficient. In expressing this opinion, I have in view the probable negotiation of a new loan of \$50,000 to take the place of the bonds falling due this year. If on examination, however, the sum of \$300,000 will not be sufficient to meet the current legitimate expenses of the gov-

ernment, and pay the debts of the State, the amount must be increased. The debts of the State must be provided for and paid, and their unnecessary accumulation guarded against in the future.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Owing to the fact that no provision of law has been made requiring the clerks of the County Boards to make their returns to the State Superintendent in time to allow that officer to comply with the law requiring a full Report from the several departments soon after the close of the fiscal year, the Report of the Department of Public Instruction is not yet prepared. I recommend that the necessary provision of law be made, so that this important duty may be attended to hereafter in due season. The present State Superintendent has furnished me, from the statistics in his possession, the following facts and figures :

The whole number of children in the State between the ages of 4 and 20, entitled to share in the common fund is 241,647, being an increase of 27,761 over the number reported for the previous year.

The number of pupils who have attended the public schools is 153,613.

The number of school districts and parts of districts reported is 4378, and the number of school-houses in the State 2945. The average amount of monthly wages to male teachers was \$24.60, and to female teachers \$15.16.

The amount apportioned to the Schools in March, 1857, was 66 cents to each pupil. The apparent amount to be apportioned this year is about \$230,000, which would be 95 cents to each pupil; but in view of the probable delay in payments to the funds, that average cannot be fairly expected. The productive fund of the Department now amounts to over three millions of dollars. It is a fund which should be sacredly guarded by the officers who have it in charge. The Legislature will feel it to be a pleasure as well as a duty to see that the necessary laws are passed to cause the greatest good to be derived from the distribution of the Fund. The impression

is very general throughout the State that the duties of the Department have not hitherto been discharged with proper efficiency, and your attention is invited to a careful consideration of the subject.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Report of the Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, shows that 57 pupils have enjoyed the benefits of that Institution during the past year. The attention of the Legislature is invited to the Report in detail, showing the expenditures of the past year, and the amount asked for during the present year. There must have been some misunderstanding in the Legislature of last year in regard to the condition of the buildings of this Institution; the Act approved March 5th making an appropriation of \$15,000 "for the purpose of putting up and finishing off the main or centre building," while by the present Report the Trustees ask for the sum of \$21,500 for the same purpose, before the building can be ready for the reception of pupils. In the present financial condition of the State, it is for you to decide, after a sufficient examination of the subject, whether it is expedient to make such appropriation. The Institution appears to be under good management, and to be conferring great blessings upon an unfortunate class of persons, who deserve our warmest sympathy.—The amount asked for the support of the Institution is about the same as last year.

The Report of the Trustees of the Institute for the Blind shows that 20 pupils were in attendance during the last session, and that the condition of the buildings is such that a large increase of pupils may be soon accommodated. No estimates of appropriations for the present year are submitted with the Report, the Trustees leaving that duty to be performed through the annual visiting committee of the Legislature. The Report speaks very encouragingly of the progress of the pupils in the acquisition of various branches of knowledge, and the Institution seems to be in a flourishing condition, so far as its means of accommodating pupils will admit.

The first Report of the Commissioners of the State Hospital for the Insane, exhibits the progress of that very important un-

dertaking, down to the 1st of October, 1857. The Commissioners have adopted the location near Madison, upon which a building for the same purpose was formerly commenced; and have let the contract to responsible parties for \$78,000 for a building which will accommodate 75 patients, and they expect to be able to let the contracts for the various heating, cooking, and other apparatus, at a sum which will bring the cost of the edifice necessary for that number of patients, within the aggregate of \$100,000. Their suggestions in relation to building operations are commended to your attention. So far as is consistent with just economy in the expenditures of the State, this and the kindred Institutions for the instruction, comfort, well-being, and cure of the unfortunate, should be liberally provided for, and brought to the highest condition of efficiency as soon as is practicable.

Commissioners were appointed by my predecessor, according to law, to locate and provide for the erection of a House of Refuge for juvenile offenders. Their report, containing matter of much interest, and much valuable information upon this subject, will be laid before you. The institution has been located in the County of Waukesha, at a very eligible and convenient point for public convenience. The benevolent object of institutions of the kind commends them strongly to public patronage. It is to become a reform school, to reclaim and save a large class of youth from irretrievable ruin. The system adopted is one well devised for the objects and is entitled to favor. The plans adopted for the building seem to be admirably calculated for the purpose. The building can be completed as fast as public necessity requires. Each part will be perfect in itself to accommodate a limited number. The commissioners are able, experienced, and energetic men. A small additional appropriation will be necessary to enable the commissioners to carry out the designs of the Legislature.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Report of the Regents of the University exhibits the condition of that Institution during and up to the close of the last fiscal year. The number of students in attendance during the year was 164, of whom 41 were in the former Collegiate

classes. The gradually increasing productive fund amounted on the 1st of October, to \$215,958.46, giving an annual income of \$22,116.74. With the increase of the means to be devoted to the educational department, the various chairs appropriate and necessary to the establishment of a University which should bear the name, as distinguished from the many Colleges scattered throughout the land, have been and will continue to be filled. The new edifice of the Institution, which is now in progress of construction, will add greatly to its facilities for carrying out the purposes of the munificent grant by Congress. The State has accepted the trust, and the Representatives of the people will doubtless feel it to be a pleasure to aid the efforts of those who have the more immediate duty of discharging that trust.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The report of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, Jan. I. 1858, shows a library of over four thousand volumes, and over four thousand unbound documents and pamphlets, together with a large number of unbound newspaper files, carefully preserved. The Society has a valuable collection of about 40 oil paintings, the most of which are portraits of Wisconsin Pioneers, and prominent public men, and some are of persons of national celebrity—those of Dr. Kane and Dr. Percival being among the additions of the past year. It has besides some curious additions to its cabinet, rare old maps and several hundred manuscripts. Under the patronage of the State, the society has issued during the past year its best annual volume. Since the organization of the Society in January, 1854, it has met with unusual success—the increase of the library alone having averaged over one thousand volumes annually. The year past appears to have exhibited as much prosperity as any year preceeding, and its influence abroad is giving, in many respects, increasing honor and credit to the State. It is worthy of the patronage of the State, and every reasonable facility should be furnished by the Legislature for its substantial prosperity. The officers of the

Society are entitled to great credit, for their enterprise and efficiency, and deserve encouragement.

Under our present financial embarrassments, it becomes, however, a question for your consideration, whether it is prudent to incur the expense of publishing its volume for the year 1858, until the present debts of the State are paid. The materials for the next volume will not be lost, nor the Society injured, by the delay of a single year, in case such delay is considered expedient.

AGRICULTURE.

The statistics presented in the report of the Secretary of State, as the result of the inquiries of the assessors under the law of the last session, exhibit an interesting view of the growth of the State in agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth. It is to be regretted that quite a number of the counties of the State have made no returns, so that the aggregates are not as great as they should have been. Among the counties thus delinquent were Adams, Bad Ax, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Pierce, Portage, Sauk, and Waupacca, besides several of the more lately organized counties, whose returns would have increased the aggregates much.

So far as returned, the principal items of production in the year 1856, were as follows :

Barley,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	408,875 bushels.
Corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,100,790 "
Oats,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,812,804 "
Potatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,318,694 "
Rye,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220,531 "
Wheat,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,717,756 "
Butter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,655,686 pounds
Wool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	939,806 "
Lead, raised,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,706,700 "

The county of Grant not being returned, with its large mineral interest, the last item gives but an imperfect idea of the amount of lead raised in the State.

Upon the prosperity of our agricultural interest depends the substantial prosperity of the State. The State Agricultural Society, and the large number of County Agricultural Societies already formed, are working great changes in public opinion, as to the importance of the farming interest. More adequate provision should be made for thorough education in scientific and practical agriculture. Many states are now moving upon this question, and are founding agricultural colleges and experimental farms, and are memorializing Congress for donations of public lands, to endow and sustain them. Michigan, Ohio and New York petition for five hundred thousand acres each, for themselves, and ask in addition that the same amount be granted to each of the agricultural states. A bill has been introduced in Congress for an appropriation of six millions of acres for this purpose to the different states. The memorial of the Board of Education of the State of Michigan, and of the faculty of the Agricultural College, on that subject, is so apt that I quote from it. They represent that the course of study in that institution is "inseparably connected with a system of labor in the institution; that it is its design and policy to afford ample and thorough education of the student physically, morally and intellectually; to ennoble the calling of agriculture, and teach men to increase the productions of the earth." They further represent, "that in a country so thoroughly agricultural as the United States, and contemplating the nature of the great trust of the public lands with an enlightened and comprehensive forecast, no more legitimate and no wiser disposition can be made of limited portions of them, than for instruction of men in multiplying the productions of the earth, and thus conducing to their comfort, prosperity and higher civilization." I recommend that you join in memorializing Congress for the grant of lands to the different states, for the purpose of establishing in this State an Agricultural College, upon a permanent basis. Our State and County Agricultural Societies have been wisely established, and their affairs ably and prudently

conducted. Great credit is due them for the change already taking place in the estimation in which agricultural occupations are held. Tilling the soil is an ancient occupation; in itself the most honorable of any engaged in by civilized men. No honorable man can look upon it with disrespect, and no man who despises the occupation of cultivating the soil is fit for any of the learned professions, or for the respectable society of men engaged in agriculture. The highest good to all mankind, depends more, than in any other one avocation, upon the wise and successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits.

MINERAL INTERESTS.

A very large class of our citizens are engaged in lead and iron mining. The mineral interests of the State may well be classed in importance with its agricultural and commercial interests. New developements and discoveries are constantly made in the lead mining regions, which are sources of great wealth to the State as well as to individuals. It is of much moment that the State render every facility in its power, by legislation, and if found practicable in the present stage of its finances, by material aid, to further discoveries as to the character of the mineral lands and the position and condition of lead ores, at different localities and varying depths from the surface of the earth. Questions connected with this subject will be brought before you by those who represent the mining interests, and will be entitled to your careful examination.

BANKING LAW.

The banking Law of the State is deficient in many important respects, affecting the security of the bill holder, and needs most thorough revision and amendment. The first duty of the State in authorizing issues of bank paper, is to protect the public, and see that they suffer no loss. All banking history shows a tendency, in practice, to perpetually diminish public security, either by expulsion of specie, which bank paper is supposed to represent; or by the depreciation of State Stocks deposited as collateral to guarantee a final redemption. The banking system of this State has proved no

exception to the common rule. The framers of the law unquestionably designed to guard against this evil, but the evidence of record, showing the practices which have grown up, conclusively demonstrates that the original design is a failure, and that security to bill holders, instead of increasing, has constantly diminished, more especially with the banks of recent origin. The object of the law requiring the deposit of State or United States Stocks, with the Bank Comptroller, as security for the issue of bank notes, was a plain one. These stocks were not to be regarded as bank capital, strictly speaking, but as collateral security, available to the bill holder only in the emergency that any bank might fail to redeem from its own funds. Banks were expected to conduct their business upon their own capital and give security besides, and such was the view held and acted upon by the Bank Department until a period quite recent. During the past year, however, an entire change seems to have taken place in the practice of the Department in this respect, so that at this time the stocks or collateral deposited, is made to stand for and represent bank capital itself; and very large issues of bills have been credited and put into circulation upon this hypothesis. In numerous instances, too, the banks thus started, with no other known capital than their collateral security, are located in places or at points without population, unknown to the people of the State or the maps, inaccessible, and beyond the reach of bill-holders, even when known; and not unfrequently the bills appear to be signed by fictitious names, as officers, by minors, or by persons pecuniarily irresponsible. As a necessary consequence in all such cases, bill-holders cannot demand payment, or on default have their notes protested, or do any act to obtain the money due them, even from the security which is the only real or tangible capital of such banks. The framers of our bank law evidently never contemplated the organization of a banking association, and the emission of bills by it, without the establishment of a banking house or place of business, accessible by ordinary means.

to the public, open at regular business hours, and with officers well known to the community in which they reside ; and it was, of consequence, anticipated that persons having such bank bills, might present them for payment at any time, and in default of payment have them protested, so that they could secure payment by the established legal method. It could never have entered the minds of the framers of the law, that bills should go into circulation, directly from the Comptroller's office, without ever going into a bank or passing over the counter of a bank in the ordinary course of business. I cannot regard such issues in any other light, than as a manifest perversion of the spirit and intent of the law ; an evasion of its terms, for the purpose of preventing bill-holders from obtaining payment of their dues, and thus far at least, fraudulent in design. Whatever may be said of legitimate banking as an abstract question, or its benefits as compared with a currency of coin, this practice has certainly rendered it impossible. No association, however desirous, can carry on a legitimate and honest business on real capital, while such institutions as those alluded to are permitted to exist. The question is narrowed down to a single point—Honest or Fraudulent Banking. Both cannot long exist at the same time, and it is your duty to determine which shall prevail, and whether the interests of the people of Wisconsin in the premises, shall or shall not be protected. It is my earnest wish that the great and growing evil should be speedily checked and removed, and no proper effort will be spared by my Department to accomplish that result. An examination as to the manner in which one of that class of banks was started discloses facts more or less appreciable to all persons, and which cannot in justice be withheld here. In the case alluded to stocks were issued at the Capital of Missouri, on the 18th day of December ult., and were registered by the Auditor of that State on the same day. On the 28th of the same month they were assigned at St Louis, by the President of the Pacific Railroad Company ; and on the 31st of the same month were assigned in the Bank Comptrollers'

Office of this State, as security for the issues of bank notes. On that day the receipts in the Treasury of all funds were a little over two thousand dollars, as appears by the books in the Treasurer's office. After that date no business was done, no money received or disbursed, until the fourth day of the present month, when the amount of \$124,224,28, which was in the Treasury on the 31st Dec., was paid over by the retiring Treasurer to the present incumbent of that office, and the sum of \$12,000 of bank notes, issued on the aforesaid Missouri bonds, and dated in July last, *was a part* of the funds so paid over.

These notes had evidently but just been signed, and it might be concluded, passed directly from the Comptroller's to the Treasurer's office. The bank was a new one, unheard of before, so that the plate must have been engaged under the order of the Comptroller, and the bills printed in advance of the issue of the stocks by the State of Missouri and apparently signed before their deposit in the Bank Department; and the State Treasurer must have taken the currency in exchange for other funds in the Treasury, before a dollar of it had been put into circulation elsewhere. This institution is so vaguely located as to be wholly inaccessible to the business public. It needs but little sagacity to foresee that if such banking is to be tolerated, or if the Legislature at this session shall fail to provide stringent remedies for the evil, that all legitimate banking is ended for the present, and wide spread financial ruin must soon overtake the people and the State. Another fact in this connection is well deserving of your attention, and the application of a proper legislative correction. The funds found in the Treasury by the new incumbent amounted to the sum of \$124,224,28, nearly all in bank paper, except \$2,457,86, which was in gold and silver coin, notwithstanding the law prohibits the receiving of any funds but coin in payment of public dues. It is apparent that whatever specie might reach the Treasury, commanding as it does a large premium, might hold out a great temptation to the Treasurer to exchange it

for currency. The effect of exchanging bank paper by any bank at the Treasury must work to the detriment of all institutions not similarly allowed the privilege. In view of the many circumstances pointing to operations of this nature, and the fact that they directly tend to peril the public interests and put in jeopardy the funds of the State, I recommend the passage of a law prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the State Treasurer from trafficking in, changing, loaning, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, using any monies belonging to the public on his own account, for any purpose whatsoever. I also recommend the passage of a law, making it a high crime for the Bank Comptroller, or any officer or person in the Bank Department, to act as agent or depositor for any person or association, designing to establish any bank, or as agent of any State for the sale of any of its stocks or other evidences of debt, or to procure to be engraved for, or issue to any person or banking association, any registered bills in advance of the deposit of stocks as security, or to issue such bills or notes to any person or bank to be put in circulation in any other manner than through a regular banking house located at some well known business point, and conveniently accessible to the business public; or to receive for any service in the organization of, or issuing notes to any banking association, or for the sale or transfer of stocks, or any other official service, any compensation whatever, beyond what is allowed or provided by law. I know of no way of reaching the evils of this system but by the passage and enforcement of the most stringent laws, for the protection of the public. The following table exhibits the circulation of registered notes, and the character of the stocks upon which they were issued, taken from statistics furnished by the Bank Comptroller, with other information connected with the subject.

During the past year twenty-seven Banking Associations

have been organized with an aggregate Capital of \$2,200,000

seven Banks previously organized have increased

capital in the aggregate

575,000

And two Banks have discontinued business, with an aggregate capital of 125,000

The whole number of Banking Associations organized and doing business on the first Monday of January 1858, is seventy-five, with an aggregate capital of 5,940,000

The increase of the Banking capital for the year 1857 is 2,650,000

The whole amount of countersigned notes issued and delivered to the Banks during the year 1857 is \$1,697,863

The whole amount of circulating notes returned to the Bank Comptroller's office for destruction during the year 1857, is 433,342

The whole amount of countersigned notes issued and delivered to the Banks and outstanding on the first Monday of January 1858, is \$3,215,488

Which are secured by the deposit of Public Stocks and Specie in the sum of \$3,862,041

As follows :

Wisconsin	6s	50,000
"	7s	50,000
Indiana	5s	128,000
Michigan	6s	41,000
Ohio	6s	76,000
Louisiana	6s	126,000
Virginia	6s	232,000
Tennessee	6s	341,000
North Carolina	6s	125,000
Pennsylvania	5s	14,000
Kentucky	5s	14,000
"	6s	33,000
Georgia	6s	33,500
"	7s	20,000
Missouri	6s	2,004,000
Illinois	6s	261,140
California	7s	116,000
Racine & Mississippi Rail Road Bonds	8s	27,000
Milwaukee & Watertown R. R.	" 8s	50,000
Specie		119,901
Total		<u>\$3,862,041</u>

The whole amount of Bank tax assessed during the year

1857, all of which is paid in except \$979 16, is \$70,298.02

The following Banks have returned to the Comptroller's Office for destruction, circulating notes, amounting to over \$5,000 each :

Badger State Bank,	Janesville,	\$8,660
Bank of the Capitol,	Madison,	10,364
Bank of Fond du Lac,	Fond du Lac,	8,052
Bank of Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,	38,847
Bank of Racine,	Racine,	17,799
Bank of Watertown,	Watertown,	7,005
Central Bank of Wisconsin,	Janesville,	6,120
Columbia County Bank,	Portage City,	16,000
Dane County Bank,	Madison,	29,240
Farmers' and Millers' Bank,	Milwaukee,	24,844
Globe Bank,	"	14,099
Jefferson County Bank,	Watertown,	25,000
Juneau Bank,	Milwaukee,	14,250
Kenosha County Bank,	Kenosha,	5,000
Marine Bank,	Milwaukee,	6,000
Merchants' Bank,	Madison,	11,924
Peoples' Bank,	Milwaukee,	11,000
Producers' Bank,	Janesville,	8,998
Racine County Bank,	Racine,	24,784
Rock County Bank,	Janesville,	15,083
Second Ward Bank,	Milwaukee,	13,048
State Bank,	Madison,	29,371
State Bank of Wisconsin,	Milwaukee,	36,313
Wisconsin Bank of Madison,		7,600
		<hr/>
		\$387,401

CIRCULATION OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS.

Arctic Bank,	Eagle Point,	\$86,008
Chippewa Bank,	Pepin, Dunn Co.,	50,000
Green Bay Bank,	Marinette,	34,300
Oakwood Bank,	North Pepin,	60,000
Lumberman's Bank,	Conterelle,	299,985
St. Croix River Bank,	Brinkerhoff,	150,000
St. Croix Valley Bank,	St. Croix Falls,	49,995
Wisconsin Valley Bank,	Millville,	33,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANKS.

	Aggregate Capital.	Aggregate Circulation.	Ag. Am't Specie
July 4, '53,	\$530,000	\$301,748	\$174,986.82
Jan. 2, '54,	600,000	485,121	182,482.81
July 2, '54,	1,250,000	786,216	240,909.73
Jan. 1, '55,	1,400,000	740,764	334,383.74
July 2, '55,	1,536,000	930,320	358,127.58
Jan. 1, '56,	1,870,000	1,060,165	531,713.64
Jan. 5, '57	2,955,000	1,702,570	542,938.81
January, 1858,	5,940,000	3,215,488	

Of the total outstanding circulation of the Banks, \$3,215,488, Missouri has furnished securities to the amount of \$2,004,000. The facility with which certain stocks are changed into currency under our Bank Department, must, unless checked speedily, put an end to our Bank System. It is well understood that \$100,000 in money will buy about \$125,000 of these Missouri Stocks at any time. Upon these Stocks from \$95,000 to \$100,000 may be issued, to buy as much more Missouri Stocks, which in turn, being deposited as security, will draw nearly as much more currency, and so on almost indefinitely. The Banks being established at inaccessible or unknown points, to avoid the payment of specie upon the circulation, would induce an unlimited inflation of the currency. The value of these Stocks ultimately may well be questioned. While a few operators in Wall street may give them a fictitious value as a banking basis, it is believed that were the demand created for banking in Illinois and Wisconsin to cease, they would sink at once far below the rates at which they are received on deposit as security for our bank circulation, and that they are not a safe basis, even as collateral security, much less when held and used as actual bank capital.

This system of banking, in the end, must drive out of circulation all specie and the currency of banks established for legitimate business purposes. Banks located in business centres, where they are liable at any time to be called upon to redeem their circulation in specie, cannot compete with those institutions located at inaccessible points, and would be necessarily compelled to withdraw their circulation entirely.

In concluding this subject, I would say, that the State should have honest banking or none at all. It is a branch of business in which the temptation to perversion and evasion, if not to fraud, is great under any circumstances. But it is the duty of the Legislature to check all infringements upon the plain intention of the existing law, and to punish with severity every violation of its provisions, either in letter or spirit, and especially to guard every avenue for the perpetration of fraud upon the people. A thorough investigation of the Bank Department, and the manner in which its operations have been conducted, at an early period of the Session, is recommended.

LEGISLATION.

Grave charges have been made during the past year, and are constantly reiterated, of corrupt conduct in the Legislature which disposed of the Grants of land donated to this State for Railroad purposes. The charges are that individuals connected with the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, either as officers or otherwise, offered and paid to members of the Legislature of 1856, either in money or bonds, or otherwise, large bribes to procure a particular disposition of those grants of land. It is also charged that there was the same species of corruption in the disposition of a portion of those lands designated as the North Eastern Land Grant. These charges are so open and bold, that good citizens have become alarmed at the idea of such official misconduct, and the reputations of the members of that Legislature, and of the State, have materially suffered in consequence.

If there has been no such corruption and wrongs as those indicated, it is due to the honorable men of that Legislature that they be cleared of those charges, and that the slanders be stopped. If there have been such frauds upon, and corruption in Legislation in this State, public justice demands that by exposure and punishment an end should be put to such venality.

The man who would dare to approach a sworn public officer with a bribe, to turn him from his honest convictions of duty, should be hunted down by the law and severely punished.

It is due to the people of this State to know whether their representatives can be bought and sold like slaves in the market, or like cattle in the shambles. Honest Legislation in protecting the rights of all by wholesome laws, is the great safeguard of the people, and they have a right to demand that at the hands of their representatives. It is time this clamor ceased, or the guilty parties were exposed and punished. The self respect which every Legislative body should feel, should lead without hesitation to exposure of wrongs and crimes. No countenance should any longer be given to causes of reproach against a high and honorable body of public men. Public morals like private morals are never improved by winking at delinquencies. Covering up crimes after they have been committed, neither operates as a punishment to offenders or to deter other men from the commission of like offences. Legislation should be as pure in motive and action as the administration of justice or execution of the law. If the law making power is suffered to become corrupt with impunity, the administration of the law by Courts of Justice will be suffered to become corrupt with like impunity, and the rights of the whole people be jeopardized. Justice to the Legislature upon which the corruption is charged, justice to the people of the State who have been outraged, if the charges are true, and justice to yourselves, demand that the Legislation of this State be purged of these charges, if they are but charges, and of the offences if offences have been committed. I will sustain the Legislature, to the full extent of the power of my department, in any investigation upon this subject, without any regard to where the blow will fall. It is a question which concerns the honor of your department. I submit the whole question to your self respect, your honest convictions of duty, and your obligations to the law and to the people, as to what your duty is upon this subject.

The manner in which the Rail Road companies to which the grants of land were given by the State, have fulfilled the conditions of the law, will necessarily come before you. A

strict compliance with the material requirements of the law must be exacted. Stockholders in many of the Rail Road companies of this State, and a large class of the best citizens of the State who have encumbered their farms to aid Rail road companies, have suffered great losses and are liable to suffer still greater losses, on account of the criminal mismanagement and breaches of trust of their agents and officers. As far as possible the Legislature should establish safeguards against such wrongs, and pass laws making it a criminal offence for any director, officer, agent or servant of any R. R. Co. to appropriate, sell, transfer, or in any manner dispose of any funds or securities belonging to any Rail road company, or to the stock holders thereof, for any other object than for the necessary and legitimate purposes of such road.

An alteration should be made in many of our criminal laws, which in cases of light offences, and particularly with youthful offenders, will give the courts a greater discretion in imposing punishment.

The law on the subject of gambling needs amending. The penalties against this vice operate as invitations to indulge in it. At every session of the Legislature, gamblers and black-legs throng this city, dogging the footsteps of citizens, enticing the young and confirming an evil habit in the old. Severe punishment should be imposed upon these professional gamblers, armed with all the paraphernalia of a disgraceful profession, to drive them if possible from their pursuits. Officers should be compelled to a strict performance of their duties in this respect. I shall take great pleasure in attending to the execution of any law that may be made on this subject.

More stringent legislation is required, to compel public officers to the performance of their duties. Bold and wealthy criminals are too frequently suffered to escape punishment, for no other conceivable reason than the high respect felt by public officers, for the dignity and magnitude of the offences committed. The value of all criminal law in the protection of persons and property, and in the prevention of crime, is in the certainty of its execution. In this age, more than at any

other in the history of the civilized world, crimes are increasing with astounding rapidity. There is more learning and comparatively less wisdom; more professions of virtue and comparatively more vice; more religion and comparatively less true Christianity, than the world ever witnessed before. Art and science pay tribute to criminal rapacity, and are made auxiliaries to aid in successful violation of the law. Unless greater efforts are made to secure punishment for offences; if the boldness and frequency of public wrongs are to secure their impunity, but a little time must elapse before an aptitude for the commission of crime will become a confirmed defect in the character of the American people.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The Commissioners appointed to revise the laws have been engaged with great industry upon their duties. The ability and character of the gentlemen composing the Commission inspire confidence that the revision of our laws will be wisely and satisfactorily made. I am assured that their report will be made to you in an early part of the session.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

My predecessor called the attention of the Legislature to the excessive local legislation which has been indulged in since the organization of the State Government. I must call your attention earnestly to the necessity of a reform in this respect — Section 1 of Article 12 of the Constitution of this State is as follows:

“Corporations, without banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be obtained under general laws.”

Nearly all the local legislation of the last ten years, which has filled large volumes, and cost the State, in time spent by the Legislature, and in expense of printing, at least one hundred thousand dollars, might have been entirely dispensed with, and all the benefits derived, or expected to be derived, might

have been realized under general laws provided for the purpose, or from the action of Boards of County Supervisors, or by proceedings in court. Economy in public expenditures, in this time of financial distress, would be your sufficient warrant for abandoning this system of Legislation, if the Constitution did not prohibit it.

ASSESSMENT LAWS.

Our assessment laws are full of imperfections, and the attention of the Legislature is earnestly invited to the necessity of a change in the present system. The law should compel the assessors to assess all property liable to be taxed, both real and personal, at its actual value. There is now, in towns and counties throughout the State, a competition among assessors in the art of making low assessments, far below the value of the property assessed. Each seems to fear that his district will be compelled to bear too great a proportion of the general burthens. By the inequality and want of uniformity of the system, great numbers escape the payment of their just proportion of the taxes, and great numbers are forced to pay too much. The law should insist that every tax payer give in to the assessor an accurate statement of the amount, and estimated real value of his property. Other defects of a serious character are found in the detail of our present laws, and as the importance of the alteration of the law is very great, I commend it your attention at an early day of the session, before the pressure of other business shall prevent its careful and deliberate consideration.

TREASURY AND SCHOOL LAND OFFICES.

The investigations that were made two years ago into the condition of our public offices, and into the manner in which the business of the several State Departments had been conducted, disclosed the fact that grave offences had been committed, and gross frauds perpetrated by men intrusted with the administration of public affairs. Money had been embezzled from the public treasury to a large amount; illegal fees had been taken by officers in the School Land Department; frauds

had been practiced in the sale of school and university lands, and money paid out of the State Treasury without appropriations made by law authorising the same. No adequate law had been passed providing suitable punishment for such offences, although an effort had been made in the Legislature to do so. To prevent a recurrence of such evils in the future, I recommend that laws be passed, imposing heavy penalties for their breach, to prevent any money being paid out of the State Treasury, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law; to prevent the sale of specie belonging to the State Treasury; and to prevent money changers from controlling or in any wise interfering with its deposits; to prevent frauds in the sale of School and University Lands, and to confine all persons having charge of any of the great public interests of the State to the discharge of their legitimate duties. The Committee to be appointed by the Legislature to report upon the condition of the State offices should be under instructions to ascertain and report the expenses of the School and University Land and Swamp Land Departments for the past year, and how these expenses have been paid. Each of those Departments should be made to support itself, without drawing upon the General Fund.

SALES OF STATE LANDS.

There is no good reason why men who desire these public lands for settlement and cultivation should be compelled to purchase them at second hand from speculators. There is no necessity for any further haste in the sale and disposition of those lands. I recommend that the School and University lands hereafter sold, and such of the Swamp lands as are susceptible of cultivation and improvement, be sold only in quantities, not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres to any one individual, and then only to men who desire to purchase them for actual settlement and cultivation; and that in all cases of sales, ten per cent. of the purchase money be required to be paid at the time of such sale.

TRESPASSERS ON STATE LANDS.

Some efficient means ought to be provided to enable the Commissioners to protect the School and Swamp lands from

trespassers. Although several attempts have been made by the Legislature to remedy this evil, no adequate protection has been within their reach. Trespasses are constantly committed, and some of the lands are constantly losing their value on that account. Some of the agents appointed for the purpose of guarding them, it is feared, have quietly endured the spoiling of the lands, enjoying, as a reward for their patient forbearance, a portion of the fruits of the evil. The islands in the Mississippi, belonging to the swamp lands, particularly require care and supervision.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Legislature is bound to provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws. Under the contract of the public printer, the condition of the acceptance of his bid was to publish them within sixty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The laws for several years have not been published as early as they should have been, and frequently their publication has been delayed until it was time, according to the common system of Legislation in the State, to repeal or alter them. Serious injuries result from this failure to publish and distribute the laws, independent of the general inconvenience to courts, attorneys, officers, and business men. Rights are seriously affected, and the laws broken, by men who have no knowledge and no means of knowledge of what they are. The attention of the Legislature has been frequently called to this subject, but the public printer, for some reason, has paid no regard to it. I recommend that authority be given to the Secretary of State to declare the contract forfeited hereafter, whenever the public printer fails to fulfil his contract, and to let the printing to some other party.

CORPORATIONS.

The Legislature is empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and it is made its duty by the Constitution to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in con-

tracting debts, by such municipal corporations. Constant complaints are made of the excesses of taxation in cities and incorporated villages in this State. In many of our larger cities the burthens of taxation have become oppressive. Too great powers are given to Boards of Trustees of villages, and to the Common Councils of cities, in expending public moneys; and the ease with which, in the early stages of indebtedness, money can be raised upon city bonds, leads to extravagant expenditures of the public funds, and, too frequently, for other purposes than in payment of necessary expenses or in making improvements. A limit should be fixed, in every city charter, to taxation, and a limit to the creation of public debts. The debt of a city should never be suffered to reach such an amount as to bring down its credit more than 5 per cent. below par. The faithlessness and extravagance of public officers is becoming proverbial, and in incorporated cities, where a perpetuation of power, independent of any political considerations, is made to depend upon lavish expenditures of public funds for unauthorized purposes, and in fulfillment of oppressive and fraudulent contracts, it becomes a matter of urgent necessity that the Legislature should interpose, and obey the order of the Constitution, by placing a restriction upon the power of borrowing money, of taxation, of assessment, of contracting debts, and loaning credit. Your attention is invited to a careful consideration of this subject.

There is another question of serious importance connected with this subject of contracting debts by municipal and other corporations. The State is not authorized to contract public debts to exceed in the aggregate the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. It is also expressly prohibited from giving or loaning its credit in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or contracting debts for works of internal improvements. Yet the Legislature, by a series of acts running through a number of years, has conferred upon counties, towns, cities and villages, a power to do that which the State has no constitutional power itself to do. A necessity may frequently arise

where, for some purposes, counties and towns may be justified in contracting a limited amount of indebtedness, but in no case should they be authorized, and there is no constitutional power to authorize them, to create a debt which is likely to become a public burthen, or to loan their credit for the benefit of, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation. There is no safety for a public corporation if it falls into the hands of a private one. Towns, and counties, and cities, were never organized for the purpose of building canals, railroads, or plank roads, or in any manner to speculate in private enterprises. Though cities may be authorized to loan their credit, the character of the corporation being esteemed in law different from that of a town or county, yet it is, in every case, of doubtful expediency to loan it to private corporations. When once the system is adopted, it is difficult to limit the extent of the liabilities in which they may become involved. There is a uniform history of embarrassment, prostration of credit, and burthensome taxation, to be written of such debts. Counties, towns, cities, and villages, like individuals, are in best condition when out of debt. No deserving private corporation needs such aid. Capital, everywhere, will seek safe and profitable investment, and will be furnished as fast as public necessity demands any given improvement at the hands of a private corporation. Private corporations are unsafe depositories of public credit.

If the whole amount of bonds had been issued which have been authorized by the Legislature, the sum in the last four years alone would have exceeded eleven millions of dollars, as the following table will show:

Counties	Amount	Counties	Amount
Sheboygan	\$550,000	Rock	\$160,000
Outagamie	365,000	Winnebago	500,000
Brown	10,000	Racine	90,000
Fond du Lac	2,310,000	Waukesha	410,000
Calumet	238,000	Dodge	345,000
Marathon	10,000	Dane	355,000
Marquette	1,125,000	Washington	100,000
Ozaukee	148,000	Columbia	415,000

Milwaukee	500,000	Sauk	175,000
Jefferson	1,260,000	Waupacca	183,000
Waushaar, Fond du Lac and Marquette }	460,000	Portage	200,000
Walworth	680,000	Waukehara	400,000
Tot l	\$11,482,000.		

If the amount previously authorized to be issued be added to this sum, the aggregate would not be less than fifteen millions of dollars—a sum sufficient to bankrupt the State. It never could be paid, and would have led, as a last resort, to repudiation and public disgrace. I recommend that every act of the Legislature authorizing towns, counties and villages to loan their credit to private corporations, where their bonds have not already been issued, be at once repealed, and that the cities be restrained from any further loans of a similar character.

FIVE PER CENTUM.

The General Government continues to withhold from this State the five per centum of the proceeds of sales of the Government lands lying in this State. Whether insufficient efforts have been made by the agents of the State to obtain the amount due, which is at the present time estimated at about \$300,000, or whether the payment is delayed on account of a pretended though unfounded claim against this State; growing out of its connexion with the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Grant, or whether it is the settled purpose of the Government, for causes beyond our control, to withhold the amount due the State, cannot with any satisfaction be determined. The attention of our Senators and Representatives should be called particularly to the failure of the Government to do justice by payment of the amount due the State. It should be ascertained without delay whether the five per centum is to be permanently withheld, or whether we are ultimately to realize any benefit from the claim of the State, and if so, how soon. In this time of financial embarrassment, while the State is engaged in the erection of necessary and

expensive public buildings, its payment would be a great relief to the people.

FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

I have no definite information upon which to base any recommendation in regard to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. It is an enterprise of great importance to the northern part of the State, and should be treated justly, without regard to any local jealousies. No portion of the State can prosper too much, and the substantial prosperity of one portion should not be looked upon with jealousy by any other. It is the business, however, of the Legislature to look after the manner in which the work upon it is conducted, and to take care that the terms of the grant of land made in its aid are fully complied with. The State must protect itself from being involved in any liability on account of a misappropriation of the land granted, or a misapplication of the funds realized upon a sale of those lands. It would be well to have a committee appointed to examine and report to the Legislature, whether the terms of the grant have been, so far, complied with in prosecuting the Improvement.

MILITIA AND STATE ARMS.

More adequate provision should be made for the organization of the militia system of the State. If the proper steps are taken and exhibits made, the State will be entitled to receive during the present year, arms to the value of twenty-four thousand dollars. Some safe and commodious place ought to be provided for depositing and preserving them. The volunteer companies already organized are an honor to themselves and to the State, and are entitled to favorable public consideration.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The necessity of a thoroughfare by wagon or Railroad, or by both, in our own latitude, to the Pacific, for the convenience of trade and navigation, is so apparent that I suggest that the Legislature join in the efforts now being made for

that purpose, and memorialize Congress on the subject. From the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the distance in a direct line is about fourteen hundred miles, and by the Rail Road route lately explored by Gov. STEVENS about eighteen hundred miles. The explorations and surveys of the several routes—northern, middle, and southern—have resulted in establishing the fact that the northern route possesses advantages over all the others yet explored, in these particulars: It requires, by connecting with present roads, less railroad to be built, to make a complete Railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, by several hundred miles. It is through a better district of country—one capable of sustaining an agricultural population nearly the entire way. The gradients are less and the general altitude much lower. It furnishes a greater supply, with more general distribution of wood, timber, coal, water, and building stone, and facilities for supplying workmen and material in the progress of the work. Between the navigable waters of the Missouri at Fort Benton, and the navigable waters of the Columbia at the mouth of the Peluse river, fifty miles above Fort Wullah-wullah, the distance is 450 miles. With these and other facilities for furnishing supplies, the work of constructing this Railroad can be simultaneously commenced, and carried forward, at Lake Superior, Puget Sound, Fort Benton and Fort Wullah Wullah, thus requiring less time for its completion, than other routes, where the work must necessarily be continuous from either terminus. The climate too of the northern route is better adapted to labor, and a great amount can be performed in a given length of time by the same force. In a commercial point of view this line is the most direct between the great shipping ports of Asia and India and the great commercial cities, New York and Liverpool, and for North American produce it avoids the tropical regions. It is of the greatest importance that Congress should make an appropriation for a wagon road from Fort Benton to Fort Wullah-Wullah. It is believed that \$200,000 will be sufficient for this purpose.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The subject of slavery, and the powers of the federal government over the subject of Slavery, are assuming at the present time a very grave importance. The question whether a man shall own himself, or another man shall own him, is of itself, infinite in its importance to the parties interested; but it becomes fearful in its import when the institutions of the whole country are likely to be involved in difficulty growing out of its connexion with that peculiar institution. Great controversies have arisen as to the duty of the Federal Government, and as to the duties of the States themselves, upon this subject, and this antagonism of opinion has led to antagonism of action, and is likely to involve the Federal Government and the States in grave confusion. The government of no one State has any right to interfere directly with the domestic institutions or government of any other State of the Union. The jurisdiction of no one State extends in any manner or for any purpose whatever over the territory of any other State. Each is sovereign within its own boundaries, and entirely independent, except so far as power has been delegated to the Federal Government, in express and exact terms, under the Constitution of the United States.

The laws of no State reach beyond the limits of that State and every legislative enactment assuming a jurisdiction beyond a constitutional right, is void. Wisconsin has no right to interfere with the domestic, or any other institution of Virginia, nor has Virginia with those of Wisconsin. No legislative enactment here, and no judgment of our own State courts, can interfere to abolish slavery in Kentucky, nor can Kentucky establish slavery in Wisconsin. Beyond this, the Federal Government, being purely a government of delegated powers, established for specific purposes, cannot abolish slavery in any State of the Union, nor can it establish slavery in any State, or in any of the Territories of the United States; nor has it a right directly or indirectly to advise, countenance, or assent to, the establishment of domestic slavery any where within its jurisdiction. The Federal Government is entirely

one of delegated powers, and the powers delegated are independent powers. There is no such thing as an independent power granted by implication. There are certain dependent powers, implied, assumed and exercised, as incidents for the purpose of giving effect to an independent power delegated.

The Federal Government, therefore, takes nothing but that which the Constitution gives it in express terms, and acquires no right or authority to exercise any power not expressly delegated, except so far as may be necessary to give force and effect to one expressly delegated, and then only for the purpose of carrying out the great objects for which the Government itself was formed. The history of dead nations, written upon the record and in their ruins, tells us in terms of solemn warning the danger of departure, by any Government, in the exercise of its authority, from the great objects for which all good governments should be instituted, and of using legitimate powers as engines of oppression, and fraud, and wrong. The theory of our Government is that it was instituted to secure, among other rights, the rights to life and liberty; and that it derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed. The people ordained and established the Federal Constitution, in order to "form a more perfect union among the independent States, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty."

Using the great powers delegated to the Federal Government by that Constitution for any other purposes than those intended and specified, operates as a direct violation of the principles that underlie its foundations; denies practically, that the Government was instituted for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the rights to life and liberty; perverts the theory that it derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Instead of confirming the strength of a perfect union formed, it weakens its bands, and tends to disunion. Instead of establishing justice, its tendency is to injustice and violence. It insures domestic confusion and discord, instead

of tranquility ; breaks down the constitutional walls erected for the common defence, opens the way for thick-coming disasters and misfortunes, in the place of promoting the general welfare, and shackles the liberty of the people instead of securing its blessings.

The relation of master and slave is peculiar in its character. It does not depend for its existence, necessarily, upon local law. It is not a natural condition of any distinct race of men. It is rather a relation depending upon the exercise of force. It is a relation that existed before the present State Constitutions were made, and before there was any local legislation on the subject. Law makers and constitution makers recognized it as an existing institution, and passed no laws creating or assuming to create it. It was established without law, and is sustained by law protecting the exercise of force without right. This is the character of the institution now sought to be forced upon a free Territory of the United States. Since A. D. 1820, until within a brief period, slavery was prohibited by act of Congress north of what was called the Missouri Compromise line. That act was repealed and superseded by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. *At the time of its repeal there was no slavery in Kansas, in the judgment of the law. At the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act there was neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States.* There was no local law authorizing it, nor any act of Congress. There was neither a slave state or a free state having any jurisdiction over them. The Constitution of the United States never carried slavery into any free Territory of the United States. The statesmen who made it did not make it for that purpose. The people who ordained and established it, did not ordain and establish it for that purpose.

There is in it neither an express or implied power to establish slavery anywhere. If there was slavery at that time in Kansas or any other Territory of the United States, it was

without law, and in direct violation of every principle upon which our institutions are based, and in conflict with the declared objects for which the Constitution itself was adopted. Neither in regard to slavery or any other subject, does the Constitution do that for which it was not intended or instituted, or that for which it does not itself declare it was intended or instituted. No partnership was formed by the Confederate States, at the time the Federal Constitution was adopted, for the purpose of creating or sustaining slavery. There was no article in the partnership contract declaring slaves to be common property, or registering them among the list of articles or chattles universally recognized throughout the civilized world as common subjects of property. That cannot, by any just law, be made property which is not the subject of property. Men entitled to life and liberty are not the subject of property to men entitled to life and liberty. Equals are not the subject of property to equals. The Constitution of the United States was never intended to establish or sustain, and does *not* now sustain, this peculiar relation or institution in any Territory of the United States.

There is another serious aspect to this anti-Republican doctrine of slavery under the Constitution. If the right to hold slaves existed in Kansas at the time of the passage of the Kansas act, under the common Constitution, it existed in Utah and New Mexico and Oregon, and Washington and Minnesota Territories. If the right to hold slaves exists under the Constitution of the United States independent of local law, the Constitution being the Supreme law of the land as it expressly declares, then every act prohibiting slavery in any of the Territories, the ordinance of 1787, and every law and Constitution of every free State, abolishing or prohibiting slavery, were and are unconstitutional, and the right of slaveholders to bring into Wisconsin their slaves and to hold them here as such, and to sustain the institution of slavery here, now exists, and slave labor, forced upon us, is liable to come into competition with the free labor of our

citizens. It is a question which rises far above all party considerations. The free people of Wisconsin will never consent to any such construction of the Federal Constitution.

We owe it to ourselves, and to the other free States, and to the spirit of our institutions, to record our solemn protest against it. Wisconsin was born of Virginia when ideas of free government filled the minds of her great statesmen, and when Liberty was the theme of her Orators. The child has not forgotten the early taught lessons of the parent. "*There SHALL BE neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State of Wisconsin otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.*"

The right to control, is a necessary incident to the power to acquire Territory. Congress has no power to establish slavery in the Territories, because it derives no power from the Constitution, and to establish slavery was not one of the purposes for which it was ordained and established. The Federal Government has no right to acquire Territory except for purposes consistent with the objects of our institutions. It has a right, and it is its duty to prohibit slavery in the Territories, because it has power to legislate over the Territories, and slavery is the antagonist of that Liberty, to secure the blessings of which the Constitution was ordained and established.

The right of Congress to legislate for the territories has been conceded by every President, and sanctioned by every administration, from that of Washington down to that of President Pierce. It has been declared by the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States. Every organic law, organizing a Territorial Government, passed by Congress, is an act of legislation. The act of Congress, organizing a Territorial Government in Kansas, holds the same relation to that territory that a State Constitution does to the State. Congress can confer no power of legislation that it does not itself possess, and every act of legislation by Congress establishing an organic law is legislation for the territory, and for the peo-

ple of the territory; is legislation over the territory and over the people of the territory, affecting the rights and privileges and institutions of the people of the territory. It is the duty of Congress to exercise that power of legislation over the territories in order to prevent the aggressions of an enemy to the common liberty which the people have, under the Constitution, a right to enjoy. To a certain extent, the people have a right to regulate their own Institutions in their own way. But the people have no right to do wrong. The majority of the people have no right to oppress the minority. Constitutions are adopted and laws made with a view to protect the rights of minorities against the excesses of majorities, as well as to protect the rights of the majority because of their intrinsic merits. Under a constitutional government, the power of the people is not unlimited. The people must be bound by the law, or there is the end of civil government. Our Government is not a pure democracy, where the will of the people necessarily becomes the law. Otherwise, if the majority determined upon a Limited Monarchy or absolute Despotism, without regard to constitutional safeguards, our Government might be changed to-morrow, and all our liberties overthrown. Under our present form of government, the people in every organised State, having regard to the bounds set to their action by the Constitution, and having in view the great objects of the Government, have a right to say through their legally chosen agents and representatives, by what kind of laws their lives and liberty and property shall be protected and preserved.

This applies, not to the rights of the majority or of the minority, but to the rights of the whole people. And when the objects of the government are to protect and preserve the life and liberty and property of the whole people, the majority has no authority to so will or so order their rule as to take away the rights of the least and humblest individual in the State. The majority of the people have no right under our constitution, or under the Federal constitution, to declare as law that the

minority shall be slaves; and the fact that the majority should so declare would destroy the only really democratic element in the government, and would be a solemn mockery of every idea of Republicanism. It is the business, therefore, of Congress, wherever it has jurisdiction, to prevent by every constitutional means, the least attempt to establish an institution or a system of laws so opposed to all ideas of free government.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great wrong done to the Free States, and no benefit to the Slave States. It opened the door to every species of fanaticism, and to wild excesses, from the criminality of which an age of good deeds and good government could bring no atonement, and the urgent effort still made to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution to which a vast majority are notoriously opposed, against every principle of justice and constitutional obligation, is lighting up there the flames of civil war, which may spread until the whole country shall become involved. It is not the business of Congress to make state constitutions, or to force any state into the Union with a constitution odious to its people. The Constitution gives to Congress a discretionary power over the admission of new states. It may admit or it may refuse to admit. It is the duty of Congress to prevent the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. Slavery has spread far enough. It has diffused itself over more territory, and has now more power over the Federal Government than the Fathers ever intended or expected. It is the duty of every free State to remonstrate against its further extension, and against the admission of any more Slave States. Congress has no right to interfere with it in the Slave States, but should confine it just where it is, with all its blessings and all its woes, by great walls of law, supported by all the powers of the national government.

Article 10 of the Constitution of the United States says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people."

President Madison well said—"The powers delegated by

the Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiations, and foreign commerce, with which last the power of taxation will for the most part be connected. The powers reserved to the several States, will extend to all the objects, which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State."

The tendency of the action of the Federal Government, has been for many years, aided by the Federal Courts, to centralization, and to an absorption of a large share of the sovereignty of the States. It has trespassed upon the reserved rights of the States and of the people, assuming a jurisdiction over them, in the exercise of power never delegated. The Federal Government, so far as there is any sovereignty under our form of government, is sovereign and independent in the exercise of its delegated powers, and the the States are sovereign and independent in the exercise of their reserved powers. The safety of the States in the exercise of those powers in defence of the lives and properties, and liberties of the people, demands a firm, deliberate opposition and resistance to any attempt at usurpation or aggression by the Federal Government, its Courts, its officers or agents, upon the reserved rights of the States or the people.

The laws of Wisconsin declare "It shall be the duty of the Governor, and of all the subordinate officers of the State to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction." The deliberate judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of the State as to the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, as to the reserved powers of the State and of the people, and as to the rights to liberty and property of its people, is the law, and must be sustained. Wisconsin is true to the Constitution. The people are loyal to the Constitution and to the Union. She will give to the Federal Government all its rights, to her sister States all their rights, and will insist upon her own. The people will never consent to disunion of the

States. They will aid in bringing back every State that forgets its loyalty. They will not consent to speculate upon a contingency in which disunion would be justifiable, or even excusable, but doing justice and demanding justice, they will continue to support the Constitution and the laws.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

During the late financial difficulty my attention has been called to the oppressive character of the U. S. District Courts, in matters between individuals, growing out of or founded upon contracts, which come before them. By construction, no appeal or writ of error is allowed to the Supreme Court of the U. S. in any civil case between individuals when the amount involved in controversy is less than two thousand dollars. These courts are beyond the reach of the people. Their decisions, to a certain extent, are as arbitrary and absolute as a determination of the Czar of Russia. They have no sympathy for misfortunes among our citizens, and hundreds of men in good pecuniary circumstances, but without present available means, may be, and frequently have been ruined, by the speed with which judgments are entered and final process issued and executed. No attention is paid to the course of practice of the State courts, except so far as it facilitates the commencement and prosecution of suits. I submit to you the propriety of asking Congress to pass some law confining the business of these courts in cases arising on contract between citizens of different States, to those where the amount is over \$2,000.

CONCLUSION.

The pecuniary embarrassment and distress of the past few months, will work out a great good to the country. Business of almost every kind had been overdone. The great majority of business men were rejoicing in an imaginary, and not real, prosperity. Men ripe for wild speculations, found the speculations ripe to their hands. Every thing bore a fictitious value. Lands, products, manufactured fabrics, all things marketable, were valued above a real worth. The currency was inflated by over issues of bank notes. States were rich in the issue and sale of evidences of their debts. Railroad

directors and agents, were rich in speculations upon what they had plundered from stockholders, and stockholders in incorporated companies were rich in the fictitious value of their stocks. Sellers were rich in debts due for property sold, and buyers were rich in that abundance of credit which enabled them to get into debt. Men dealt recklessly and lived extravagantly, and forgot their obligations to each other, and higher obligations than those they owed to men.

Reverses came, as they always will come, following fast upon the heels of excess. There is a lesson to be learned from these experiences from which men may grow wiser and better. The great evil which lies back of all these exhibitions of successes and reverses, is in the tendencies of the age. The great mass of our people are learning to despise labor, forgetting that every dollar acquired by any other means than as a reward for honest industry, or well directed skill and enterprise in some honorable avocation or employment, is so much loss to some less lucky man. Too many are endeavoring to live without labor, and to get money without earning it. The people must learn to guard against these evils, as they learn to account for them, after they have come. Notwithstanding all that has been suffered, the country is substantially rich in real wealth. Wisconsin is rich in the abundance of her agricultural and mineral products; rich in her facilities for the transaction of business; in public improvements; in public and private charities; in educational institutions; in the intelligence and practical independence of her citizens; in her religious institutions; in an able and enlightened public press; in that large liberty, acknowledged by the law, and protected by the wisdom and prudence and independence of her courts of justice, and in ideas of equality which recognize the rights of every man as sacred, without regard to class, condition, creed or birth place.

Her commercial interests are as vast in extent, as her resources are exhaustless. A great carrying highway is on her West, and another on her East, and iron roads, binding

together her rich growing cities, are traversing all her length and breadth. The farms of the people are like gardens, and her cities are set, like bright jewels, in the crown of her prosperity. Wise legislation, not for party purposes, but to redress grievances, protect rights, and to prevent evils; an honest and frugal administration of the government, and a due regard for the rights of all men, will enhance the enjoyment of all those blessings. I commend the great interests of the State and the people to your care, and to the overruling Providence of God. I shall co-operate with you in all useful and considerate legislation for the public benefit.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

MADISON, Jan. 14, 1858.

Senate returned to the Senate Chamber, and
Adjourned.

DOCUMENT B.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Madison, 10th October, 1857:

To the Governor :

An Act to change the fiscal year of the State of Wisconsin, and to amend an Act relating to Printing, approved April 19, 1852, being chapter 99 of the General Laws, approved March 9, 1857, provides that "the fiscal year of this State shall hereafter commence on the first day of October in each year, and close on the thirtieth day of September next succeeding."

The second section of the same Act requires that "at the close of each year aforesaid, all officers required by any law of the State to make Annual Reports to the Governor, to be communicated by him to the Legislature, shall, within ten days thereafter, complete and deposit the same with the Governor."

Complying with these provisions, I herewith present the "Tenth Annual Report" from this office, embracing so much of the financial transactions of the State for the fiscal year closing on the thirtieth day of September ultimo, as was not contained in the last Annual Report from this office, embracing the period from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of September, 1857, both inclusive.

Among other requirements by law of the Secretary of State as auditor, the following duties are imposed upon him :

“ Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, as auditor :

“ 1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State, and to manage the same in the manner required by law.

“ 2. To keep fair, clear, distinct and separate accounts of all the revenues, funds and incomes of the State, and also of all expenditures, disbursements and investments thereof, showing the particulars of every expenditure, disbursement and investment.

“ 3. To exhibit to the Legislature, at its annual meeting, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues, and of the public expenditures during the preceding year, with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year, specifying therein each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations, and such as are required to be provided for by law, and showing the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.”

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Revenues, Funds and Incomes of the State, distinct and separate accounts of which are kept in this office, are as follows, to wit :

I.—*The General Fund.*

II.—*The Judiciary Fund.*

III.—*The School Fund.*

IV.—*The School Fund Income.*

V.—*The University Fund.*

VI.—*The University Fund Income.*

VII.—*The Swamp Land Fund.*

VIII.—*The Swamp Land Fund Income.*

IX.—*The Deposit Account.*

X.—*The Capitol Fund.*

XI.—*The Drainage Fund.*

The complete transactions, showing the receipts and expenditures on account of, and in each of these several funds, during the last three fiscal quarters of the year ending on the 30th ultimo, will be found herewith. The several funds are formed and explained as follows:

I.—*The General Fund,*

Embraces all of the revenues of the State, the avails of which are applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and is derived from the following sources, to wit:

Arrearages due to the late territory;

The annual taxes levied in each county for State purposes,

The semi-annual tax charged against banks, being three-fourths of one per cent. on the capital stock thereof;

The railroad and plankroad tax, being a sum equal to one per centum of the gross earnings of said roads;

The duties received from hawkers and peddlers, for license;

The annual tax on electric telegraphs, being twenty-five cents on each mile constructed;

And from the Judiciary Fund.

The expenditures from this Fund are authorized by permanent or temporary appropriations of the Legislature, and by the several acts requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts.

At the date of the last report from this office, this

fund had been overpaid,.....		\$7,002 28
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Since that time there has been received,.....	\$369,834 24	
---	--------------	--

And paid out.....		377,698 28
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Balance,.....		5,143 58
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	<u>\$369,834 24</u>	<u>\$369,834 24</u>
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H.—*The Judiciary Fund.*

This Fund will be explained by reference to the following provisions of the Statutes of the State:

“SECTION 17. On each suit in the Circuit Court, there shall be levied a tax of one dollar, which shall be paid to the clerk, at the time of the commencement thereof, which tax, so levied, shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and form a separate fund, to be applied to the payment of the salary of the judges; said sum of one dollar shall be taxed in the bill of costs, and recovered as other costs of suit.” (*Page 762, Revised Statutes.*)

“SEC. 1. The clerk of the Circuit Court of each county shall, quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, or within five days thereafter, in every year, pay to the treasurer of his county, for the use of this State, the suit tax of one dollar, required by law to be paid by the clerk on every suit which has been commenced in the Circuit Court of his county, during the three months ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding.

“SEC. 2. The clerk shall take duplicate receipts from the county treasurer for the sums so paid, and on or before the tenth day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, he shall forward to the Secretary of State, at Madison, one of said receipts, and also a statement on oath, of the number of suits commenced in the Circuit Court of his county, during the three months ending on the last day of the month, immediately preceding that date.

“SEC. 3. If such statement, together with a receipt of the whole sum required by law to be paid to the clerk on the suits so commenced during the preceding quarter, shall not be received by the Secretary of State on or before the first day of the month next succeeding the time when such statement as above required to be transmitted to him, he shall forthwith notify the judge of the Circuit Court within whose

circuit such clerk resides, of the failure to transmit such statement, or receipt, or both, as the case may be.

"SEC. 4. Whenever the circuit judge shall be notified of such failure he shall forthwith appoint a time, not exceeding sixty days from the date of the notice hereinafter mentioned, and a place within his circuit, when and where such clerk shall appear before him, show cause why he shall not be removed, for the reasons to be mentioned in such notice, and shall cause notice thereof to be served within ten days upon the clerk. If the clerk shall not upon such hearing show to the satisfaction of the judge that he has complied with the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to be removed from office, as provided in section five, of chapter eleven, of the Revised Statutes.

"SEC. 5. Proceedings under this act may be of a summary nature, and the testimony shall be taken under such reasonable regulations as to time and place, and in such manner as the judge shall prescribe.

"The testimony or affidavit of the clerk may be received in respect to the fact of his having transmitted a return, but on no other point.

"SEC. 6. Moneys paid to the county treasurer, pursuant to this act, shall be paid over by him upon the order of the state treasurer, and any such moneys remaining in his hands at the time when he is required by law to pay the state tax to the state treasurer, shall be paid therewith into the state treasury." (*General Laws, 1855, Chap. 56.*)

The Secretary of State has, in every instance, complied with the requirements of the 3d section, as above, notwithstanding which, clerks, in many cases, continue to neglect their duty, and there is doubtless considerable money still remaining in their hands unreported. Judges, also, in most instances fail to comply with the provisions of the 4th section. An abstract of balances due from clerks on account of arrearages, has been reported to the Legislature each year,

for several years past, but without any action thereon. A like statement will be found herewith, marked "A."

The amount reported by clerks, on account of this Fund, is as follows, since the organization of the State, to wit:

1849,.....	\$1,928 00
1850,.....	1,162 00
1851,.....	1,336 00
1852,.....	2,184 00
1853,.....	1,414 00
1854,.....	1,363 00
1855,.....	1,715 00
1856,.....	4,067 50
1857,.....	3,615 50
Total,.....	<u>\$15,745 00</u>

III.—*The School Fund.*

The proceeds arising from the sale of school lands, seventy-five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands granted by act of Congress of the 28th September, 1850, and the proceeds of the sale of lands selected in lieu thereof, together with the five per centum of the nett proceeds of the sale of Government lands, to which the State is entitled, the five per cent. penalty as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest when due upon school land certificates and loans from the School Fund, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties, for the breach of any of the penal laws of the State, are set apart to constitute the School Fund,—this Fund being subject only to certain expenses, for advertising and selling lands, and necessary books and blanks for conducting the transactions therein.

This fund, at the date of the last report from this office, had been

Overpaid,.....	\$1,021 65
Receipts,.....	\$84,216 08
Disbursements,	312,216 38
Overpayments,	229,121 25
	<u>312,216 08</u>
	<u>312,216 08</u>

Overpayments brought down,	229,181 85
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund,	271,177 64
Balance on hand,	42,055 69
	<u>\$271,177 64</u> <u>271,177 64</u>

The records and books of this office exhibit the following to be the present condition of the School Fund:

Balance on hand as above,	\$42,055 69
Amount due on certificates of sale,	1,737,988 14
Amount due on loans,	667,993 20
Amount due on swamp land certificates, (\$255,746 00)	
less \$5 per cent. for draining,	642,559 50
	<u>\$3,090,596 53</u>

The principal, or capital of the School Fund, excepting the balance in the treasury, is productive, drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable before the 5th day of March, in each year.

This interest constitutes—

IV—*The School Fund Income,*

Which is annually apportioned by the State Superintendent, to the several towns in the State, for the use of Common Schools, and drawn from the treasury, through the treasurer of the proper county.

On account of the Income of the School Fund, during

the year, there has been received,	\$156,621 17
Balance January 1st,	16,350 97
Disbursements during the year,	\$162,925 53
Balance now on hand,	10,746 61
	<u>\$172,972 14</u> <u>\$172,972 14</u>

The principal of the School Fund, as above shown, drawing interest, is as follows:

Amount due on certificates,	\$2,380,547 64
Amount due on loans,	667,993 20
	<u>\$3,048,540 84</u>

The interest upon this sum, for one year, at 7 per cent., is.....	\$213,397 86
To which add Swamp Land Income on hand,	22,719 51
Also School Fund Income as above,	10,746 61
Making a total of.....	<u>\$246,863 98</u>

This sum is the amount of School Fund Income subject to be appropriated for the support of Common Schools in March next, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. of the income of the gross proceeds arising from the sale of Swamp and Overflowed Lands, apportioned by the act approved 7th March, (Chap. 88, General Laws) 1857. It, however, will be increased by interest on loans made, and sales of School and Swamp Lands, previous to the 1st of March.

V.—*The University Fund.*

This Fund is composed of the nett proceeds of the sale of University Lands, and from the 5 per cent. penalty, as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest when due upon University Land Certificates and loans from the University Fund. The transactions in this Fund during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, are as follows, to wit:

Receipts during the year,	\$4,964 63	
On hand January 1st,	11,895 80	
Disbursements,		\$15,547 42
Balance,		613 01
	<u>\$16,160 43</u>	<u>\$16,160 43</u>

The records of the office exhibit the present condition of the University Fund, to be as follows:

Amount due on Certificates of sale,	\$265,432 26
do Loans,	50,521 20
Balance in Treasury,	613 01
Total,	<u>\$316,566 47</u>

This Fund, except the amount above stated as being in the treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable before the 5th day of March in each year, which interest constitutes—

VI.—The University Fund Income.

This is annually applied towards defraying the current expenses of the State University, and is drawn from the State treasury by the treasurer of the Wisconsin University.

During the year the receipts on account of the In-

come of the University Fund, has been,.....	\$20,150 85	
Balance January 1st,.....	1,084 29	
Disbursements during the year,.....		\$21,593 53
Overpayments,.....	360 39	
	<u>\$21,595 53</u>	<u>\$21,595 53</u>

The principal of the University Fund, as above shown, drawing interest, is as follows:

Amount due on Certificates,.....	\$265,432 26
do — Loans,.....	50,521 20
Total,.....	<u>\$315,953 46</u>
The interest upon this sum, for one year, at 7 per cent, is.....	\$22,116 74
Less overpayments as above,.....	360 39
Total,.....	<u>\$21,756 35</u>

Loans and further sales will doubtless increase the Income to such an extent, that the amount to be apportioned in March next, will reach the sum of \$22,000 00.

VII.—The Swamp Land Fund.

This fund arises from the sale of the lands granted to the State by an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850. From the proceeds of these sales is first to be paid, the legitimate expenses incident to their sale, and seventy-five per cent. of the residue, "and all of the money for the selected lands (being lands selected in lieu of swamp lands, that have been previously sold), form and constitute a part of the School Fund, and the balance of the residue of such proceeds is to be paid to the county treasurer of the

county in which the sales may have been made, to be used by the proper towns for the reclamation of such lands, according to the provisions of the original Act of Congress, granting such lands.

The balance on hand of this fund, at the date of the

last report, was.....	\$52,908 32	
Receipts to September 30th.....	328,542 98	
Disbursements.....		\$14,188 36
Balance.....		362,262 94
	<u>\$376,451 30</u>	<u>376,451 30</u>
Balance brought down.....	362,264 94	
Expenses paid by General Fund, transferred.....		692 75
Balance nett receipts.....		361,570 19
	<u>\$362,264 94</u>	<u>362,264 94</u>
Nett receipts as above.....	361,570 19	
Seventy-five per cent. transferred to School Fund.....		271,177 64
Balance transferred to Drainage Fund.....		90,392 55
	<u>\$361,570 19</u>	<u>361,570 19</u>

The records of this office exhibit the sum of \$856,746 00 as due on certificates of sales of swamp lands, exclusive of the amount due on lands selected in lieu thereof, which amount is included in School Land dues.

The interest on sales of Swamp Land and Swamp Land dues, constitute

VIII.—*The Swamp Land Fund Income,*

and forms a portion of the School Fund Income, and is subject, in part to the same disposition, the remainder being apportioned for the benefit of Normal Schools and Academies, as above explained.

By the last report the balance on hand in the

Swamp Land Fund Income, was.....	\$1 25	
Receipts.....	22,762 10	
Disbursements.....		\$43 84
Balance September 30th.....		22,719 51
	<u>\$22,763 35</u>	<u>22,763 35</u>

IX.—*The Deposit Account.*

Section 17, of chapter 24, of the revised statutes, provides, that if on a re-sale of forfeited school lands, the same shall produce more than sufficient to pay the sum owing therefor, with the interest and costs, and five per cent. damages on the amount of purchase money unpaid, the residue, if any, shall be paid over to the former purchaser, or his legal representative. In the recent sales of forfeited lands, in 1856, the residue or surplus, above the amount coming to the State, as specified, was required to be paid to the State Treasurer at the time of sale.

An account of this surplus is kept with the State Treasurer, and called the Deposit Account. The transactions in this fund, during the year, have been as follows:

Balance on hand January 1st.....	\$2,841 83	
Disbursements to date.....		629 95
Balance now on hand.....		2,211 88
	<u>\$2,841 83</u>	<u>2,841 83</u>

The balance is now subject to be paid to the original purchaser of the land, or his representative, upon surrender and cancellation of the original certificates of sale.

X.—*The Capitol Fund.*

Chapter 26 of the General Laws of 1857 provides for the sale of the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of public buildings." Said lands have been sold during the year, and the proceeds arising therefrom constitute the present Capitol Fund.

These lands, in all ten sections, (6,400 acres,) sold for an aggregate of \$12,308 90, of which there has been paid into the State Treasury the sum of.....	\$12,178 25
Leaving the further sum due on account of said fund,.....	130 65
Of the sum received as above there has been disbursed,	2,333 93

Leaving balance on hand of,.....	9,544 32
This is to be increased by payments, due next year, as above,.....	130 65
	<u>\$9,674 97</u>

This sum constitutes the present resources of the Capitol Lands; to be increased \$288 40 for error in entry to the wrong fund.

XI.—*Drainage Fund.*

Twenty-five per cent. of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of swamp lands, (exclusive of lands selected in lieu thereof,) is set apart, to be used for their reclamation, by the towns in which they are situated, according to the provisions of the original act. of Congress.

The nett proceeds received on account of these sales, up to and including the 30th day of September, ultimo, as already shown,

are,.....	\$361,570 19
Deduct 75 per cent. for School Fund,	271,177 64
Balance,.....	<u>\$90,392 55</u>

With this sum, apportioned as above explained, a new account has been opened, called the Drainage Fund.

STATEMENT.

The transactions in the several Funds during the period embraced in this report, are as follows, to wit:

GENERAL FUND.—FIRST QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
Bad Ax County, State tax, -----	\$3,800 00	-----
Brown, ----- do -----	3,608 00	-----
Buffalo, ----- do -----	800 00	-----
Calumet, ----- do -----	2,324 00	-----
Columbia, ----- do -----	9,992 00	-----
Crawford, ----- do -----	3,281 00	-----
Dane, ----- do -----	17,996 34	-----
Dodge, ----- do -----	11,750 00	-----
Dunn, ----- do -----	680 00	-----
Fond du Lac, ----- do -----	12,444 00	-----
Grant, ----- do -----	12,733 00	-----
Green, ----- do -----	7,023 00	-----
Iowa, ----- do -----	9,299 31	-----
Jackson, ----- do -----	1,200 00	-----
Jefferson, ----- do -----	12,185 00	-----
Kewaunee, ----- do -----	340 00	-----
Kenosha, ----- do -----	9,964 20	-----
La Crosse, ----- do -----	4,055 00	-----
La Fayette, ----- do -----	8,159 98	-----
Marquette, ----- do -----	6,850 00	-----
Manitowoc, ----- do -----	3,340 92	-----
Marathon, ----- do -----	339 50	-----
Milwaukee, ----- do -----	21,281 25	-----
Monroe, ----- do -----	1,961 00	-----
Outagamie, ----- do -----	1,850 00	-----
Ozaukee, ----- do -----	4,140 00	-----
Pierce, ----- do -----	1,598 33	-----
Portage, ----- do -----	689 00	-----
Racine, ----- do -----	13,267 00	-----
Richland, ----- do -----	4,130 00	-----
Rock, ----- do -----	20,390 00	-----
Sauk, ----- do -----	7,414 17	-----
Shawano, ----- do -----	1,546 53	-----
Sheboygan, ----- do -----	7,150 00	-----
Trempealeau, ----- do -----	900 00	-----
Walworth, ----- do -----	10,612 00	-----

General Fund—First Quarter—continued

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Washington County. State tax,	\$7,317 00	.....
Waukegan	10,250 60	.....
Winnebago	2,258 00	.....
Winnebago,	2,825 13	.....
Winnebago,	6,039 00	.....
Merchants' Bank,	275 00	.....
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	272 92	.....
Jefferson County Bank,	562 50	.....
People's Bank,	187 50	.....
Elkhorn Bank,	128 12	.....
Farmers and Millers' Bank,	1,875 00	.....
Bank of Milwaukee,	1,466 67	.....
Janesville City Bank,	187 50	.....
Katanyan Bank,	205 20	.....
Waupun Bank,	141 68	.....
Mercantile Bank,	137 50	.....
Dodge County Bank,	375 00	.....
Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.,	12 01	.....
Green Bay. Milwaukee & Chicago R.R. Co.	2,219 37	.....
Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co.,	6,804 72	.....
Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Co.,	480 06	.....
Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R.R. Co.	1,104 00	.....
La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co.,	3,583 40	.....
Menasha & Kaukauna Plank Road Co.,	6 14	.....
Madison, Watertown & Milwaukee P.R. Co.	65 29	.....
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac P. R. Co.,	99 21	.....
Fox, Winnebago & Duck Creek P. R. Co.	27 75	.....
Manitowoc & Man. Rapids P. R. Co.,	6 53	.....
Milwaukee & Janesville P. R. Co.,	48 10	.....
Western Union Telegraph,	11 00	.....
Wisconsin State Telegraph,	50 50	.....
Hayman & Bellstein, peddler's license,	30 00	.....
Moline & Hall,	40 00	.....
Mayer Doctor,	10 00	.....
Carl Mungius,	10 00	.....
Daniel Got,	40 00	.....
Ja. Richards,	40 00	.....
Holomon Hutter,	10 00	.....
Total,	288,394 98	.....

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.**DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
J. Allen Barber, per diem Senator.....	\$265 00
S. W. Barnes.....do.....	137 50
S. O. Bean.....do.....	137 50
G. H. Bull.....do.....	137 50
S. O. Chase.....do.....	137 50
Temple Clark.....do.....	137 50
B. Fox Cook.....do.....	137 50
M. M. Davis.....do.....	605 00
George E. Dexter.....do.....	205 00
Edward Gernon.....do.....	230 00
H. H. Giles.....do.....	205 00
August Gruelich.....do.....	192 50
Luther Hanchett.....do.....	137 50
L. P. Harvey.....do.....	272 50
L. W. Joiner.....do.....	137 50
J. T. Kingston.....do.....	137 50
M. L. Kimball.....do.....	137 50
J. C. Mills.....do.....	205 00
Edward O'Neil.....do.....	137 50
Edward Pier.....do.....	242 50
William T. Pierce.....do.....	137 50
S. L. Rose.....do.....	173 00
C. L. Sholes.....do.....	235 00
H. J. Shultz.....do.....	143 50
P. B. Simpson.....do.....	137 50
P. H. Smith.....do.....	137 50
James Sutherland.....do.....	217 00
B. S. Weil.....do.....	205 00
Edw. Wheeler.....do.....	147 50
William Wilson.....do.....	137 50
Arthur McArthur, Lieutenant Governor.....	410 00
William Henry Brisbane, Chief Clerk.....	516 50
T. S. Allen, per diem Member of Assembly.....	137 50
John Annunson.....do.....	192 50
D. M. Aspinwall.....do.....	137 50
Geo. R. Atherton.....do.....	137 50
Henry W. Barnes.....do.....	137 50
M. S. Barnett.....do.....	137 50
Q. H. Barron.....do.....	137 50
G. M. Bartholomew.....do.....	137 50
F. K. Bartlett.....do.....	75 00

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Lath. Burgess, per diem member Assembly.....		\$137 50
George Cairncross.....do.....		137 50
James Catton.....do.....		137 50
D. D. Cameron.....do.....		192 50
William Chappel.....do.....		217 50
K. P. Clark.....do.....		137 50
Theodore Conkey.....do.....		147 50
Edgar Conklin.....do.....		137 50
Henry Converse.....do.....		137 50
Hopewell Cox.....do.....		137 50
F. Cunningham.....do.....		137 50
R. W. Davidson.....do.....		137 50
N. W. Dean.....do.....		246 25
James H. Earnest.....do.....		137 50
Elihu Enos, Jr.....do.....		137 50
L. J. Evans.....do.....		137 50
A. W. Emory.....do.....		137 50
James Fagan.....do.....		137 50
Robert C. Field.....do.....		137 50
L. G. Fisher.....do.....		132 50
E. A. Foot.....do.....		137 50
Edward N. Foster.....do.....		137 50
Joachim Gulich.....do.....		137 50
T. W. Hall.....do.....		137 50
C. S. Hawley.....do.....		192 50
George Hawley.....do.....		137 50
Herman Haertel.....do.....		137 50
Paul D. Hayward.....do.....		137 50
Fred. W. Horn.....do.....		137 50
R. H. Hotchkiss.....do.....		137 50
O. C. Howe.....do.....		192 50
Jasper Humphrey.....do.....		137 50
B. E. Hutchinson.....do.....		137 50
George A. Jenkins.....do.....		137 50
John A. Johnson.....do.....		137 50
E. Knowlton.....do.....		192 50
Joseph Langworthy.....do.....		137 50
James M. Lewis.....do.....		137 50
Fred. S. Lovell.....do.....		137 50
P. C. Lutkin.....do.....		137 50
Robert P. Main.....do.....		137 50

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Z. P. Mason, per diem member Assembly.....	-----	\$137 50
O. Z. Maxson.....do.....	-----	137 50
W. P. McAllister.....do.....	-----	137 50
Andrew McCormick.....do.....	-----	137 50
Joseph T. Mills.....do.....	-----	192 50
Fred. Moscovitz.....do.....	-----	151 40
William M. Morse.....do.....	-----	149 50
Joseph Nelson.....do.....	-----	137 50
David Noggle.....do.....	-----	137 50
J. F. Ostrander.....do.....	-----	137 50
B. F. Phillips.....do.....	-----	137 50
Peter Potter.....do.....	-----	137 50
J. D. Reymert.....do.....	-----	67 50
James Reynolds.....do.....	-----	137 50
Harman Robbins.....do.....	-----	137 50
Anson Rood.....do.....	-----	142 50
E. S. Runals.....do.....	-----	137 50
Philetus Sawyer.....do.....	-----	137 50
A. Scott Sloan.....do.....	-----	162 50
E. B. Stevens.....do.....	-----	137 50
G. W. Stone.....do.....	-----	147 50
George Strong.....do.....	-----	137 50
Moses M. Strong.....do.....	-----	137 50
John B. Sweat.....do.....	-----	137 50
Thomas Sugden.....do.....	-----	162 50
Allen Taylor.....do.....	-----	192 50
Jonathan Taylor.....do.....	-----	137 50
H. A. Tenney.....do.....	-----	137 50
M. J. Thomas.....do.....	-----	137 50
C. F. Thompson.....do.....	-----	137 50
James G. Train.....do.....	-----	137 50
William H. Tripp.....do.....	-----	67 50
James Vollmer.....do.....	-----	137 50
S. W. Voorhies.....do.....	-----	137 50
D. K. Waite.....do.....	-----	137 50
Solomon Wakeley.....do.....	-----	137 50
C. H. Walker.....do.....	-----	137 50
Aaron Walters.....do.....	-----	137 50
R. B. Wentworth.....do.....	-----	150 00
Abram West.....do.....	-----	67 50
Joseph White.....do.....	-----	137 50

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
S. A. White, per diem Member Assembly,	\$149 50
J. B. Wilbur, do	137 50
D. Williams, do	137 50
J. J. Williams, do	137 50
Samuel D. Hastings, do	145 50
Wyman Spooner, Speaker, do	275 00
Wm. C. Webb, Chief Clerk, do	709 00
Mileage account of 1856,	188 00
..... do..... 1857,	3,318 40
James Armstrong,	375 00
Levi Alden,	63 00
Adams & Wilson,	97 90
J. P. Atwood,	30 00
C. Abalay,	83 00
Atwood & Rublee,	6,245 60
Robert Aiken,	55 00
L. S. Avery,	93 50
David Atwood,	275 00
J. N. Akerman,	1,012 03
William H. Athur & Co.,	226 75
H. C. Ainsworth,	4 00
Adams & Adams,	179 83
Chauncey Abbott,	750 00
H. Aikens,	5 00
N. D. Burdick,	82 24
S. K. Bangs,	315 00
Bradford Brothers,	557 83
S. G. Benedict,	312 35
A. Briggs,	55 00
Brown & Britt,	21 65
Antoine Barbien,	83 00
Charles Reger,	55 00
James S. Baker,	50 00
J. T. Brown,	55 00
Berliner & Bruno,	1,350 00
B. F. Barney,	55 00
R. B. Baldwin,	19 50
J. B. Britton,	25 00
H. Butterfield,	55 00
S. G. Bugh,	22 00

*General Fund—First Quarter—continued***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
S. S. Barlow,	192 00
Wallace W. Botkin,	110 00
William Bauer,	110 00
H. F. Bond,	270 00
H. Briggs,	270 00
W. P. Burroughs,	220 00
J. S. Bangs,	27 00
J. O. Bartlett,	153 75
Andrew Bishop,	862 50
Coles Bashford,	9,312 50
O. C. Buck & Co.,	282 25
Charles H. Barton,	28 00
G. F. Brandt,	39 00
G. Batchelder,	114 50
S. L. Barber,	28 00
John Bart,	75 00
Charles Blanbach,	75 00
M. P. Barry,	200 00
A. C. Barry,	550 00
S. M. Booth,	348 85
H. D. Barron,	10 50
William Brooks,	72 00
A. A. Baker,	37 00
O. H. Brush,	80 00
William Beck,	500 00
G. Barkham,	10 00
Charles Burchard,	105 00
Louis Bostedo,	15 00
Amasa Cobb,	168 50
H. Crawford,	55 00
John Child,	55 00
D. H. Chandler,	600 00
Calkins & Proudfit,	27,138 83
H. Cramer,	32 50
Peter Coyne,	220 00
S. L. Carpenter,	9 00
William E. Carter,	250 00
W. F. Chipman,	55 00
R. Carrington,	80 00
Cincinnati Type Foundry,	8,200 00
William M. Colladay,	55 00

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
H. Catlin,	\$55 00
P. G. Cheves,	55 00
W. D. Chapin,	105 00
James Cooper,	25 00
George Clark,	6 00
James Campbell,	220 00
S. S. Conover,	150 00
Charles Clement,	67 50
L. Conner,	55 00
Charles Collins,	4 00
Orsamus Cole,	500 00
A. L. Collins,	875 00
S. R. Cotton,	375 00
Geo. W. Cate,	375 00
M. M. Cothren,	390 00
Carpenter & Law,	52 80
J. N. Cone,	8 25
Geo. W. Chapman,	15 00
Pat Carmody,	125 00
Wm. B. Call,	40 00
Robert Chandler,	25 00
Calkins & Proudfit and Atwood & Rublee,	6,819 05
Mullen Chamberlain,	36 00
Census,	2,118 00
Charles Dunn,	105 00
H. C. Drake,	55 00
John Day,	105 00
Dan'l S. Durrie,	248 36
John Duffy,	315 03
William P. Dewey,	400 00
Samuel Dunn,	15 00
James Dolan,	100 00
Dunning & Paine,	198 16
L. B. Dodge,	89 44
D. L. Deyo,	220 00
J. N. Dart,	196 00
J. M. Deering,	385 50
Simeon Dean,	465 00
Lyman C. Draper,	250 00
William M. Dennis,	800 00
S. J. Dennis,	500 00

General Fund - First Quarter - continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

		Receipts.	Disbursements.
Bernard Domschke,			\$725 00
Pat Duffy,			120 00
Donaldson & Treadway,			405 84
S. O. Donovan,			30 00
S. M. Evans,			105 00
Rev. F. Etchman,			75 00
S. J. Ehle,			55 00
Ehrbridge, Shoemaker & Co.,			22 08
Charles Erdman,			44 00
N. H. Eggleston,			100 00
F. G. Eighner,			55 00
M. Flood,			55 00
A. W. Farr,			105 00
J. M. Flowers,			80 00
Farrer & Fonda,			37 18
Samuel R. Fox,			274 48
C. W. Fitch,			22 00
John Fitzgerald,			767 50
A. Flier,			275 00
Cyrus Festig,			110 00
Sidney E. Foot,			270 00
Fuchs & Goll,			128 40
Edward B. Foreman,			120 00
S. S. N. Fuller,			375 00
U. T. Flowers,			808 00
William Fitzpatrick,			120 00
K. J. Fleischer,			484 50
D. Fletcher,			55 00
Thomas Falvey,			105 00
W. H. Gleason,			87 50
Patrick Gilluly,			83 00
H. W. Geisse,			10 50
B. G. Gill,			67 50
William J. Gibson,			50 00
H. H. Gray,			55 00
E. F. Giles,			164 50
Theodore Grosskoff,			110 00
Joseph Giles,			75 00
Gleason & Memhard,			97 05
Henry Gray,			4 00
Governor's Contingent Account,			10,000 00

*General Fund—First Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
J. Gates,	\$327. 20
Wm. R. Gorsline,	750 00
George Gale,	375 00
Greulich & Schoeffler,	1,125 00
J. H. Goodrich,	8 00
Edmund Gibbs,	582 05
A. D. Gray,	55 00
J. Gillett,	5 00
Arthur T. Howe,	237 50
W. A. Hawkins,	55 00
James Halpin,	513 18
J. C. Hopkins,	320 00
A. A. Huntington,	55 00
Luke Haley,	83 00
Hale & Harris,	66 07
Theodore Hayes,	55 00
William Habich,	300 00
John W. Hunt,	500 00
Carl Habich,	500 00
B. F. Hopkins,	500 00
Du Ray Hunt,	205 82
N. M. Harris,	67 50
Daniel Howell,	12 50
A. Heidkamp,	35 40
D. E. Hough,	64 00
D. Holt,	7 80
John Henna,	353 75
H. Hohn,	55 00
A. W. Hovey,	8 00
Institute for the Blind,	5,000 00
.....do..... Deaf and Dumb,	7,300 00
Edward Ilsley,	515 00
John N. Jones,	5,362 00
P. Johnson,	55 00
John James,	55 00
R. E. Jones,	82 00
D. W. Jones,	390 00
E. H. Janssen,	25 30
D. N. Johnson,	25 00
H. Johnson,	105 00
Paul Juneau,	8 00
James H. Knowlton,	55 00

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.**DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
G. J. Kidd,		\$815 21
Joseph Keyes,		619 50
S. Klauber & Co.,		710 24
M. R. Keegan,		45 00
L. F. Kellogg,		302 04
Carl Kickhoeffer,		76 00
Charles Kuehn,		352 50
John M. Keep,		1,033 50
August Kruer,		137 00
Rulus King & Co.,		164 76
E. B. Kellogg,		2 50
Ole K. Lawrence,		150 00
S. Levy,		191 50
La Crosse county,		854 07
J. Landerdale,		55 00
W. J. Leisure,		126 00
Robert Livsey,		166 00
C. D. Long,		270 00
William Lakin,		39 00
Charles H. Larrabee,		375 00
John Leonard,		100 00
D. L. Morrison,		55 00
Alex. G. McBride,		200 00
J. Mitchell,		55 00
M. Martin,		238 00
James Murdock,		495 00
Mears & Ripley,		70 48
H. J. Murray,		55 00
Charles Moseley,		100 00
Egbert Moseley,		250 00
G. F. Mandt,		126 00
Frank Munger,		88 00
J. A. Markland,		188 00
M. Martin, 2d.,		83 00
E. McMahon,		156 66
A. Menges,		300 00
Simeon Mills,		40 00
Madison Gas Co.,		1,418 51
McBride & Stevens,		8 12
J. W. P. Matts, (census,)		12 00
Gregor Menzel,		21 50
Walter D. Molndoe,		84 50

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Maul & Grinnam,	\$43 25
William A. Mears,	128 42
William Miller,	157 50
Charles H. Myers,	165 50
John Mathews,	120 00
M. V. Matteson,	32 00
Edward Meloy,	11 05
D. K. Noyes,	88 00
G. Noon,	55 00
E. E. Noyes,	6 00
Ole Nottalssen,	200 00
J. Oslin,	220 00
C. T. Overton,	270 00
J. R. Potter,	105 00
Andrew Proudfit,	7,482 00
A. F. Phillips,	368 00
J. H. Preuss,	5,344 70
Byron Payne,	150 00
G. W. Parker,	55 00
A. M. Preistch,	88 00
J. T. Palmer,	55 00
E. Pfinegar,	165 00
G. W. Pugh,	220 00
John F. Potter,	387 50
Thomas B. Parkinson,	4 00
Lorenzo Preston,	75 00
A. F. Pratt,	63 90
Wm. Pyncheon,	36 52
M. Peyton,	100 00
S. E. Pearsons,	186 25
E. P. Perry,	187 50
James G. Percival,	1,635 00
Jacob Quintus,	375 00
E. B. Quiner,	350 00
James Quinn,	120 00
D. Redd,	55 00
Harrison Reed,	387 10
Wm. C. Rogers,	285 50
D. A. Reed,	192 00
Rood & Goodrich,	32 00
Abner Rouse,	165 00
Wm. Richardson,	80 00

General Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Read & Nevitt,		\$77 60
William Ruble,		75 00
Horace Rublee,		250 00
A. W. Randall,		375 00
A. Rogers,		125 00
V. W. Roth,		2 50
John Reiner,		83 00
State Loan, (interest,)		7,812 50
Schoeffler & Wendt,		5,887 50
State Prison, appropriation,		27,562 50
C. M. Seeley,		60 00
Andrew Sexton,		67 38
Elias Stangeland,		2,338 20
John Sell,		55 00
E. W. Sherman,		15 00
S. V. Shipman,		120 50
W. S. Stevens,		85 00
J. W. Smith,		50 00
B. F. Seymour,		55 00
S. G. Stacy,		200 00
S. O. Slossen,		220 00
E. Stansbury,		520 00
W. H. Seals,		110 00
E. J. Putnam,		25 00
R. J. Smith,		490 40
N. L. Stout,		72 00
M. Skinner,		100 00
Stevens & Rogers,		5 05
Alex. Stilwell,		150 00
F. A. Scofield,		4 00
A. D. Smith,		750 00
Wm. R. Smith,		350 00
Simon Sickles,		200 00
H. L. Smith,		20 00
Sharpstein & Lathrop,		489 25
F. Smith,		276 25
David Taylor,		237 50
H. S. Thomas,		55 00
D. L. Thayer,		241 50
Geo. P. Thompson,		52 50
John W. Teirney,		418 50
Ole Torguson,		388 75

*General Fund—First Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Marshall Ten Eyck,	\$100 00
P. Thomas,	191 50
S. Thomas,	105 00
P. Toland,	107 00
Geo. F. Taylor,	57 50
Tibbitts & Gordon,	54 31
W. F. Terhune,	2 00
William Voegnitz,	55 00
Byron Van Dyke,	100 00
Champion Vaughn,	88 75
D. S. Vittum,	77 00
Weed & Eberhard,	1,145 95
R. F. Wilson,	87 50
D. Worthington,	67 50
A. Woodward,	150 00
Patrick White,	100 00
Weilstood, Hayes, Hank & Whiting,	871 98
William Wipperman,	55 00
J. Wagner,	55 00
J. Weaver,	50 00
Wm. R. Williams,	8 00
Wisconsin State Historical Society,	4,400 00
John D. Welch,	128 00
W. W. Woodman,	55 00
G. Weiss,	9 42
S. C. West,	70 00
Thos. Weigand,	75 00
Wm. H. Wallis,	200 00
Edward, V. Whiton,	500 00
Bille Williams,	45 50
John Willans,	2 50
Waukesha County Agricultural Society,	100 00
D. F. Walters,	20 00
A. Whittemore & Co.,	108 50
M. Wicks,	276 25
William K. Wilson,	500 00
R. T. Williams,	50 00
Wm. J. Young,	83 60
J. G. Young,	83 60
Total	232,944 19

*General Fund—continued.**Second Quarter.***RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Adams County, Tax,	\$4,675 57	
Chippewa, do	338 00	
Clark, do	1,217 50	
Douglass, do	1,280 00	
Manitowee, do	8,384 31	
Milwaukee, do	2,439 30	
Oconto, do	841 97	
Pierce, do	1,383 57	
Polk, do	457 30	
Portage, do	488 58	
Sauk, do	200 00	
St. Croix, do	2,470 98	
Waupaca, do	9 50	
Bank of Fox Lake,	187 50	
Bank of Columbus,	266 88	
Oakwood Bank,	450 00	
Chippewa Bank,	375 00	
Bank of Oshkosh,	304 18	
Bank of Watertown,	750 00	
Rock County Bank,	375 00	
Dodge County Bank,	375 00	
Racine County Bank,	1,479 17	
Bank of Ripon,	187 50	
Bank of Prairie du Chien,	322 91	
Farmers and Millers Bank,	1,875 00	
Walworth County Bank,	375 00	
Bank of Racine,	375 00	
Bank of Monroe,	187 50	
Bank of the North West,	375 00	
Bank of the Capital,	375 00	
German Bank,	371 88	
Second Ward Bank,	187 50	
Northern Bank,	375 00	
Winneshago County Bank,	187 50	
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.,	375 00	
Jefferson County Bank,	562 50	

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
Bank of Milwaukee.....	1,500 00	-----
Commercial Bank,.....	750 00	-----
Forest City Bank,.....	110 42	-----
Elkhorn Bank,.....	187 50	-----
Waukesha County Bank,.....	725 00	-----
Bank of Fond du Lac,.....	375 00	-----
Merchants Bank,.....	375 00	-----
Hudson City Bank,.....	187 50	-----
Fox River Bank,.....	187 50	-----
Columbia County Bank,.....	375 00	-----
State Bank,.....	375 00	-----
Oshkosh Commercial Bank,.....	335 42	-----
Brown County Bank,.....	187 50	-----
North Western Bank,.....	450 00	-----
Dane County Bank,.....	375 00	-----
City Bank of Kenosha,.....	750 00	-----
Kenosha County Bank,.....	371 88	-----
City Bank of Racine,.....	375 00	-----
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,..	750 00	-----
St. Croix River Bank,.....	262 50	-----
Lumbermans Banks,.....	356 25	-----
Green Bay Bank,.....	262 50	-----
Central Bank of Wisconsin,.....	743 76	-----
Rock River Bank,.....	375 00	-----
Bank of Beloit,.....	450 00	-----
Mercantile Bank,.....	375 00	-----
Waupun Bank,.....	187 50	-----
Marine Bank,.....	375 00	-----
Bank of Sheboygan,.....	187 50	-----
State Bank of Wisconsin,.....	3000 00	-----
Bank of City of La Crosse,.....	187 50	-----
Katanyan Bank,.....	301 03	-----
Peoples Bank,.....	187 50	-----
E. R. Hinkley's Bank of Grant County, ..	329 16	-----
Hawkers and Pedlars,.....	110 00	-----
State Loan, (Bonds of 1857).....	50,000 00	-----
Total.....	\$96,129 29	-----

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued,

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
James S. Alban.....		\$11 50
American Express Company.....		6 10
A. C. Barry.....		612 75
Mahlon Barry.....		200 00
Coles Bashford.....		1,562 50
Boyd & Ledyard.....		534 14
Walter H. Besley.....		2 50
W. P. Brown.....		66 66
D. W. Ballou, Jr.....		3 40
F. N. Bovee.....		50 90
J. F. Birchard.....		839 00
Blumfield & Kopp.....		33 12
Census.....		214 00
E. Cram.....		55 00
George W. Cate.....		375 00
M. M. Cothren.....		375 00
S. R. Cotton.....		375 00
Alex. L. Collins.....		375 00
Orsamus Cole.....		500 00
Amasa Cobb.....		75 00
Calkins & Proudfit.....		375 45
Wm. M. Dennis.....		500 00
Lyman C. Draper.....		250 00
O. E. Druetzer.....		9 50
Dane County Agricultural Society.....		100 00
Bernard Domschke.....		975 00
D. L. Deyo.....		50 00
Daniel S. Durrie.....		237 71
James R. Doolittle.....		750 00
S. S. N. Fuller.....		375 00
K. J. Fleischer.....		825 00
Ford & Fairbanks.....		179 50
John E. Fuller.....		24 00
George Gale.....		375 00
Gustavus Grahl.....		9 25
Wm. J. Gibson.....		17 50
Wm. R. Gorsline.....		375 00
Carl Habigh.....		300 00
B. F. Hopkins.....		800 00
John W. Hunt.....		322 15
Du Ray Hunt.....		137 84

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Charles Huggins		\$133 38
E. C. Hull		1 20
A. Holley		2 25
House of Refuge appropriation		5,000 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb		17,000 00
Institution for Blind		2,918 78
David W. Jones		300 00
John N. Jones		732 19
Jefferson County Agricultural Society		100 00
Charles Kuehn		350 00
La Fayette Kellogg		290 00
John M. Keep		375 00
Charles H. Larrabee		375 00
Joseph Landon		28 80
Leland & Utter		0 48
L. A. Lapham		50 00
Arthur McArthur		513 88
A. Menges		300 00
Edward McMahon		266 66
Alfred H. Marston		80 00
John P. Moore		30 00
C. Meyer, Register of Deeds		5 00
Egbert Mosely		83 00
Mileage Account (of 1856)		8 00
William Nelson		50 00
J. H. Pruess		3,361 42
H. L. Page		405 16
William Richardson		12 00
Alex. W. Randall		375 00
George D. Roberts		28 80
Charles Roeser		505 00
Hornee Rublee		250 00
A. D. Smith		1,839 10
William R. Smith		350 00
Carl H. Schmidt		18 50
Simon Sickles		200 00
John R. Swallow		1 50
Daniel M. Seaver		2 50
A. S. Sanborn		23 50
E. C. Sackett		12 00
State Prison appropriation (part of 1856)		875 00

General Fund—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
State Loan		\$ 50,000.00
George P. Thompson		21.50
William P. Towers		58.52
William H. Wallis		200.00
J. W. Webster		127.50
William M. Watt		8.00
Washington County Agricultural Society		120.00
Winnebago do		100.00
Edward V. Whiton		500.00
William J. Webster		40.00
Weed, Eberhard & Co.		488.53
		<hr/>
		101,012.55

Third Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

La Point County	\$457 83
Manitowish	161 76
Milwaukee	1,027 75
St. Croix	498 96
Waupaca	1,166 22
Henry Cousins, clk. court, Walworth Co.	10 00
Banks	1,087 50
Hawkers and Pedlars	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,810 02

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE 1

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
William P. Brown,	\$199 98
Bloomfield & Kopp,	26 80
Mahlon P. Barry,	200 00
A. C. Barry,	550 00
Oles Bashford,	1,067 50
D. W. Ballou, jr.	600 00
Anson K. Burrill,	156 50
John M. Byrne,	450 00
Baker & Lawton,	2 25
A. H. Bancroft,	50 00
Stephen R. Cotton,	375 00
Alexander L. Collins,	375 00
Amasa Cobb,	75 00
Ottamius Cole,	500 00
Calkins & Webb,	3,877 24
M. M. Cothren,	375 00
George W. Cate,	375 00
Census,	73 50
J. C. Chandler,	10 25
Wm. M. Dennis,	500 00
Lyman C. Draper,	250 00
M. M. Davis,	100 00
K. J. Fleischer,	1,325 00
Fuchs & Goll,	2,118 75
S. S. N. Fuller,	375 00
George Gale,	375 00
Wm. R. Gorsline,	375 00
Du Ray Hunt,	217 48
B. F. Hopkins,	300 00
Carl Habich,	300 00
John W. Hunt,	300 00
Charles Huggins,	325 00
Samuel M. Hunt,	300 00
Edward D. Holton,	21 50
J. L. Hill,	2 50
Institute for the Blind,	3,750 00
David W. Jones,	300 00
John N. Jones,	954 72
John M. Keep,	375 00
Charles Kuehn,	350 00
Andrew Kerzhalls,	75 00

General Fund—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
E. W. Keyes,	\$3,000 00
J. Gillett Knapp,	218 00
La Fayette Kellogg,	260 00
Charles H. Larrabee,	375 00
John Lindner,	75 00
Fred. S. Lovell,	365 00
Madison Gas Co.,	48 95
A. Menges,	300 00
Arthur McArthur,	625 00
Alfred H. Marston,	8 00
Helena Meisgrade,	75 00
Edward McMahon,	133 34
F. J. Mills,	8 25
Edward McGarry,	10,000 00
McVean & St. George,	2 65
Jacob Quintus,	156 25
Charles Roeser,	506 25
Horace Rublee,	250 00
Ryan & Co.,	2 25
Read & Nevitt,	2 65
H. L. & L. N. Rann,	2 40
A. D. Smith,	750 00
Simon Sickles,	200 00
William R. Smith,	350 00
B. W. Suckow,	283 38
Joseph A. Sleeper,	750 00
S. W. Smith,	4 79
Sharpstein & Lathrop,	6 00
Sanford & Tapley,	2 60
John Taylor,	26 80
David Taylor,	345 00
S. J. Todd,	335 00
Wm. H. Wallis,	200 00
Edward V. Whiton,	666 66
W. B. Walton,	1 50
State Loan, interest,	1,522 50
		\$43,732 14

SCHOOL FUND.

First Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Sales.....	\$2,018 46	.....
Dues	28,583 39	.....
Loans.....	5,450 02	.....
Penalty.. ..	805 68	.....
Fines.....	1,855 10	.....
	\$38,192 65	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Frederick W. Auguste.....	\$498 00
J. K. Averill.....	80 00
A. P. Blakeslee.....	78 05
William F. Beavers.....	9 00
Bad Ax County.....	530 37
John Peter Behlmer	70 00
Brown County.....	255 41
Christopher Blanbach.....	120 00
John Barth.....	123 65
Calumet County	834 39
Cover & Goldsmith	4 00
William E. Croft.....	22 65
Satterlee Clark.....	602 50
Carpenter & Law.....	7 00
Calkins & Proudfit.....	1,214 00
Columbia County.....	406 55
Crawford County.....	243 06
C. M. Davis	22 50
J. G. Devalcourt.....	498 00
Charles W. Fitch.....	32 80
Farrar & Fonda.....	11 95
Grant County.....	309 85
Hull & Merfield.....	3 75
Thomas S. Hodder	10 15
C. E. Havens.....	7 00
John Kaufman	498 00
Carl Kickhaefer	110 39
La Crosse County.....	184 13

School Fund—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Lafayette County	-----	306 98
Abel B. Manning	-----	999 00
V. A. W. Merrell	-----	3 75
Monroe County	-----	190 32
Marvin Pierce	-----	93 00
A. F. Pratt	-----	31 20
G. M. L. Park	-----	15 00
Pierce County	-----	207 38
Robinson & Brother	-----	17 50
Samuel Ryan, Jr. & Co.	-----	90 20
Reed & Nevett	-----	39 25
Wolfgang Ruble	-----	86 67
Richland County	-----	926 23
Rock County	-----	245 78
Sharpstein & Lathrop	-----	21 80
B. L. Sharpstein	-----	15 00
O. A. Stafford	-----	23 90
Joseph A. Somerby	-----	10 50
C. M. Seeley	-----	75 00
R. Holyoke	-----	22 50
George W. Brown	-----	90 00
Sauk County	-----	651 99
Shawanaw County	-----	1,584 51
George W. Tenney	-----	8 65
William C. Tompkins	-----	6 50
M. J. Thomas	-----	14 00
Edward Thwing	-----	104 50
Weed, Eberhard & Co.	-----	208 38
Walworth County	-----	30 90
Washington County	-----	233 75
Waukesha County	-----	29 38
Waushara County	-----	310 08
Phillip Weigand	-----	206 86
Young & Gibbs	-----	30 40
Refunded School Fund Sales ..	-----	448 40
Refunded School Fund Sales ..	-----	88 28
Refunded School Fund Penalty ..	-----	414 43
Loans	-----	140,300 00
	-----	154,919 07

*School Fund—continued.**Second Quarter.***RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Sales.....	655 65	-----
Dues.....	5,349 56	-----
Loans.....	1,052 00	-----
Penalty.....	2,091 85	-----
Fines.....	160 60	-----
	\$9,309 66	-----

DISBURSEMENTS.

C. J. Allen.....	5 59
L. D. Bryan.....	24 50
A. P. Blakeslee.....	6 60
George C. Baker.....	8 88
Calkins & Webb.....	321 70
John Lockhart.....	37 50
Maul & Grimm.....	70 00
Edgar P. Morehouse.....	23 00
Edmund R. Otis.....	33 10
Pierce County.....	1,333 57
Arthur Platt.....	96 00
Portage County.....	436 58
William Pawley.....	37 50
St. Croix County.....	2,095 99
Carl H. Schmidt.....	41 70
Weed, Eberhard & Co.....	111 00
Refunded School Fund Account.....	367 09
Loans.....	15,314 00
Refunded.....	105 06
	20,464 27

St. John Fund Account

Third Quarter.

RECEIPTS

		Receipts.	Disbursements.
Sales	44,990.44	22,491 08	
Dues		9,090 24	
Loans		2,800 00	
Penalty		2,567 32	
Fines		865 18	
		\$36,713 77	
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
Ashton & Wise			38.50
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner			339 75
Calkins & Webb			2,192 00
S. D. Carpenter			24 00
Carpenter & Martin			88 00
Dr. S. Durrie			10 50
William J. Gibson			287 50
William H. Gleason			285 00
Patrick J. Hannah			742 00
Andrew Kurzhaals			110 30
James H. Jones			225 00
John Lindner			65 02
Edward Lees			180 00
Helena Meisgrades			122 65
Seth Mount			37 00
Arthur Platt			51 00
William Markham			225 00
Beed & Nevitt			16 00
Thomas Reynolds			2,966 00
Jacob Seemann			57 75
Shapstein & Lathrop			11 00
John Willans			15 00
Refunded			379 93
Transferred to School Fund Income			853 60
Loans			128,498 00
			\$128,938 04

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

First Quarter.

MONTHS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Receipts,	\$141,029 41	
Disbursements,		
Bad-Ax County,		\$1,464 34
Brown,		2,005 74
Calumet,		1,026 95
Columbia,		4,761 90
Crawford,		1,240 80
Dane,		7,990 40
Dodge,		6,844 70
Fond du Lac,		8,007 42
Grant,		8,833 34
Green,		14,022 04
Jefferson,		7,102 20
Kenosha,		8,074 04
La Crosse,		11,122 08
La Fayette,		4,570 48
Manitowoc,		13,340 04
Marquette,		4,018 46
Milwaukee,		4,000 00
Monroe,		1,570 46
Ozaukee,		16,072 34
Racine,		5,040 06
Richland,		1,651 06
Rock,		2,941 72
Sauk,		8,646 00
Sheboygan,		14,371 04
Walworth,		8,098 04
Washington,		8,025 86
Waukesha,		8,634 02
Wausara,		4,670 14
W. E. Beardsley,		1,000 00
Frank W. Bird,		200 00
Thomas C. Bourke,		220 07
George H. Bacon,		200 01
H. F. Eberts,		146 66

School Fund Income—First Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Charles R. Gleason		\$206 66
William S. Hobart		200 00
N. M. Harris		88 67
Walter E. Jones		200 00
Samuel Jones		50 00
Charles Lorenzen		188 87
C. M. H. Meyer		210 00
Charles Huggins		206 86
William H. Holt		60 00
John G. McMynn		420 00
Arthur Platt		57 50
James Ross		250 00
A. D. Ruggles		350 00
F. A. Scofield		200 00
Jacob Seeman		150 01
A. Montgomery Smith		121 01
John Willans		200 67
Waukegan County		107 01
Charles G. Mayers		124 00
Interest refunded		1,874 87
		<u>4,288 84</u>

Second Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts	\$4,718 31
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Adams County	2,841 02
Buffalo	125 40
Douglass	82 50
Iowa	3,905 22
Milwaukee	6,811 84
Oconto	145 80
Trempealeau	188 76
Winnebago	4288 00
Wood	193 38

School Fund Income—Second Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Walter H. Bealey		\$88.38
Thomas O. Bourke		4 00
L. E. Beardsley		138.38
George E. Bacon		200.01
Frank W. Bird		199.99
Charles R. Gleason		1297.83
N. M. Harris		200.01
William S. Hobart		180.00
Watt E. Jones		245.22
G. H. Johnson		117.68
Charles Lorenzen		854.55
John P. Moore		150.00
G. & C. Merriman & Co.		6,700.00
J. D. Ruggles		100.00
James Ross		150.00
F. A. Scofield		200.01
J. M. Smith		150.00
Aug. L. Smith		142.00
Jacob Seeman		150.00
John Willans		210.00
R. T. Williams		150.00
F. T. Zettler		150.00
George H. Goodridge		14.00
George W. Dodge		21.67
Refunded		694.63
		28,580.31

Third Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts	\$10,878.45
DISBURSEMENTS.	
L. E. Beardsley	\$266.64
Frank W. Bird	200.00
George E. Bacon	200.00

School Fund Income—Third Quarter—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Martin Cleary	-----	\$41 50
George W. Dodge	-----	100 00
Ernest Doerschlag	-----	108 17
Edward B. Foreman	-----	23 00
George H. Goodridge	-----	120 00
Charles R. Gleason	-----	240 00
Wm. S. Hobart	-----	120 00
N. M. Harris	-----	100 00
John W. Hunt	-----	137 50
Watt E. Jones	-----	200 00
George H. Johnson	-----	186 66
Daniel N. Johnson	-----	93 27
Charles Lorenzen	-----	183 34
John P. Moore	-----	150 00
John G. McMynn	-----	425 00
Mil. & Mis. Railroad Co.	-----	77 56
James K. Proudfit	-----	70 00
Fred. Aug. Plaff	-----	121 69
J. D. Ruggles	-----	400 00
James Ross	-----	150 00
J. M. Smith	-----	170 00
F. A. Scofield	-----	200 01
Jacob Seeman	-----	150 00
Aug. L. Smith	-----	80 00
R. F. Sweet	-----	42 00
John Willans	-----	240 00
R. T. Williams	-----	166 67
F. T. Zettler	-----	186 67
Joseph Strasser	-----	50 00
Refunded	-----	393 91
Kewaunee county	-----	81 84
St. Croix county	-----	498 96
Outagamie county	-----	1,264 56
Waupacca county	-----	1,166 22
		<hr/>
		8,305.17

UNIVERSITY FUND.

First Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Sales,	\$880 62	.....
Dues,	1,402 98	.....
Loans,	350 00	.....
Penalty,	101 55	.....
	\$2,185 10	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
University Fund Sales Refunded,		\$21 00
University Fund Dues, do		5 84
University Fund Penalty .. do		21 00
J. K. Averill,		8 65
John Bannister,		5 00
Calkins & Proudfit,		167 00
Carpenter & Law,		42 00
A. F. Pratt,		19 85
Edward Thwing,		11 45
M. J. Thomas,		5 00
Young & Gibbs,		10 40
Loans,		14,910 00
		15,227 70

Second Quarter.

RECEIPTS.

Sales,	\$50 20	.....
Dues,	669 00	.....
Penalty,	481 31	.....
Total,	\$1,200 51	.....

*University Fund—Second Quarter—continued.***DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
Arthur Platt,	-----	\$102 48
Royal Buck,	-----	5 00
Edgar P. Morehouse,	-----	4 20
Thomas Reynolds,	-----	140 00
Weed Eberhard & Co.,	-----	22 00
Refunded University Fund Account,	-----	20 85
Total,	-----	\$294 53

*Third Quarter.***RECEIPTS.**

Sales,	\$229 01	-----
Loans,	800 00	-----
Penalty,	850 01	-----
Total,	\$870 02	-----

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunded,	-----	\$25 10
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UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.*First Quarter.*

Receipts,	\$18,898 03	-----
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer State University,	-----	\$19,081 00
Interest Refunded,	-----	46 89
Total,	-----	\$19,127 89

*University Fund Income.—continued.**Second Quarter.***RECEIPTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Receipts	\$746 98	-----
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Treasurer State University	-----	2,400 00
Refunded University Fund Income account	-----	50 68
		<hr/> 2,450 68

SWAMP LAND FUND.*First Quarter.***RECEIPTS.**

Receipts	\$92,050 48	-----
DISBURSEMENTS.		
D. W. Ballou, Jr.	-----	\$19 20
Brown & Armstrong	-----	16 25
Blumfield & Kopp	-----	10 80
Calkins & Proudfit	-----	324 00
Carpenter & Law	-----	183 20
Wm. E. Croft	-----	9 25
Casey & Carney	-----	16 80
M. Cullaton	-----	17 05
S. H. Donnell	-----	130 00
S. G. Fennimore	-----	50 00
Carr Huntington	-----	9 25
William H. Hadley	-----	6 00
D. W. Jones	-----	30 00
D. Mallo	-----	9 25

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Second-Quarter:

RECEIPTS

Receipts	\$52,897 74	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
John A. Byrne		\$20 00
Blumfield & Kopp		9 25
Calkins & Prouditt		99 20
Calkins & Webb		3,923 70
E. C. Hull		20 70
B. E. Hale & Co.		9 25
A. Holley		9 25
Charles Holt		14 65
Henry F. Hilgard		13 05
David W. Jones		123 00
Leeland & Utter		15 85
Warner Lewis		1,509 00
Jacob Quintus		34 00
Schoff & Butts		15 40
Stevens & Brother		17 05
Sanford & Tapley		18 20
John R. Swallow		17 85
S. V. Shipman		13 75
George W. Tenney		16 70
Weed, Eberhard & Co.		721 50
E. C. Sackett		9 20
Refunded Swamp Land Account.		250 00
		<u>6,950 55</u>

Swamp Land Fund—continued

Third Quarter.

RECEIPTS.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Receipts.....	\$178,594 81	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
T. W. & E. Brown		\$18 00
Lucien D. Bryan		10 00
Bliss, Eberhard & Festner.....		1,509 83
D. W. Ballou, Jr.....		34 25
O. C. Buck & Co.....		90 00
George C. Baker		19 85
E. H. Baxter		36 00
Carpenter & Martin		483 00
Calkins & Webb		407 70
S. H. Carpenter		30 00
William E. Croft		19 45
M. Cullaton		34 45
C. J. Allen & Co.		29 05
Densmore & Hotchkiss		20 50
D. S. Durrie		25 50
Ed. L. Foreman		21 00
C. W. Fitch		58 80
Farrar & Fonda		63 60
Theo. Frenz		30 40
B. C. Golliday		34 45
R. L. Gove		54 40
Gustavus Grahl		27 25
Adolph Heidkamp		48 85
Frank Hyde		30 85
John P. Houghton		40 00
D. W. Jones		117 00
Maul & Grimm		62 00
Charles Geo. Mayers		50 00
F. J. Mills		34 00
David McBride		34 00
M. M. Pomeroy		37 30
George W. Parker		28 80
Reed & Nevitt		13 05
V. W. Roth		105 00
Robinson & Brother		95 40

Swamp Land Fund—Third Quarter—continued.**DISBURSEMENTS.**

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Ryan & Co.		\$52 40
Smead, Rockwell & Strong.		86 00
Jacob Seemann.		223 65
Carl H. Schmidt.		25 60
S. W. Smith.		40 45
B. E. Stevens.		28 60
Swamp Land Sales Expenses.		722 65
Sharpstein & Lathrop.		72 80
William G. Tuller.		50 00
Thomas & Chandler.		23 40
William C. Tompkins.		38 25
A. Whittemore & Co.		70 26
John Willans.		67 50
Refunded.		504 10
		\$5,707 69

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.**First Quarter.**

Receipts	\$116 82	
Disbursements.		\$1 25

Second Quarter.

Receipts	\$00 00	
Disbursements.		\$00 00

Third Quarter.

Receipts	\$22,645 28	
Disbursements.		\$42 59

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.*First Quarter.*

	Receipts	Disbursements
John A. Brown.....		\$89 00
J. C. Dunning.....		147 10
William Fowler.....		88 00
Silas Hazeltine.....		69 81
Ole Bartenson.....		147 10
J. M. Sherwood.....		88 11
		465 62

Second Quarter.

E. H. Smith.....		\$65 27
John A. Byrne.....		6 34
William Grimes.....		34 24
A. D. Wheelock.....		38 48
		144 33

CAPITAL FUND.*Second Quarter.*

Receipts.....	\$10,100 40	
Disbursements.....		

Third Quarter.

Receipts.....	\$2,077 85	
Disbursements.....		\$2,333 93

DRAINAGE ACCOUNT.*Third Quarter.*

Receipts.....	\$90,892.55	
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RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
<i>General Fund.</i>		
First Quarter.....	288,394 93	232,944 19
Second do.....	96,129 29	101,012 05
Third do.....	5,310 02	43,732 14
	389,834 24	377,688 38
Overpaid, January 1, 1857,	-----	7,002 28
Balance, September 30, 1857,	-----	5,143 48
	389,834 24	389,834 24
<i>School Fund.</i>		
First Quarter.....	38,192 65	154,919 07
Second do.....	9,309 66	20,464 27
Third do.....	36,713 77	136,983 04
	84,216 08	312,316 38
Overpaid, January 1, 1857,	-----	1,021 65
Overpaid, September 30, 1857,	229,121 95	-----
	313,338 03	313,338 03
Overpayment brought down	-----	229,121 95
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	271,177 64	-----
Balance, October 1, 1857,	-----	42,055 09
	271,177 64	271,177 64
<i>School Fund Income.</i>		
First Quarter.....	141,029 41	125,340 05
Second do.....	4,713 31	28,580 31
Third do.....	10,878 45	8,305 17
	156,621 17	162,225 53
Balance, January 1, 1857,	16,350 97	-----
Balance, September 30, 1857,	-----	10,746 61
	172,972 14	172,972 14

Recapitulation—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
<i>University Fund.</i>		
First Quarter.....	2,185 10	15,227 79
Second do.....	1,200 51	294 53
Third do.....	879 02	25 10
	4,264 68	15,547 42
Balance, January 1, 1857,	11,895 80	-----
Balance, September 30, 1857,	-----	613 01
	16,160 48	16,160 43
<i>University Fund Income.</i>		
First Quarter.....	18,898 03	19,127 89
Second do.....	746 98	2,450 68
Third do.....	505 84	16 96
	20,150 85	21,595 53
Balance, January 1, 1857,	1,084 29	-----
Overpayment, September 30, 1857,	360 39	-----
	21,595 53	21,595 53
<i>Swamp Land Fund.</i>		
First Quarter.....	92,050 43	1,530 12
Second do.....	52,897 74	6,950 55
Third do.....	178,594 81	5,707 69
	323,542 98	14,188 36
Balance, January 1, 1857,	52,908 32	-----
Balance, September 30, 1857,	-----	362,262 94
	876,451 30	376,451 30
Balance, as above, Sept. 30,	862,262 94	-----
Transferred to General Fund, Oct. 1,	-----	692 75
do School Fund,	-----	271,177 64
do Drainage Fund,	-----	90,392 55
	362,262 94	362,262 94

Recapitulation—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
<i>Swamp Land Fund Income.</i>		
First Quarter	116 82	1 25
Second do	00 00	00 00
Third do	22,645 28	42 50
	22,762 10	43 84
Balance, January 1, 1857,	1 25	
Balance, September 30, 1857,		22,710 51
	22,763 35	22,763 35
<i>Deposit Account.</i>		
First Quarter		485 62
Second do		144 38
		630 00
Balance, January 1, 1857,	2,841 88	
Balance, September 30, 1857,		2,211 88
	2,841 88	2,841 88
<i>Capitol Land Fund.</i>		
Second Quarter	10,100 40	
Third do	2,077 85	2,333 98
	12,178 25	2,333 98
Balance, September 30, 1857,		9,844 32
	12,178 25	12,178 25
<i>Drainage Fund.</i>		
Third Quarter	90,392 55	
Balance, September 30, 1857,		90,392 55
	90,392 55	90,392 55

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General Fund.....	\$389,834 24	\$377,688 38
School Fund.....	84,216 08	312,316 38
School Fund Income.....	156,621 17	162,225 50
University Fund.....	4,264 68	15,547 42
University Fund Income.....	20,150 85	21,595 53
Swamp Land Fund.....	323,542 98	14,188 36
Swamp Land Fund Income.....	22,762 10	48 84
Deposit Account.....	-----	629 95
Capitol Land Fund.....	12,178 25	2,388 93
Total,.....	\$1,018,570 30	\$906,569 32
<i>Transfers</i>		
From Swamp Land Fund.....	-----	362,262 94
To General Fund.....	692 75	-----
School Fund.....	271,177 64	-----
Drainage Fund.....	99,392 55	-----
Balance, January 1, 1857,.....	77,058 53	-----
Balance, September 30, 1857,	-----	184,059 51
	<u>\$1,452,891 77</u>	<u>\$1,452,891 77</u>

BALANCES.

In accordance with the fourth sub-division of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary, as Auditor, has examined at the end of each financial quarter, the books and vouchers of the State Treasurer, and the moneys on hand in the State Treasury belonging to the several funds, and reported the result of such examination to the Governor, specifying particularly the amount and kinds of funds. The result of such examination, so far as the funds are concerned, have already heretofore been shown.

The money in the vaults of the Treasury at the time of each settlement, from actual count, was found to be as follows:

<i>First Quarter.</i>		
March 31, Balance	\$108,349 92	
March 31, Wisconsin Currency		\$35,119 00
March 31, Gold and Silver Coin		72,230 92
	<u>\$108,349 92</u>	<u>\$108,349 92</u>
<i>Second Quarter.</i>		
June 30, Balance	123,551 09	
June 30, Wisconsin Currency		92,392 00
June 30, Gold and Silver Coin		31,159 09
	<u>123,551 09</u>	<u>123,551 09</u>
<i>Third Quarter.</i>		
Sept. 30, Balance	184,059 51	
Sept. 30, Wisconsin Currency		137,520 00
Sept. 30, Gold and Silver Coin		46,539 51
	<u>184,059 51</u>	<u>184,059 51</u>

ACCOUNTS AUDITED.

An Act in relation to the duty of the Secretary of State, approved 6th March, 1857, amends, 1st "The ninth, tenth and eleventh sub-divisions of section 19, chapter 9, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. To examine and determine the claims of all persons against the State in cases where provision for the payment thereof shall have been made by law, and to endorse upon the same a certificate of the amount due and allowed thereon, and from what fund the same is to be paid. He shall certify the same to the State Treasurer, specifying the name of the person in whose favor such account shall be audited, the amount allowed and from what fund the same is payable, and he shall report to the Legislature, annually, a complete list of all accounts so audited and certified: *Provided*, That no account shall be so audited, except the same be duly verified by the oath, affidavit, or affirmation of the claimant or his agent, together with the certificate of the officer ordering or making the claim.

"Sec. 10. To enter in a book to be kept for that purpose a record of all accounts audited by him and certified by the State Treasurer, pursuant to the last sub-division of this act, showing the name of the claimant, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed thereon, certified to the Treasurer, specifying the fund from which the same is to be paid."

--The following accounts have been audited and certified in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
January 2.		Award Commis. Lunatic Asylum.	-----	\$7,482 00
January 2.		Marine & Stevens.	-----	50 62
January 8.		-----	-----	300 00
January 8.		-----	-----	18 96
January 8.	Madison Gas Company.	-----	-----	198 75
January 31.	Du Ray Hunt.	Clark Secretary's Office.	-----	66 66
January 19.	Champion Vaughn.	Joint Investigating Committee.	-----	88 75
January 2.	William M. Watt.	Newspapers.	-----	8 00
January 15.	McBride & Stevens.	-----	-----	2 12
January 21.	A. F. Pratt.	-----	-----	35 65
January 3.	Calkins & Prundit.	-----	-----	308 75
January 2.	John N. Jones.	Postage.	-----	476 55
January 15.	Grenlich & Schoeffler.	Printing.	-----	1,125 00
January 15.	K. J. Kleischer.	-----	-----	362 59
January 31.	Carpenter & Law.	Publishing.	-----	52 89
January 6.	A. F. Pratt.	-----	-----	28 25
January 14.	Sharpstein & Lathrop.	-----	-----	88 80
February 2.	C. W. Fitch.	Newspapers.	-----	3 00
February 6.	Blumfield & Kopp.	-----	-----	26 80
February 5.	John N. Jones.	Postage.	-----	1,052 85
February 16.	John N. Jones.	-----	-----	799 74
February 23.	John N. Jones.	-----	-----	352 91

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund--continued

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
February 6.	D. W. Ballou, Jr.	Publishing	-----	\$8 65
February 6.	D. W. Ballou, Jr.	do	-----	5 25
February 3.	A. Holley	do	-----	2 25
February 20.	Edward Meloy	do	-----	11 05
February 27.	Sharpstein & Lathrop.	do	-----	75 20
February 6.	Edward Domschke	Printing	-----	725 00
February 6.	Schoeffler & Wendt	do	-----	1,087 50
February 14.	Elias Stangeland	do	-----	362 50
February 27.	K. J. Fleischer	do	-----	2,625 00
February 9.	S. J. Dennis	do	-----	590 00
February 25.	Weed, Eberhard & Co	New York Agent for Bank Depart.	-----	108 51
February 4.	Edward McMahon	Stationery for do	-----	80 00
February 9.	Madison Gas Company.	Services for do	-----	254 18
February 28.	Du Ray Hunt.	Gas consumed	-----	70 00
February 27.	Iowa County Agricultural Society.	Clerk Secretary's Office	-----	100 00
February 27.	Jefferson.	Appropriation (see Laws 1856)	-----	100 00
February 27.	Kenosha.	do	-----	100 00
February 27.	Waukesha	do	-----	100 00
February 27.	Winnebago	do	-----	100 00
March 2.	S. M. Booth	do	-----	272 37
March 2.	McBride & Stevens	Newspapers	-----	44 50
March 2.	Sharpstein & Lathrop.	do	-----	275 25

53
50

March 5-	Newspapers	135 51
March 5-	do	515 85
March 5-	do	37 10
March 6-	do	11 50
March 6-	do	5 50
March 7-	do	94 00
March 9-	do	20 00
March 9-	do	206 75
March 10-	do	23 40
March 11-	do	33 12
March 14-	do	159 82
March 17-	do	15 00
March 17-	do	20 40
March 18-	do	80 45
March 27-	do	19 00
March 28-	do	17 00
March 28-	do	3 40
March 30-	do	70 00
March 4-	Printing	1,808 85
March 19-	do	131 25
March 30-	do	543 75
March 30-	do	397 20
March 30-	do	156 25
March 3-	Postage	653 84
March 3-	Clerk Comptroller's Office	66 66
March 31-	do	66 66
March 11-	Clerk Secretary's Office	61 60
March 9-	do	100 00

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund—continued.

1887.	To Whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
March 30	C. "	Clerk in Secretary's Office, .....	.....	\$51 00
March 31	R. "	do .....	.....	50 00
March 31	Du Ray Hunt,	do .....	.....	69 16
March 10	Dane Co. Agricultural Society, ..	Appropriation, (See Law 1886) ..	.....	100 00
March 9	John N. Jones,	Postage, .....	.....	809 54
March 10	Wm. H. Arthur & Co.,	Stationery, .....	.....	226 75
March 6	Madison Gas Co.,	Gas, .....	.....	248 66
March 6	Calkins & Proudft,	Bank Department, .....	.....	339 95
March 9	Wm. M. Dennis,	Bank Agency, .....	.....	300 00
April 2	Madison Gas Co.,	Gas consumed, .....	.....	88 50
April 2	John P. Moore,	Messenger Sec'y. Office, .....	.....	30 00
April 27	R. S. Bacon,	Rent Sup't. Office, .....	.....	37 50
April 30	A. D. Smith,	Supreme Court Reports, .....	.....	1,089 10
April 30	William Nelson,	Clerk Sec's. Office, .....	.....	50 00
April 30	Du Ray Hunt,	do .....	.....	70 67
April 30	Edward McMahon,	Clerk Comp. Office, .....	.....	66 66
April 30	Alfred H. Marston,	Messenger Sec's, .....	.....	20 00
April 27	A. P. Blakelee,	Publishing,	\$18 20	15 65
April 3	George W. Tenney,	Newspapers, .....	.....	1 00
April 29	Carl H. Schmidt,	do .....	.....	12 50
April 59	Carl H. Schmidt,	do .....	.....	0 00
April 2	Leland & Uutter,	do .....	.....	48

April	23	Charles Holt,	do	4 62
April	3	Charles	do	17 50
April	21	Bernard	Printing,	637 50
April	17	Calkins & rrouant,	do	375 45
April	7	Charles Roesser,	do	487 50
April	20	Washington Co. Agr'l Society	See Laws 1856,	100 00
April	2	John N. Jones	Postage,	732 19
April	15	E. C. Hull	Newspapers,	1 30
May	1	La Fayette Kellogg	Per diem as Cl'k of Supreme Court,	290 00
May	9	John W. Hunt	Express Charges advanced,	16 65
May	28	Charles Roesser	Printing,	487 50
May	28	do	do	506 25
April	20	K. J. Fletcher	do	1,325 00
May	13	Calkins & Webb	Publishing,	43 45
May	15	Oliver Gibbs, jr.	Newspapers,	5 50
May	25	C. E. Havens	do	12 50
May	8	O. J. Allen & Co.	do	7 52
May	29	Weed, Eberhard & Co.	Bank Department,	495 00
May	28	do	Blanks,	90 00
May	28	do	do	570 00
May	30	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Department,	66 67
May	30	Charles Huggins	Clerk Sec's Office,	66 67
May	30	Wm. P. Brown	Clerk Bank Department,	66 66
June	10	American Express Co.	Express charges,	6 10
June	27	John W. Hunt,	Express charges advanced,	5 50
June	12	D. W. Ballou, Jr.,	Bank Comp. Office,	600 00
June	5	Madison Gas Co.,	Gas consumed,	43 95
June	30	Charles Huggins,	Clerk Sec's Office,	66 66

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund—continued.

1887.		What For.	Claimed.	Allowed.
June 30	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office	-----	\$66 67
June 2	Du Ray Hunt	Clerk Secretary's Office	-----	66 67
June 3	Alfred H. Marston	Messenger Secretary's Office	-----	80 00
June 30	do	do	-----	30 00
June 8	E. C. Sackett	Newspapers	-----	12 00
June 5	Cover & Goldsmith	do	-----	4 50
June 19	Butts & Schoff	do	-----	1 54
June 5	A. Wellington Hart	do	-----	16 56
June 18	Powers & Skinner	Publishing	-----	9 05
June 27	Levi Sterling	Commissioner Lunatic Asylum	-----	163 18
June 12	Fuchs & Goll	Printing	-----	1,987 50
June 18	Jacob Quintus	do	-----	262 50
June 18	do	do	-----	398 75
June 20	Calkins & Webb	Bank Comptroller	-----	10 00
June 8	do	Printing	\$5,111 71	3,833 79
June 20	do	do	644 80	483 60
July 31	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office	-----	66 67
July 1	William P. Brown	do	-----	66 66
July 31	do	do	-----	66 66
July 16	Huggins	Clerk Secretary's Office	-----	33 33
July 31	do	do	-----	33 33
July 2	Hunt	do	-----	66 66

July 31	Du Ray Hunt	do	do	66 00
July 8	Alfred M. Matton	Messenger	do	8 00
July 8	D. W. Ballou, jr	Bank Department	do	300 00
July 13	do	do	do	300 00
July 17	Madison Gas Company	Gas	do	26 55
July 30	R. S. Bacon	Rent Superintendent's Office	do	37 50
July 30	Frederick S. Lovell	Revising Laws	do	190 00
July 30	S. J. Todd	do	do	200 00
July 2	John N. Jones	Postage	do	954 72
July 15	Densmore & Hotchkiss	Newspapers	do	41 85
July 8	B. E. Hale & Co.	do	do	2 50
July 1	Calkins & Webb	Printing	1,161 35	871 91
July 6	Bernard Domschke	do	do	356 25
July 13	G. W. Tenney	Publishing	do	2 25
Aug. 4	Calkins & Webb	Bank Department	do	202 25
Aug. 4	do	do	do	132 25
Aug. 4	do	do	do	38 25
Aug. 7	Charles Huggins	Indexing Laws	do	125 00
Aug. 31	do	Clerk Secretary's Office	do	66 67
Aug. 31	Du Ray Hunt	do	do	66 66
Aug. 6	do	Freight advanced	do	17 50
Aug. 31	William P. Brown	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office	do	66 66
Aug. 31	Edward McMahon	do	do	66 67
Aug. 31	S. M. Hunt	Compiling Election Laws	do	300 00
Aug. 10	Wm. B. Walton	Correcting Map	do	1 50
Aug. 12	Madison Gas Company	Gas consumed	do	61 05
Aug. 20	K. J. Fleischer	Newspapers	do	60 50
Aug 21	S. W. Smith	do	do	2 14

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund—continued.

1857.	To Whom	What For.	Claimed.	Allowed.
August 1	Ryan & Co.	Publishing	---	\$2 25
August 20	C. Lowman	do	---	2 40
August 22	H. L. & L. H. Rann	do	---	2 40
August 24	MeVean & George	do	\$3 30	2 65
August 24	B. E. Hale & Co.	do	---	2 65
August 27	Reed & Nevitt	do	---	2 65
August 27	Thomas & Candler	do	---	1 60
August 27	F. J. Mills	do	---	5 60
August 27	P. V. Denster	do	---	2 65
August 27	Adolph Heidkamp.	do	---	2 65
August 27	Adolph Heidkamp.	do	---	2 65
August 27	S. W. Smith	do	---	2 65
August 27	F. J. Mills	do	---	2 65
August 4	Calkins & Webb	Printing	536 05	402 04
August 6	Bernard Domschke	do	---	248 75
August 27	Calumet County Agricul. Society	Appn: (See General Laws of 1856)	---	100 00
Septem. 30	William P. Brown	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office	---	66 66
Septem. 30	Da Ray Hunt	Clerk Secretary's Office	---	66 66
Septem. 30	Charles Huggins	do	---	66 67
Septem. 30	Edward McMahon	Clerk Bank Comptroller's Office	---	66 67
Sept. 1 & 30	John M. Byrne	Messenger Secretary's Office	---	80 00
Septem. 18	Lafayette Kellogg	Clerk Supreme Court per diem	---	260 00

Septem.	12	Bliss, Eberhard & Fester	Bank Compt.	373 00
Septem.	9	Madison Gas Company	Gas Consumed.	29 95
Septem.	4	F. S. Lovell	Revising Laws.	175 00
Septem.	4	S. J. Todd	do	185 00
Septem.	4	David Taylor	do	270 00
Septem.	8	M. M. Davis	Joint Investigating Committee.	100 00
Septem.	8	H. A. Tenney	do	100 00
Septem.	8	S. D. Hastings	do	100 00
Septem.	8	H. D. L. Webster	do	18 50
Septem.	8	J. L. Jencks	do	21 50
Septem.	8	Albert C. Ingham	do	1 10
Septem.	8	D. Y. Kilgore	do	1 10
Septem.	8	John Eberhard	do	1 10
Septem.	8	D. S. Durrie	do	1 10
Septem.	8	E. H. Cosgrove	do	1 10
Septem.	8	M. P. Barry	do	1 10
Septem.	8	C. E. Bristol	do	1 10
Septem.	8	A. G. Darwin	do	1 10
Septem.	8	James Halpin	do	1 10
Septem.	8	Thomas Reynolds	do	1 10
Septem.	8	G. T. Long	do	44 00
Septem.	8	Chas. T. Wakeley	do	181 00
Septem.	23	Calkins & Webb	Printing	3,261 82
Septem.	21	Calkins & Webb	do	3,176 78
Septem.	8	Quintus	do	362 50
Septem.	23	Merling	Com. Lunatic Asylum	63 75
Septem.	16	Ferry	Newspapers	10 40
Septem.	1	& Goldsmith	Publishing	965

Accounts Audited, payable from the General Fund—continued.

Sept. 1897.		What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Septem. 16.	T. L. Terry.	Publishing		\$2 00
Septem. 8.	Beall & Wilson.	do.		2 65
Septem. 1.	Baker & Lawton.	do.		2 25
Septem. 16.	Wm. C. Tompkins.	do.		5 85
Septem. 2.	Finney & Davis.	do.	\$ 40	2 40
Septem. 17.	A. Winter & Co.	do.		2 65
Septem. 24.	Sanford & Tapley.	do.		2 60
Septem. 22.	Sharpstain & Lathrop.	do.		6 00
Septem. 24.	M. Culloton.	do.		2 65

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund.

Continued—School Fund—continued.

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund—continued.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
January 31--	Satterlee Clark	Appraising		\$602 50
January 14--	O. A. Stafford	Publishing		23 90
January 20--	M. J. Thomas	do		14 00
January 26--	Edward Thwing	do		104 50
January 7--	J. K. Averill	do		30 00
January 7--	Young & Gibbs	do		30 40
February 13--	Bad Ax County	Delinquent taxes	\$564 14	530 37
February 4--	Brown	do	260 74	255 41
February 9--	Crawford	do	260 58	243 06
February 7--	Calumet	do	953 07	834 39
February 7--	Grant	do	96 52	89 16
February 6--	Grant	do	228 92	220 69
February 16--	La Crosse	do	193 05	184 13
February 12--	La Fayette	do	172 85	170 95
February 27--	Monroe	do	194 72	190 32
February 12--	Rock	do	251 23	245 78
February 4--	Waushara	do	374 42	310 08
February 13--	Calkins & Proudft	Blanks		280 00
February 13--	do	do		120 00
February 14--	do	do		120 00
February 20--	do	do		42 00
February 20--	do	do		42 00

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund—continued.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
April 6	Maul & Grimm.	Plats,	-----	\$70.00
April 23	Weed, Eberhard & Co.,	Appraisal Books,	-----	63.50
April 24	L. D. Bryon,	Plats,	-----	24.50
April 28	Carl H. Schmidt,	Publishing,	-----	41.70
April 27	A. P. Blakeslee,	do	-----	6.60
May 28	Weed, Eberhard & Co.,	Blanks,	-----	47.50
May 8	C. J. Allen & Co.,	Publishing,	-----	5.50
May 26	William Pauley,	Appraising,	-----	37.50
May 26	John Lockhart,	do	-----	37.50
May 13	Calkins & Webb,	Publishing,	-----	148.25
May 20	do	Blanks,	-----	52.25
May 28	Edgar P. Morehouse,	Publishing,	-----	28.00
June 5	Arthur Platt,	Platting,	-----	96.00
June 20	Calkins & Webb,	Blanks,	-----	121.20
July 6	Arthur Platt,	Platting,	-----	51.20
July 18	Calkins & Webb,	Blanks,	-----	100.00
July 18	S. D. Carpenter,	Publishing,	-----	24.00
July 30	Beth Mount,	Appraising,	-----	37.50
July 28	Calkins & Webb,	Blanks,	-----	125.25
August 8	do	do	-----	200.25
August 15	do	do	-----	210.25
August 21	do	Publishing Forfeited Lands,	-----	1,556.25

August 14	Bliss, Eberhard & Westmer,	Stationery,	147 75
August 17	Aabton & Wiese,	Publishing,	8 50
August 27	Reed & Nevitt,	do	15 65
August 29	Carpenter & Martin,	Blanks,	88 00
August 31	William J. Gibson,	Appraising,	237 50
August 31	William H. Gleason,	do	285 00
August 31	Edward Lees,	do	180 00
August 31	do	do	2,966 00
August 21	do	Refunded,	305 89
August 31	do	do	56 16
August 31	alby,	do	5 04
Sept. 21	do	Appraising,	226 00
Sept. 21	do	do	225 00
Sept. 21	Patrick J. Hansen,	do	226 00
Sept. 21	do	do	517 00
Sept. 22	Sharpstein & Lathrop,	Publishing,	6 80
Sept. 22	do	do	4 80
Sept. 12	John Willans,	do	5 90
Sept. 11	do	do	51 75
Sept. 9	do	do	10 50
Sept. 23	Festner,	do	192 00
Sept. 30	do	Refunded,	222 89
Sept. 30	do	do	112 77
Sept. 30	do	Penalty,	37 27

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund Income.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed,	Allowed.
January 31..	George E. Bacon	Clerk School Land Department	-----	\$66 67
January 31..	F. A. Scofield.	do	-----	66 67
January 31..	Charles Lorenzen	do	-----	66 67
January 31..	John Willans.	do	-----	66 67
January 31..	Charles R. Gleason	do	-----	66 66
January 31..	C. M. H. Meyer	do	-----	60 00
January 31..	Frank W. Bird	do	-----	60 00
January 31..	Watt E. Jones	do	-----	60 00
January 31..	Wm. S. Hobart	do	-----	60 00
January 31..	Wm. H. Holt	do	-----	50 00
January 31..	James Ross	do	-----	50 00
January 31..	H. F. Eberts	do	-----	50 00
January 31..	Jacob Seemann	do	-----	50 00
January 17..	Charles Huggins	do	-----	33 33
January 31..	Charles Huggins	do	-----	33 33
January 31..	Thomas C. Bourke	do	-----	86 74
January 31..	J. Montgomery Smith	do	-----	11 11
January 31..	L. E. Beardsley	do	-----	27 06
January 31..	Charles Geo. Mayers	do	-----	24 00
February 28..	Charles R. Gleason	do	-----	70 00
February 28..	John Willans	do	-----	70 00
February 28..	Lewis E. Beardsley	do	-----	66 67

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund Income--continued

1887.	To Whom.	Claimed.	Allowed.
March 31	J. M. Smith	Clerk School Land Department	\$50 00
March 31	Arthur Platt	do	50 00
March 31	Jacob Seeman	do	50 00
March 31	James Ross	do	50 00
March 31	Samuel Jones	do	50 00
March 31	H. F. Eberts	do	46 66
April 11	Thomas C. Bourke	do	4 00
April 21	Walter H. Bealey	do	88 33
April 30	Watt E. Jones	Clerk Swamp Land Department	111 91
April 30	N. M. Harris	do	66 67
April 30	Frank W. Bird	do	66 66
April 30	R. T. Williams	do	50 00
April 30	F. T. Zettler	do	30 00
April 30	Aug. L. Smith	Clerk School Land Department	22 00
April 30	John Willans	do	70 00
April 30	Charles R. Gleason	do	70 00
April 30		do	66 67
April 30		do	66 67
April 30		do	66 67
April 30		do	66 66
April 30		do	60 00
April 30		do	50 00

April 30	do	58 00
April 30	do	150 00
April 30	do	50 00
May 15	do	6,700 00
May 1	Dictionaries	100 00
May 30	Clark School Land Department	20 00
May 30	do	20 00
May 30	do	00 67
May 30	do	02 00
May 30	do	06 66
May 30	do	06 67
May 30	do	08 66
May 30	do	08 67
May 30	do	08 67
May 30	do	57 68
May 30	do	00 00
May 30	do	00 00
May 30	do	00 00
May 30	do	50 00
May 30	do	50 00
May 30	do	50 00
May 30	do	57 87
June 26	do	70 00
June 30	do	87 87
June 26	James Lorenzen	06 67
June 30	Charles Lorenzen	06 67
June 30	F. A. Seefeld	06 67

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund Income—continued.

1887.	What For.	Claimed.	Allowed.
June 30	Clerk School Land Department	.....	\$70 00
June 30	do	.....	06 67
June 30	William S. Leonard	.....	00 00
June 30	G. H. Johnson	.....	00 00
June 30	James Roas	.....	00 00
June 30	Jacob Seeman	.....	00 00
June 30	John P. Moore	.....	00 00
June 30	J. M. Smith	.....	00 00
June 30	N. M. Harris	.....	06 67
June 30	Watt E. Jones	.....	06 66
June 30	Ang. L. Smith	.....	00 00
June 30	F. T. Zetler	.....	00 00
June 30	Frank W. Bird	.....	06 66
June 30	do	.....	00 00
June 30	do	.....	14 00
June 30	do	.....	21 67
July 7	Clerk School Land Department	.....	00 00
July 31	do	.....	70 00
July 31	do	.....	70 00
July 31	do	.....	100 00
July 1	do	.....	06 66
July 31	do	.....	06 66

Accounts Audited, payable from the School Fund Income—continued.

1927.		Claimed.	Allowed.
August 31	J. M. Smith	Clerk School Land Department	\$60 00
August 31	George H. Johnson	do	60 00
August 31	John P. Moore	do	50 00
August 31	Jacob Seemsen	do	50 00
August 31	James Ross	do	50 00
August 31	Walter E. Jones	Clerk Swamp Land Department	68 67
August 31	Frank W. Bird	do	68 67
August 31	Dan'l Noble Johnson	do	68 67
August 33	George H. Goodrich	do	60 00
August 31	James K. Proudfit	do	60 00
August 31	F. T. Zettler	do	60 00
August 31	R. T. Williams	do	50 00
August 31	Fred. Aug. Plaff	do	50 00
August 31	George W. Dodge	do	50 00
August 31	Aug. L. Smith	do	30 00
August 31	R. P. Sweet	do	42 00
August 31	Ernst Doerschlag	do	41 00
August 31	Edward B. Foreman	do	0 00
August 31	School Fund Income	Refunded	598 31
Sept. 16	John G. McMynn	Educational Journal	425 00
Sept. 30	Geo. E. Bacon	Clerk School Land Department	66 00
Sept. 30	Charles Lotensson	do	68 07

Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 66
Sept. 4.	do	66 66
Sept. 30.	do	60 00
Sept. 30.	do	60 00
Sept. 2.	do	60 00
Sept. 30.	do	70 00
Sept. 29.	do	30 00
Sept. 29.	do	100 00
Sept. 30.	do	50 00
Sept. 30.	do	50 00
Sept. 30.	do	50 00
Sept. 30.	do	50 00
Sept. 1.	Clerk Swamp Land Department.	50 00
Sept. 24.	do	33 38
Sept. 30.	do	14 00
Sept. 29.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	100 00
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	do	66 67
Sept. 30.	Income Acct.	393 91
Sept. 30.	Amount Refunded	

... ..

Accounts Audited, payable from the University Fund

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
January 7	J. K. Averill	Publishing	.....	\$3 65
January 6	A. F. Pratt	do	.....	19 85
January 20	M. J. Thomas	do	.....	5 00
January 26	Edward Thwing	do	.....	11 45
January 28	Carpenter & Law	Blanks	.....	42 00
January 28	Young & Gibbs	Publishing	.....	10 40
Febru'y 17	Calkins & Proudft	Blanks	.....	60 00
Febru'y 21	do	do	.....	67 00
Febru'y 16	John Bannister	Appraising	.....	5 00
Febru'y 18	Royal Buck	do	.....	5 00
March 5	Calkins & Proudft	Blanks	.....	40 00
April 15	Thomas Reynolds	Appraising	.....	140 00
April 25	Weed, Eberhard & Co.	Blank books	.....	22 00
May 28	Edgar P. Morehouse	Publishing	.....	4 20
June 5	Arthur Platt	Platting	.....	102 48
Aug. 31	do Sales	Refunded	.....	12 55
Aug. 31	do Penalty	do	.....	8 30
Sept. 30	Refunded University Fund sales	do	.....	25 10

Accounts audited, payable from the University Fund Income.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Aug. 31	University Fund Income	Refunded		\$50 68
Sept. 30	do	do		16 96

Accounts Audited, payable from the Swamp Land Fund

1857.	To Whom.	What For.	Claimed.	Allowed.
January 1..	Wm. E. Croft	Publishing	.....	\$9 25
January 14..	Carr Huntington	do	.....	9 25
January 15..	S. H. Donnell	Copying List	.....	130 00
January 20..	Thomas S. Townsend	do	.....	130 00
January 22..	Calkins & Proudft	Publishing	.....	40 00
January 31..	Carpenter & Law	Blanks	.....	183 20
Februar. 3..	A. Holley	Publishing	.....	9 25
Februar. 14..	D. Mallo	do	.....	9 25
Februar. 23..	Calkins & Proudft	Blanks	.....	84 00
Februar. 14..	Maul & Grimm	Blank Books	.....	24 00
Februar. 25..	Weed, Eberhard & Co.	do	.....	192 65
Februar. 27..	Wm. H. Hadley	Books	.....	6 00
Februar. 16..	S. G. Fennimore	Plats	.....	50 80
Februar. 18..	D. W. Jones	Expenses Incurred	.....	30 00
Februar. 9..	S. V. Shipman	Mapping	.....	12 00
March 25..	Calkins & Proudft	Printing Blanks	.....	200 00
March 14..	J. D. Ruggles	Paid Express Charges	.....	3 00
March 28..	Brown & Armstrong	Publishing	.....	16 25
March 5..	Welles & Peck	do	.....	9 25
March 11..	Blumfield & Kopp	do	\$13 20	10 80
March 24..	M. Culloton	do	.....	17 05
March 24..	Casey & Carney	do	.....	16 80

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
March 11	11			12.00
March 17	17			0.25
March 25	25			19.20
April 2	2			9.25
April 2	2			19.45
April 2	2			16.85
April 11	11			19.20
April 11	11			670.00
April 23	23			29.50
April 15	15			20.70
April 15	15			17.05
April 15	15			13.75
April 18	18			19.20
April 23	23			15.65
April 23	23			20.00
May 2	2			80.00
May 13	13			523.65
May 20	20			160.25
May 1	1			909.00
May 13	13			9.25
May 5	5			19.20
May 9	9			18.05
May 1	1			14.65
May 4	4			1.05
May 28	28			17.85
May 28	28			22.00
May 20	20			20.00
June 8	8			9.20

Accounts Audited, payable from the Swamp Land Fund--continued.

1857.		What For.	Claimed.	Allowed.
June 30	Manl & Grinn	Blank Books	-----	\$62 00
June 20	David W. Jones	Plate	-----	128 00
June 8	Calkins & Webb	Printing	-----	3,289 80
June 18	Jacob Quintus	Publishing	-----	34 00
June 19	Schoff & Battis	do	-----	15 40
June 29	A. Whittemore & Co.	Stationery	-----	70 26
July 2	S. H. Carpenter	Publishing	-----	30 00
July 2	Jacob Seemann	Blanks	-----	200 00
July 29	Jacob Seemann	Publishing	-----	23 65
July 6	Carl H. Schmidt	do	-----	25 60
July 6	R. L. Gove	do	-----	54 40
July 10	George C. Baker	do	-----	19 85
July 11	Farrar & Fonda	do	18 00	14 00
July 11	Farrar & Fonda	do	56 40	49 60
July 15	Densmore & Hotchkiss	do	-----	20 50
July 17	Robinson & Brother	do	-----	95 40
July 25	Theodore Frensis	do	-----	30 49
July 27	M. Calliston	do	86 10	34 45
July 29	D. W. Ballou, Jr.	do	-----	34 25
July 31	Gustavus Grahl	do	-----	27 25
July 31	C. W. Fitch	do	-----	58 80
July 1	Edward B. Foreman	Services	-----	6 00

July 3	Calkins & Webb	60 25
July 6	O. C. Buck & Co.	90 00
July 24	Wm. G. Tuller	50 00
Aug. 4	Calkins & Webb	18 45
Aug. 4	do	86 25
Aug. 15	do	84 25
Aug. 4	do	40 25
Aug. 6	B. C. Golliday	34 45
Aug. 6	Read & Nevitt	18 05
Aug. 7	M. M. Pomeroy	37 30
Aug. 19	Smead, Rockwell & Strong	36 00
Aug. 21	T. W. & E. Brown	18 00
Aug. 21	S. W. Smith	40 45
Aug. 27	Adolph Heidkamp	48 85
Aug. 27	Thomas & Chandler	28 40
Aug. 27	F. J. Mills	34 00
Aug. 31	V. W. Roth	105 00
Aug. 31	Carpenter & Martin	83 00
Aug. 31	Charles G. Mayers	50 00
Aug. 5	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	400 00
Aug. 20	do	220 00
Aug. 7	do	306 20
Aug. 7	D. W. Jones	117 00
Aug. 12	L. D. Bryan	10 00
Aug. 20	Edward B. Foreman	15 00
Aug. 30	Swamp Land Fund Sales	250 00
Sept. 22	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	40 00
Sept. 24	do	40 00

Accounts audited, payable from the Swamp Land Fund—continued.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Sept. 7	Bliss, Eberhard & Festner	Stationery and blanks	-----	\$503 83
Sept. 8	Calkins & Webb	Blanks	-----	117 25
Sept. 9	D. S. Durrie	Stationery	-----	25 50
Sept. 17	Carpenter & Martin	Certificates	-----	400 00
Sept. 19	John P. Houghton	Ex. services	-----	40 00
Sept. 2	George W. Parker	Publishing	-----	28 80
Sept. 2	Finney & Davis	do	-----	32 40
Sept. 13	William C. Tompkins	do	-----	61 05
Sept. 4	B. E. Stevens	do	-----	25 80
Sept. 5	E. H. Baxter	do	-----	86 00
Sept. 8	Frank Hyde	do	-----	30 85
Sept. 16	T. L. Terry	do	-----	28 80
Sept. 16	Wm. C. Tompkins	do	-----	88 25
Sept. 22	Sharpstein & Lathrop	do	-----	37 80
Sept. 22	do	do	-----	86 00
Sept. 28	C. Lowman	do	-----	32 25
Sept. 28	Carr Huntington	do	-----	18 25
Aug. 8	C. J. Allen & Co.	do	-----	29 05
Sept. 25	D. McBride	do	-----	34 00
Sept. 30	Swamp Land Fund	Refunded	-----	504 10

Accounts Audited, payable from the Deposit Account Fund.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
January 15..	John A. Brown.....	Certificates Surrendered.....	-----	\$39 00
January 17..	Ole Sartenson.....	do.....	-----	147 10
January 14..	Silas Hazelton.....	do.....	-----	59 31
February 7..	William Fowler.....	do.....	-----	58 00
March 20..	J. C. Dunning.....	do.....	-----	147 10
April 7..	A. D. Wheelock.....	do.....	-----	38 48
April 9..	E. H. Smith.....	do.....	-----	34 60
May 26..	William Grimes.....	do.....	-----	34 24
June 12..	E. H. Smith.....	do.....	-----	30 67
June 3..	John A. Byrne.....	do.....	-----	6 24
August 31..	J. M. Sherwood.....	do.....	-----	35 11

87

Accounts Audited, payable from the Capitol Land Fund.

1857.	To whom.	What for.	Claimed.	Allowed.
August 12...	John Ryeecraft.....	Capitol Extension.....	\$965 80	\$820 98
Septem. 4...	John Ryeecraft.....	Capitol Enlargement.....	1,780 00	1,518 00

EXPENDITURES.

The detailed expenditures on account of all and each of the several Funds during the period embraced in this report, as required by the third sub-division of section 19, chapter 9, of the Revised Statutes, has already been exhibited in the statements showing the transactions in the several Funds. The same sub-division requires the Secretary to exhibit a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year, specifying therein each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriation and such as are required to be provided for by law, and showing the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

Liabilities of the State and claims upon the Treasury, of which this department has no knowledge, makes it impossible for the Secretary to present a correct estimate of them. Such as are provided for by permanent appropriations, together with such claims as are known in this office to be outstanding, are herewith submitted:

Permanent Appropriations.

SALARIES.

Governor's Office.....	\$2,450 00
Secretary's Office.....	2,400 00
Treasurer's Office	3,400 00
Attorney General's Office	1,400 00
State Superintendent's Office.....	3,000 00
Bank Comptroller's Office.....	5,400 00
Librarian.....	1,000 00
Adjutant General	300 00
State Historical Society.....	2,000 00
State Agricultural Society.....	3,000 00
Supreme Court and Reporter.....	7,500 00
Circuit Court.....	16,500 00
Superintendent of Public Property.....	1,000 00
	\$49,350 00

LEGISLATURE.

Per diem of 127 members for 60 days (estimated).....	\$19,050 00
Mileage (estimated).....	3,000 00
President and President pro tem. of the Senate.....	450 00
Speaker and Speaker pro tem. of the Assembly.....	300 00
Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.....	4,000 00
Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate and Assembly.....	2,500 00
	<u>\$29,800 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage of the Legislature (estimated).....	\$3,000 00
Printing for Legislature.....	15,000 00
Stationery for Legislature.....	5,000 00
Stationery for Offices.....	4,500 00
Postage for Offices.....	2,000 00
Contingent Expenses and Repairs.....	20,000 00
Laborers.....	3,000 00
Compensation of Clerks.....	3,000 00
Benevolent Institutions and State Prison.....	150,000 00
Interest on State Loan.....	7,000 00
Wood, Gas and Lights.....	3,500 00
Sundry Expenses unknown.....	25,000 00
State Loan.....	50,000 00
Capitol Enlargement.....	50,000 00
Due Individuals.....	105,174 25
Total.....	<u><u>\$447,174 25</u></u>

Resources.

The foregoing liabilities are to be defrayed from the following sources :

State Tax of 1857.....	\$300,000 00
Bank Tax of 1858..... (estimated).....	60,000 00
Railroad Tax of 1858..... do.....	15,000 00
Plankroad Tax of 1858..... do.....	200 00
Tax on Suits of 1858..... do.....	4,000 00
Telegraphs.....	100 00
Hawkers and Peddlers.....	300 00
Arrearages due from Banks.....	1,280 99
Arrearages due from Counties, as per Schedule "B" herewith....	36,119 23
Arrearages due from Clerks of Court, as per Statement herewith, marked "A".....	2,016 35
Deficiency of late State Treasurer.....	31,318 54
Amount in Treasury September 30, 1857.....	5,143 48
Total.....	<u><u>\$455,478 59</u></u>

The liabilities on the State Treasury, according to the foregoing estimates, is as follows :

Permanent Appropriations.....	\$49,350 00
Legislature.....	29,300 00
Miscellaneous	447,174 25
Total.....	\$525,824 25
Deduct Resources as above.....	455,478 59
	<u><u>\$70,345 66</u></u>

Should the foregoing estimates be correct, it will be seen that the liabilities of the State, at the close of the next fiscal year, will exceed the resources in the sum of \$70,345 66.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The following matters, pertaining to this office, not embraced in the report of Auditor, are respectfully submitted to the Legislature :

Equalization.

The result of the deliberations of the State Board of Equalization is hereunto appended, marked "C.," the basis being nearly the same as that of last year.

Election Laws.

The 29th and 30th sections of "An act to provide for the purity of Election," approved 7th March, 1857, provides as follows :

"SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act, and all other laws now in force relating to elections, to be published, together with such instructions and forms as may be necessary to secure uniformity and regularity in the manner of notifying, conducting, and making returns of elections.

"SEC. 30. The State Printer shall immediately publish, in pamphlet form, bound in board covers, five thousand copies of such laws and instructions, for the use of clerks of supervisors, town clerks, and inspectors, and clerks of elections. On the cover of such pamphlets shall be printed the words—'Public Property;' to be delivered by every officer to his successor."

These sections were complied with at an early day, and the pamphlet cannot fail to facilitate the purpose for which its publication was intended, and to insure, in a great degree, order, system, and regularity in conducting and making returns of elections.

The duties required of the Secretary of State by an act to provide blanks for the use of inspectors and clerks of general elections, approved 2d March, 1857, was also complied with.

Code of Procedure.

The original edition of an act entitled "An act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, and proceedings of the courts of this State," approved October 9th, 1856, having become entirely exhausted, without supplying the demand for their distribution in accordance to law and the special provisions of section 967 of said act, the Secretary of State deemed it advisable to direct the publication of a new and corrected edition of the same, together with the subsequent amendments passed by the Legislature; and as several clerical errors, in copying the original enrolled act and amendments, had been discovered, the whole Code was carefully examined, and those mistakes corrected.

At the suggestion of several Judges of courts of the State and members of the bar, a new index was carefully prepared, much more convenient for reference to the various subjects than the "Table of Contents" published in the first edition. This last edition has met the approval of all who have examined it.

Statistics.

"An act to ascertain the number and other facts respecting deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic persons in the State of Wisconsin," approved 2d March, 1857,¹ and "An act to authorize the collection of agricultural, mineral,² and manufacturing statistics," approved 5th March, 1857, requires du-

ties of the assessors of the several towns and cities in this State, which have, this year, been poorly complied with.

Tabular statements of the result of the collection of these statistics, required by such acts, are herewith presented, marked "D." and "E."

It will be seen at once, that the returns are very incomplete, and that they fail to give any reliable information on the subject of enquiry, or to show, with any degree of correctness, the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of the State. The returns, imperfect as they are, were received at this office at a very late day, long after the time required for their transmission, in consequence of which, this report is somewhat delayed.

Clerks.

The act to authorize the Secretary of State to employ and pay clerks, for the actual and necessary discharge of the duties of his office, requires him to set forth in his Annual Report the names of the clerks in whose favor certificates have been drawn for services, the amount of such certificate, and a statement of the services rendered, the same to be verified by the affidavit of the Secretary of State.

All of the facts so required are shown in the list of accounts audited payable from the General Fund, an affidavit of the correctness of which, marked "F.," is hereto appended

Very respectfully,

D. W. JONES.

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

- "A"**—Abstract of arrearages due from Clerks of Circuit Court.
- "B"**—Abstract of Balances due from Counties.
- "C"**—Statement, Showing the aggregate number of acres of land, the average valuation per acre of such land, the aggregate valuation thereof, the aggregate value of village and city lots, the aggregate value of personal property, the aggregate valuation of all property in the State of Wisconsin, as assessed in the year 1857, and the aggregate valuation of all the property as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, together with the amount of State Tax charged against each county in said State for the year 1857.
- "D"**—Schedule of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic persons.
- "E"**—Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics.
- "F"**—Affidavit of Secretary of State.

STATEMENT "A."

Arrearages due from Clerks of Circuit Court.

A. P. Ayers, Clerk Circuit Court, Adams County.....	\$2 00
Wm. C. McMichael.....do.....Bad Ax.....do.....	7 00
Charles Grunning.....do.....Calumet ....do.....	6 00
Henry Modlin .....do.....do .....do.....	1 00
A. W. Delaney .....do.....Columbia ..do.....	86 00
O. B. Thomas,.....do.....Crawford ..do.....	9 00
Samuel Noyes,.....do.....Dodge.....do.....	127 00
A. W. Kendall.....do.....Grant .....do.....	61 00
N. Phelps.....do.....Green .....do.....	182 00
J. Hutchinson .....do.....do .....do.....	255 00
Henry F. Pelton.....do.....Jefferson...do.....	188 00
O. F. Dana.....do.....Kenosha...do.....	18 00
L. B. Nichols.....do.....do .....do.....	19 00
R. Looney.....do.....La Crosse..do.....	33 00
D. W. Kyle.....do.....do .....do.....	108 00
D. Devaney.....do.....Marquette..do.....	29 00
L. F. Towsley.....do.....do .....do.....	29 85
J. C. Looms.....do.....Ozaukee...do.....	30 00
S. G. Knight.....do.....Racine.....do.....	28 00
A. B. Slaughter.....do.....Richland...do.....	5 00
C. D. Bellville.....do.....do .....do.....	8 00
John S. Wilson.....do.....do .....do.....	18 00
H. Dodge.....do.....St. Croix..do.....	8 00

"A"—continued.

George Mertins, Cl'k Cir. Court, Sauk.... County.....	\$1 00
John Bear.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 00
A. H. Edwards.....do.....Sheboygan.do.....	18 50
Wm. H. Pettit.....do.....Walworth..do.....	100 00
J. J. Jones.....do.....Waupaca...do.....	63 00
G. H. Gile.....do.....Waushara...do.....	10 00
E. R. Baldwin.....do.....Winnebago..do.....	128 00
Chas. A. Wisebroad...do.....do.....do.....	39 00
Late Clerks Circuit Court :.....	498 00
Total.....	<u><u>\$2,016 35</u></u>

SCHEDULE "B."

Arrearages due from Counties.

Adams County	\$327 28
Bad Ax	8 00
Brown	37 00
Buffalo	21 00
Calumet	8 00
Chippewa	3,227 50
Clark	882 50
Columbia	124 00
Crawford	56 00
Dane	329 00
Dodge	299 00
Door	927 50
Dunn	1,203 00
Fond du Lac	280 00
Grant	174 00
Iowa	44 00
Jackson	426 00
Jefferson	305 00
Kewaunee	1,577 12
Kenosha	100 17
La Crosse	23 00
La Fayette	401 37
La Pointe	200 00

" B "—continued.

Manitowoc	\$1,234 88
Marathon	1,877 38
Marquette	60 00
Milwaukee	4,087 78
Monroe	31 00
Oconto	260 57
Outagamie	2,881 97
Ozaukee	91 00
Pierce	707 85
Polk	2,070 20
Portage	5,502 74
Racine	100 00
St. Croix	3,764 32
Sauk	502 01
Sheboygan	115 00
Trempealeau	9 99
Walworth	70 00
Washington	38 00
Waukesha	92 40
Waupaca	1,944 69
Waushara	50 00
Winnebago	171 00
Wood	6 00
Total	<u>\$36,119 23</u>

Statement showing the aggregate number of acres of land, the average valuation per acre of such land, the aggregate valuation thereof, the aggregate value of village and city lots, the aggregate value of personal property, the aggregate valuation of all property in the State of Wisconsin, as assessed in the year 1857, and the aggregate valuation of all the property as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, together with the amount of State Tax charged against each county in said State for the year 1857.

County.	No. of Acres	Value per Acre.	Assessed value of Land.	Assessed value of city & village lots.	Assessed valuation of personal property.	Aggregate valuation assessed.	Aggregate valuation equalized.	Tax ratio 2 mills.
Adams	259,786	\$2 00	\$561,504	\$17,103	\$30,051	\$608,658	\$1,025,000	\$2,050
Bad Ax.	351,370	2 75	904,634	49,416	130,750	1,088,799	1,875,000	3,750
Brown	216,785	2 00	422,361	493,661	79,280	995,292	1,775,000	3,550
Buffalo	82,858	1 75	149,577	57,819	33,300	240,345	400,000	800
Calumet	159,387	4 00	414,834	11,770	23,019	450,213	1,150,000	2,300
Chippewa	115,296	2 40	204,250	239,580	78,432	516,262	550,000	1,100
Clark	265,678	3 00	808,745	5,293	6,747	819,745	550,000	1,100
Columbia	469,245	2 25	1,128,224	412,619	157,657	1,702,500	4,875,000	9,750
Crawford	332,837	1 60	562,824	191,378	65,798	826,997	1,600,000	3,200
Dane	411,609	5 12	3,744,414	973,126	540,449	5,247,989	9,900,000	19,800
Dodge	353,903	4 00	1,449,362	130,905	132,616	1,712,883	5,875,000	11,750
Door							150,000	300

"C"—continued.

Statement showing the aggregate number of acres of land, &c.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Value per Acre.	Assessed value of Lands.	Assessed value of city & village lots.	Assessed value of personal property.	Aggregate value of all property assessed.	Aggregate value of all property assessed.	Tax value 2 mills.
Douglas.....	119,848	\$4 00	\$476,711	\$35,226	\$152,228	\$664,165	\$640,000	\$1,280
Dunn.....	445,127	3 25	1,509,458	595,940	249,860	2,355,258	340,000	680
Eau Claire.....	697,541	3 50	2,387,896	263,371	355,974	3,007,241	250,000	500
Fond du Lac.....	367,273	3 75	1,372,524	157,768	156,831	1,687,123	6,225,000	12,450
Grant.....	462,637	2 20	1,022,674	245,341	132,082	1,400,097	6,350,000	12,700
Green.....	143,586	3 00	428,796	31,590	59,101	519,487	3,475,000	6,950
Iowa.....	433,184	4 00	1,817,252	880,408	369,291	3,066,951	4,500,000	9,000
Jackson.....	289,279	2 25	757,868	31,744	93,737	883,349	800,000	1,600
Jefferson.....	172,165	10 42	1,792,668	.....	268,945	2,061,613	6,075,000	12,150
Jeanne.....	397,927	9 50	1,367,569	102,195	186,247	1,655,011	1,450,000	2,900
Keweenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	550
Kanabha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950,000	9,900
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	4,000
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900,000	7,800
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	200
Manitowoc.....	348,247	1 80	628,012	321,206	84,052	1,033,270	3,320,000	6,640
Marathon.....	314,026	3 00	934,277	77,809	235,942	1,248,028	575,000	1,150
Marquette.....	323,753	5 00	923,209	284,173	63,306	1,290,688	3,425,000	6,850
Milwaukee.....	197,730	7 00	993,689	6,887,898	586,866	7,468,453	14,250,000	28,500
Monroe.....	301,996	2 96	730,976	67,413	81,928	829,119	976,000	1,950

Oconto	179,710	2 50	469,659	31,360	97,935	598,954	500,000	1,000
Outagamie	246,940	2 00	454,911	96,087	11,124	562,130	1,525,000	3,050
Ozaukee	145,654	8 00	1,157,889	150,653	47,624	1,356,166	2,070,000	4,140
Pierce	246,827	3 50	873,428	36,890	37,754	948,072	1,300,000	2,600
Polk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	1,000
Portage	276,206	2 37	654,224	.....	74,340	728,563	1,450,000	2,900
Racine	201,148	4 00	883,444	606,637	98,242	1,588,323	6,615,000	13,230
Richland	342,447	1 75	591,168	44,088	24,018	659,274	2,050,000	4,100
Rock	447,033	11 10	4,963,748	1,442,742	354,152	6,760,642	9,945,000	19,890
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900,000	3,800
Sauk	510,709	1 50	740,843	141,931	65,133	947,907	3,175,000	6,350
Shawano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475,000	950
Sheboygan	248,245	2 50	750,446	628,472	142,000	1,520,918	3,575,000	7,150
Trempealeau	128,295	2 60	334,420	43,162	22,790	400,372	450,000	900
Walworth	347,084	7 20	2,501,939	379,960	366,412	3,248,311	5,250,000	10,500
Washington	270,307	4 50	1,233,966	48,699	34,395	1,317,060	3,635,000	7,270
Waukesha	346,190	9 00	3,106,897	219,181	418,387	3,744,465	5,100,000	10,200
Waupaca	77,017	2 00	153,676	17,596	15,25	187,097	1,835,000	3,670
Wausara	368,120	2 00	669,288	33,691	22,950	725,929	1,300,000	2,600
Winnebago	231,886	2 90	672,754	420,257	100,356	1,193,367	2,950,000	5,900
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	1,600
	12,917,756	\$3 69	47,748,402	15,912,207	6,256,411	69,918,020	150,000,000	300,000

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

The foregoing Tabular Statement is correct as compared with the original returns as equalized by the State Board of Equalization of the State of Wisconsin, at a regular meeting thereof on this 29th day of September, A. D. 1857.

JOHN W. HUNT, *Asst. Secretary.* D. W. JONES, *Acting Governor, and President of the Board.*

"D."

*Schedule of the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic
Persons in the State.*

Counties.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.
Columbia	2	2	1	..
Calumet	1	1	..	1
Fond du Lac	6	5	6	9
Kenosha	3	..	7	4
Jefferson	9	4	1	2
Sheboygan	6	1	1	2
Washington	16	5	3	4
Richland	2	3	..	..
Marquette	1	..	..	..
Winnnebago	1	2	1	2
Iowa	6	4	4	7
	53	27	24	31

101

"E."

STATISTICS.

101

101

Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

Calumet,.....	12	33	17	492	572	67	1,621	2,395
Chippewa,.....								
Clark,.....								
Columbia,.....	243	323	1,055	13,592	14,427	40	632	1,441
Crawford,.....	43	48	27	586	1,172	13	331	971
Dane,.....	1,102	1,682	1,362	23,931	27,656	166	1,909	4,926
Dodge,.....	554	690	1,573	44,077	45,169	113	1,149	2,335
Door,.....						4	55	946
Douglas,.....								
Dunn,.....			8	190	190	10	167	401
Fond du Lac,.....	859	1,315	755	15,594	18,165	69	1,683	3,257
Grant,.....								
Green,.....	1,340	1,741	125	2,844	2,730	34	472	774
Iowa,.....	463	619	100	2,147	2,142	12	173	676
Jackson,.....			7	136	136	28	560	1,967
Janeau,.....			10	239	923	16	185	964
Jefferson,.....	1,846	2,965	1,190	22,813	19,939	100	931	1,785
Kenosha,.....	6,106	7,119	1,267	26,102	20,161	68	1,170	2,072

In Cross.

3,996	4,491	102	3,999	2,997	43	1,054	1,969
50	7	929	4,153	4,137	178	2,997	1,890
518	592	386	10,156	9,490	66	785	1,492
		3	140	105	90	704	1,151
1	1	1	16	16	18	271	545
5,105	5,521	598	15,397	17,326	27	758	1,347
54	89	10	194	146	26	271	596
3,200	3,894	3,527	83,638	87,376	196	1,907	3,435
		6	92	92	4	117	96
46	51	525	12,507	11,940	5	52	58
		13	308	453	222	6,785	6,458
5,354	6,149	3,094	59,441	64,983	94	1,06	203
126	167	2,402	49,307	52,173	73	1,432	2,196
26	90	3	106	91	96	1,902	1,950
						986	1,443
4,037	4,916	636	14,277	17,037	164	2,476	4,626
202	461	26	9,108	9,435	20	903	949
35,145			408,885	399,178	2,070	34,706	52,971

Waukecha,
Winnebago,
Wood,

Waukecha, Winnebago, Wood, 1890-1891, 1891-1892, 1892-1893, 1893-1894, 1894-1895, 1895-1896, 1896-1897, 1897-1898, 1898-1899, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, 1914-1915, 1915-1916, 1916-1917, 1917-1918, 1918-1919, 1919-1920, 1920-1921, 1921-1922, 1922-1923, 1923-1924, 1924-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1927, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1936-1937, 1937-1938, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1952-1953, 1953-1954, 1954-1955, 1955-1956, 1956-1957, 1957-1958, 1958-1959, 1959-1960, 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 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2706-2707, 2707-2708, 2708-2709, 2709-2710, 2710-2711, 2711-2712, 2712-2713, 2713-2714, 2714-2715, 2715-2716, 2716-2717, 2717-2718, 2718-2719, 2719-2720, 2720-2721, 2721-2722, 2722-2723, 2723-2724, 2724-2725, 2725-2726, 2726-2727, 2727-2728, 2728-2729, 2729-2730, 2730-2731, 2731-2732, 2732-2733, 2733-2734, 2734-2735, 2735-2736, 2736-2737, 2737-2738, 2738-2739, 2739-2740, 2740-2741, 2741-2742, 2742-2743, 2743-2744, 2744-2745, 2745-2746, 2746-2747, 2747-2748, 2748-2749, 2749-2750, 2750-2751, 2751-2752, 2752-2753, 2753-2754, 2754-2755, 2755-2756, 2756-2757, 2757-2758, 2758-2759, 2759-2760, 2760-2761, 2761-2762, 2762-2763, 2763-2764, 2764-2765, 2765-2766, 2766-2767, 2767-2768, 2768-2769, 2769-2770, 2770-2771, 2771-2772, 2772-2773, 2773-2774, 2774-2775, 2775-2776, 2776-2777, 2777-2778, 2778-2779, 2779-2780, 2780-2781, 2781-2782, 2782-2783, 2783-2784, 2784-2785, 2785-2786, 2786-2787, 2787-2788, 2788-2789, 2789-2790, 2790-2791, 2791-2792, 2792-2793, 2793-2794, 2794-2795, 2795-2796, 2796-2797, 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"E."—continued.

Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

Cereals.	BUCKWHEAT.			OATS AND BRID.		CORN.			FLAX.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1890	389	227	\$157	730	\$20	136	4,498	\$3,437		
1891	9	70	70			456	3,743	2,960		
1892	19	262	157	110	18	40	16,651	8,810		
1893	293	3,899	2,546	243	37	12,891	357,726	179,655	141	\$6
1894	104	1,596	934	300	45	1,937	44,211	23,242		
1895	523	6,631	4,236	561	62	16,374	525,849	222,539	10	3
1896	330	2,960	2,623	160	27	6,225	201,426	114,354	10	3
1897						11	293	220		
1898	67	1,106	947	110	18	579	16,440	18,841	50	20
1899	539	6,462	3,752	5,279	709	7,809	204,606	117,989	2,463	100
1900	335	4,201	2,471	11,216	2,007	14,236	429,847	180,643		
1901	72	687	503	640	100	6,241	19,475	88,713	136	28
1902	174	3,273	2,276			1,122	34,878	24,546	808	112
1903	97	1,491	869			1,512	14,425	22,777		
1904	312	6,544	4,408	1,308	179	9,317	292,971	142,834	2,131	194
1905	416	7,634	3,405	5,533	919	6,456	371,610	70,276		

"E."—continued.

Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

County.	Grain Stock.			Hay.			Hens.	
	Num.	Val.	Acres.	Total.	Num.	Val.	Num.	Val.
Adams,								
Bad Ax,								
Brown,	489	19	721	2,147		29,209		
Buffalo,			53	580		2,910		
Calumet,	5,377	181	1,028	1,183		10,535	12	1
Chippewa,								
Clark,								
Columbia,	354		18,092	20,797		126,882		
Crawford,		2,006	1,025	2,134		13,422		
Dana,	620	879	28,879	59,616		294,070	20	
Dodge,	910	1,178	22,403	30,878		137,930		
Doon,			4	8		80		
Douglas,								
Dunn,			1,101	1,603		7,204		
Fond du Lac,	50	11,005	25,618	40,546		161,443	4,900*	1,680
Grant,								
Green,	12	858	15,025	21,746		123,794	5	100
Iowa,	450	2,995	2,987	11,941		47,644		
Jackson,			1,147	2,338		14,389		
Jensen,	5	7	939	2,725		19,450		
Jefferson,	5,000*	1,868	25,437	36,733		169,900	19,110	1,003
Kewaunee,	898	1,028	18,426	20,434		170,262		

La Crosse	1,235	181	1,514	115	9,699	16,821	81,998		
La Fayette									
La Pointe			6,214	307	4,716	3,760	51,631		
Manitowish									
Marquette	53	2	69,396	3,624	13,217	26,914	81,215		
Milwaukee									
Mouree					1,696	3,891	14,793		
Oconto									
Outagamie	50	6	9,899	618	1,297	1,456	14,042		
Ozaukee									
Pierce									
Polk									
Portage									
Racine	665	163	27,688	1,666	21,244	33,475	179,700		
Richland	50	4	6,984	414	2,666	4,734	25,831		30
Rock	549	90	135,322	6,329	23,131	27,701	175,394		50
St. Croix			202	18	603	1,075	19,950		
Sauk									
Shawano									
Sheboygan			44,821	1,995	855	277	3,075		
Trempealeau			600	100	10,050	11,550	113,439		112
Walworth	1,479	155	163,733	9,227	27,924	36,419	215,236		100
Washington			53,831	2,219	9,805	9,707	98,161		
Waukegan			56,258	1,801	5,769	15,533	43,035		
Waupaca									
Waukegan	1,045	88	49,681	2,160	23,537	39,187	208,395		
Winnebago	160	39	27,479	1,090	9,954	18,260	113,617		
Wood									
	8,182	1,725	1,023,177	54,892	327,379	519,547	2,597,735	23,371	1,395

• Hopa.

COUNTIES.

COUNTRIES.	OATS.			POTATOES.			RYE.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Value.	Acres.	Bush.	Value.	Acres.	Bush.	Value.
Alabama.....									
Ala. A. I.....									
Arkansas.....	772	29,752	\$1,389	331	40,792	\$22,609	124	1,949	\$1,426
Brown.....	114	866	656	220	2,846	4,504	1	66	62
Buffalo.....	614	26,360	10,998	180	10,798	7,909	146	2,668	2,061
Calumet.....									
Chippewa.....									
Clark.....									
Columbia.....	9,763	363,639	160,278	638	66,816	44,465	119	2,394	1,619
Crawford.....	416	13,810	6,935	107	14,335	7,331	1	30	29
Dane.....	17,601	637,019	294,944	1,912	145,806	73,694	97	1,571	1,314
Dodge.....	10,504	335,223	174,042	1,067	116,293	69,212	314	6,083	2,402
Dool.....	11	460	250	29	5,200	4,575			
Douglas.....									
Dunn.....	366	10,552	6,837	121	17,295	9,695			
Font du Lac.....	14,114	47,005	249,123	1,462	122,097	62,534	156	1,866	794
Grant.....									
Green.....	8,220	254,229	96,720	596	56,635	29,066	70	1,306	669
Iowa.....	6,867	207,516	61,496	463	48,971	24,294	19	301	246
Jackson.....	1,446	44,238	26,439	163	26,734	16,646	6	175	166
Jefferson.....	1,142	24,426	23,120	277	22,120	13,466	1	10	9
Lehigh.....	2,296	211,229	121,664	1,493	121,607	62,646	1,494	21,201	17,563
Lincoln.....	7,697	261,528	119,307	615	67,505	49,984	41	666	269

"E"—continued.

Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

COUNTY.	WHEAT.			BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Val.	lbs.	Val.	lbs.	Val.
Adams,							
Bad Ax,							
Brown,	786	12,261	12,961	29,757	7,439	50	6
Buffalo,	526	1,027		45	3		
Calumet,	1,421	29,116	28,816	43,106	6,913	1,160	84
Chippewa,							
Clark,							
Columbia,	34,316	591,348	500,337	37,867	66,581	90,656	2,437
Chawford,	769	9,563	8,843	31,061	6,541	430	35
Dane,	61,409	1,049,149	990,598	509,150	93,023	28,660	3,619
Dodge,	36,334	586,376	556,948	365,567	68,347	18,426	1,533
Door,	8	200	250	1,860	423		
Douglas,							
Dunn,	621	9,048	10,698	73,353	2,182	250	59
Fond du Lac,	35,223	673,497	582,213	403,403	65,471	66,499	5,161
Grant,							
Green,	124,928	396,286	327,411	326,967	48,803	18,409	4,636
Iowa,	11,348	261,550	153,069	210,729	34,412	7,367	483
Jackson,	789	13,353	13,630	14,375	3,912	100	10
Jensen,	1,323	24,376	22,162	19,767	3,854	40	5
Jefferson,	27,655	447,498	429,521	372,080	67,341	26,573	2,394
Kenosha,	19,579	350,556	329,163	210,728	57,891	38,606	3,933

La Crosse	14,572	267,547	220,713	273,361	38,449	16,320	1,893
La Fayette							
La Pointe	2,067	38,415	40,250	52,332	8,865		
Manitowish							
Marathon							
Marquette	26,211	386,327	335,072	256,528	38,966	21,597	1,928
Milwaukee							
Monroe	1,431	27,806	24,289	30,645	6,468	300	42
Oconto							
Oshkosh	1,571	29,849	32,501	31,965	6,166	9,280	985
Pierce							
Pell							
Portage							
Reynolds	12,153	272,140	273,979	637,338	17,446	23,423	3,929
Richland	2,985	42,600	37,283	76,089	12,949	1,342	3,103
Rock	63,576	1,072,415	1,029,967	492,660	82,145	51,886	5,871
S. Oquir	746	11,255	11,255	11,894	3,482		
Sauk							
Shawano	12	90	90	2,210	540		
Sheboygan	12,950	250,458	224,952	246,186	44,420	6,868	755
Trempealeau	417	25,197	28,197	228,730	25,573	7,170	27,321
Walworth	48,983	783,292	748,129	441,541	82,194	46,330	4,880
Washington	19,982	333,313	320,820	198,093	26,478	10,025	995
Wausau	5,069	64,414	67,919	107,620	21,623	1,241	152
Waupaca							
Waukeesa	35,944	599,183	610,677	497,000	90,293	18,486	9,114
Winnebago	9,220	172,664	165,637	284,294	38,249	18,653	1,731
Wood							
Grand Total	521,393	8,717,756	8,101,090	6,655,686	1,059,914	444,933	48,663

Manufacturing and Commerce of Wisconsin in 1906

"E"—continued.

Agricultural, Farm, and Mineral Statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

COUNTY.	CATTLE AND CALVES.		HOGS.	
	On Hand.		Slaughtered.	
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Adams				
Bellevue	2,351	68,344	1,125	3,743
Brown	2,512	22,351	1,125	2,734
Burlington	2,512	60,301	1,325	4,074
Calumet				
Chippewa	17,320	350,041	7,473	32,561
Clark	2,094	51,851	1,576	5,053
Columbia	30,773	551,516	14,351	53,066
Dane	18,903	391,176	8,426	34,907
Dash	25	2,068	27	179
Douglas				
Dunn	304	31,425	308	1,077
Forestburg	28,528	494,568	10,322	36,004
Grant				
Green	17,350	909,653	10,302	34,940
Iron	12,130	203,180	1,304	20,374
Jackson	1,300	20,400	600	9,000

"E"—continued

Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics of the State of Wisconsin.

County.	Wool.										Val.
Adams,											
Red Ax,											
Brown,	486	30,896	231	433	336	1,880	184			71	
Bethel,	43	2,870	6	30							
Cashnet,	215	17,970	343	703	26	137	586			100	
Chippewa,											
Clark,											
Columbia,	3,703	342,499	13,251	30,306	1,359	3,637	31,429			10,383	
Crawford,	302	20,900	260	647	36	67	489			375	
Dane,	7,196	614,373	24,932	34,476	3,007	6,361	55,941			12,889	
Dodge,	3,300	268,600	16,400	26,144	1,544	4,436	48,944			13,610	
Dor,	25	3,540									
Douglas,											
Dunn,	149	18,400	10	31	12	8					
Food du Lac,	4,900	578,500	20,872	40,000	9,500	7,100	45,244			26,316	
Grant,											
Green,	4,512	274,200	18,740	22,477	1,400	4,176	29,317			11,712	
Iowa,	3,156	296,800	9,907	6,800	646	1,406	6,673			8,100	
Jackson,	300	30,175	49	135	704	100	466			57	

" E "—continued.

*Agricultural, Farm, Manufacturing and Mineral Statistics
of the Town of Oconto, County of Oconto, State of Wis-
consin.*

Articles.	Acres.	Busbels.	Pounds.	Tons.	No.	Pairs.	Value.
Apples,							
Barley,							
Beans and Peas,	15						
Buckwheat,							
Clover Seed,							
Corn,	47						
Flax,							
Grapes,							
Grass Seed,							
Hay,	652 1/2			1293			6,225 00
Hemp,							
Oats,	12 1/2						
Potatoes,	139	11,950					11,000 00
Rye,							
Wheat,							
Butter,			1140				300 00
Cheese,							
Cattle and Calves—on hand slaughtered,					522		12016 00
Hogs—on hand,					98		640 00
slaughtered,					32		492 00
Horses and Mules,					86		7745 00
Sheep and Lambs—on hand slaughtered,							
Wool,							
Boots and Shoes,						200	330 00
Cotton Goods,							
Paper,							
Sugar,			2890				342 50
Whiskey,							
Wine,							
Copper Ore,							
Iron Pig,							
Lead,							

" F."

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
County of Dane, }

David W. Jones, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, being first duly sworn, says: That so much of his annual report, as Secretary of State and Auditor, dated October 10th, 1857, as refers to the clerks employed in his office is correct and true, according to the best of his belief, and that the services by them performed were necessary.

D. W. JONES,

Secretary of State.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th of October, 1857.

J. D. RUGGLES.

Notary Public, Wis.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin :

In pursuance of law, I herewith respectfully submit to you my Annual Report, embracing the business transactions in this office during the past nine months.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES KUEHN,

State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, MADISON, WISCONSIN,

September 30th, 1857.

1946

[illegible][illegible]

1. In 1941:

1931

10-10-68

7.01.1968

List of Securities deposited with the State Treasurer for redemption of the notes of Banks organized under the Banking Laws of this State, October 1, 1857.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Arctic Bank,.....	Missouri..... 6s.,..	\$100,000	\$100,000
Badger State Bank.....	Missouri..... 6s.,..	17,000	
	Tennessee..... 6s.,..	9,000	26,000
Bank of Beloit,.....	Missouri..... 6s.,..	65,000	65,000
Bank of the Capital,.....	Missouri..... 6s.,..	37,000	37,000
Bank of Eau Claire,.....	Michigan..... 6s.,..	10,000	25,000
	Illinois..... 6s.,..	15,000	
Bank of the City of La Crosse,...	Missouri..... 6s.,..	24,000	27,500
	Virginia..... 6s.,..	3,000	
	Georgia..... 6s.,..	500	
Bank of Columbus,.....	Illinois..... 6s.,..	11,000	50,000
	Louisiana..... 6s.,..	25,000	
	Missouri..... 6s.,..	14,000	
Bank of Fond du Lac,.....	Tennessee..... 6s.,..	29,000	61,000
	Missouri..... 6s.,..	23,000	
	Indiana..... 5s.,..	9,000	
Bank of Fox Lake,.....	Virginia..... 6s.,..	15,000	44,000
	Missouri..... 6s.,..	15,000	
	California..... 7s.,..	5,000	
	Tennessee..... 6s.,..	2,000	
	Illinois..... 6s.,..	5,000	
	Ohio..... 6s.,..	2,000	
Bank of Milwaukee,.....	North Carolina..... 6s.,..	9,000	20,000
	Kentucky..... 6s.,..	6,000	
	Wisconsin..... 7s.,..	5,000	

List of Securities—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Bank of Montello,	Illinois.....6a,..	8,000	
	Missouri.....6a,..	15,000	
Bank of Monroe,.....	Virginia.....6a,..	5,000	33,000
	Missouri.....6a,..	21,000	
	Tennessee.....6a,..	5,000	
Bank of the North West	Missouri.....6a,..	20,000	31,000
	California.....7a,..	9,000	
	Tennessee.....6a,..	20,000	
	Georgia.....6a,..	5,000	
	North Carolina..6a,..	10,000	
Bank of Oaklath,.....	Tennessee.....6a,..	12,000	64,000
	Ohio.....6a,..	10,000	
	Indiana.....5a,..	10,000	
	Missouri.....6a,..	20,000	
Bank of Prairie du Chien,.....	Missouri.....6a,..	20,000	58,000
	Illinois.....6a,..	20,000	
	North Carolina..6a,..	5,000	
Bank of Racine,.....	Virginia.....6a,..	5,000	55,000
	Missouri.....6a,..	41,000	
	Tennessee.....6a,..	10,000	
Bank of Ripon,.....	Illinois.....6a,..	5,000	56,000
	Missouri.....6a,..	5,000	
	Indiana.....5a,..	15,000	
	Pennsylvania...5a,..	5,000	
Bank of Sheboygan,	Tennessee.....6a,..	8,000	36,000
	Missouri.....6a,..	8,000	
	North Carolina..6a,..	9,000	
Bank of Watertown,	North Carolina..6a,..	18,000	75,000
	Michigan.....6a,..	11,000	
	Tennessee.....6a,..	10,000	
	Louisiana.....6a,..	3,000	
	Wisconsin.....7a,..	7,000	
	California.....7a,..	10,000	
	Ohio.....6a,..	13,000	
	Kentucky.....6a,..	3,000	
Brown County Bank,.....	Tennessee.....6a,..	10,000	27,000
	Virginia.....6a,..	17,000	
Chippawa Bank,.....	Missouri.....6a,..	62,000	62,500
	Virginia.....6a,..	500	
City Bank of Beaver Dam,.....	Missouri.....6a,..	25,000	25,000

List of Securities—continued.

List of Securities—continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Farmers & Merchants Bank	Kentucky.....6s., Tennessee.....6s., Louisiana.....6s.,	\$28,000 7,000 5,000	\$40,000
Forest City Bank	Missouri.....6s., Louisiana.....6s., Illinois.....6s.,	11,000 18,000 13,000	42,000
Fox River Bank	Virginia.....6s., Tennessee.....6s., Missouri.....6s.,	10,000 14,000 3,000	27,000
German Bank	Indiana.....5s., Missouri.....6s., Virginia.....6s., Louisiana.....6s., North Carolina.....6s., Ohio.....6s.,	7,000 18,000 3,000 3,000 9,000 4,000	44,000
Globe Bank	Missouri.....6s.,	25,000	25,000
Groen Bay Bank	Missouri.....6s., California.....7s., Milw. & Water. R. R. Bonds.....8s.,	15,000 7,000 26,000	48,000
Hall & Brothers Bank	Missouri.....6s.,	65,000	65,000
Hudson City Bank	Michigan.....6s., Missouri.....6s.,	15,000 10,000	25,000
H. R. Hinckley & Co's. Bank	Missouri.....6s., Tennessee.....6s., Louisiana.....6s., Illinois.....6s.,	44,000 8,000 3,000 4,000	59,000
Janesville City Bank	Virginia.....6s., Missouri.....6s.,	19,000 6,000	25,000
Jefferson County Bank	Missouri.....6s., California.....7s.,	30,000 50,000	80,000
Juneau Bank	Ohio.....6s.,	25,000	25,000
Kankakee Bank	Tennessee.....6s.,	25,000	25,000
Katanyan Bank	Missouri.....6s.,	63,000	63,000
Kansas County Bank	Missouri.....6s., Ohio.....6s., Louisiana.....6s., California.....7s.,	11,000 5,000 10,000 15,000	41,000

List of Securities—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Lumberman's Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	\$196,000	
	Illinois.....6s..	59,000	
	Virginia.....6s..	21,000	
	Louisiana.....6s..	2,000	
	Tennessee.....6s..	9,000	
			\$287,000
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Georgia.....7s..	5,000	
	Wisconsin.....6s..	20,000	
			25,000
Marine Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	25,000	
	Illinois.....6s..	5,000	
	California.....7s..	10,000	
			40,000
Mercantile Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	40,000	
	Illinois.....6s..	4,000	
	Louisiana.....6s..	8,000	
	Tennessee.....6s..	2,000	
			54,000
Merchants & Mechanics Bank....	Missouri.....6s..	15,000	
	Indiana.....5s..	15,000	
			30,000
Merchants Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	47,000	
	Louisiana.....6s..	5,000	
			52,000
Northern Bank.....	Virginia.....6s..	27,000	
	Missouri.....6s..	17,000	
			44,000
North Western Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	43,000	
	North Carolina.....6s..	10,000	
	Tennessee.....6s..	13,000	
	Georgia.....6s..	5,000	
			71,000
Oakwood Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	68,000	
	Virginia.....6s..	5,000	
			73,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Indiana.....5s..	15,000	
	Missouri.....6s..	20,000	
	Tennessee.....6s..	10,000	
	North Carolina.....6s..	5,000	
	Louisiana.....6s..	2,000	
			52,000
People's Bank.....	Georgia.....7s..	15,000	
			15,000
Producers Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	14,000	
			14,000
Racine County Bank.....	Louisiana.....6s..	7,000	
	Tennessee.....6s..	13,000	
	Missouri.....6s..	20,000	
	Virginia.....6s..	7,000	
	Ohio.....6s..	30,000	
			77,000

List of Securities—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Rock River Bank.....	Virginia.....6s.. Kentucky.....6s.. Missouri.....6s..	37,000 5,000 11,000	53,000
Rock County Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Tennessee.....6s.. Indiana.....5s..	24,000 13,000 6,000	43,000
Sauk County Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	31,000	31,000
Second Ward Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Tennessee.....6s..	16,000 10,000	26,000
State Bank.....	Wisconsin.....7s..	8,000	8,000
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Tennessee.....6s.. Missouri.....6s.. Kentucky.....6s..	31,000 31,000 6,000	68,000
St. Croix River Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Illinois.....6s.. Louisiana.....6s.. Virginia.....6s.. Tennessee.....6s.. North Carolina.....6s..	103,000 29,000 10,500 13,000 6,000 6,000	167,500
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	Missouri.....6s..	65,000	65,000
Walworth County Bank.....	Virginia.....6s.. Tennessee.....6s.. Missouri.....6s.. California.....7s..	4,000 20,000 24,000 5,000	53,000
Waukesha County Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Tennessee.....6s.. Virginia.....6s.. Louisiana.....6s.. Illinois.....6s.. California.....7s..	49,000 20,000 15,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	99,000
Waupun Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Georgia.....6s.. Illinois.....6s.. Indiana.....5s..	15,000 2,000 1,000 10,000	28,000
Winnebago County Bank.....	Missouri.....6s.. Virginia.....6s..	19,000 10,000	29,000
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Company	Wisconsin.....6s.. Wisconsin.....7s.. Mil. & Wat. R.R. B'ds 8s	20,000 30,000 24,000	74,000

List of Securities—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stocks deposited with the State Treasurer.	Amount.	Total Amount.
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Missouri.....6a,..	53,000	
	Illinois.....6a,..	10,000	
	Tennessee.....6a,..	5,000	
	Indiana.....5a,..	20,500	88,500
	Total Amount.....		\$3,746.000

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of all the Funds, on the 1st day of January,
1857, before the transaction of any business on that day,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1....	To balance due School Fund Income,	\$16,350 97	
do.....	do..... University Fund....	11,895 80	
do.....	do..... Univ. Fund Income..	1,064 29	
do.....	do..... Swamp Land Fund,	52,908 32	
do.....	do..... Sw. L'd F'd Income,	1 25	
do.....	do..... Deposits Fund,....	2,841 83	
do.....	By overpayment from General Fund,		\$7,002 98
do.....	do..... School Fund,		1,021 65
do.....	Balance.....		77,058 53
		<u>\$85,062 46</u>	<u>\$85,062 46</u>
do.....	To balance due the State on account of all the Funds on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857.....	\$77,058 53	

GENERAL FUND.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the General Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
March 31 . . .	To amount received from County Treasurers on account of State Revenue during the First Quarter of the year 1857,	\$266,151 39	.....
.....do.....	Taxes on Suits,	1,630 87	.....
.....do.....	Bank Tax,	5,914 59	.....
.....do.....	Plank Road Tax,	253 02	.....
.....do.....	Railroad Tax,	14,893 58	.....
.....do.....	Peddlers' Licenses,	180 00	.....
.....do.....	Tax on Telegraph Lines,	61 50	.....
January 1 . . .	By overpayment, (see report) . . . . .	.....	\$7,002 28
March 31 . . .	Appropriations, . . . . .	.....	199,552 90
.....do.....	Salaries, . . . . .	.....	11,736 00
.....do.....	Audited Accounts, . . . . .	.....	16,119 79
.....do.....	Census Appropriations, . . . . .	.....	1,790 00
.....do.....	Interest on \$20,000 State Bonds at 8 per ct., . . . . .	.....	1,600 00
.....do.....	Interest on \$30,000 State Bonds at 7 per ct., . . . . .	.....	2,100 00
.....do.....	Exchange on Draft on New York at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ct., . . . . .	.....	55 50
.....do.....	Balance on hand, . . . . .	.....	48,448 46
		<u>\$288,394 93</u>	<u>\$288,394 93</u>
.....do.....	To balance in the Treasury due the General Fund at the end of the First Quarter of the year, A. D. 1857,	\$48,448 46	.....

GENERAL FUND—continued,

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the General Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1.....	To balance in the Treasury,.....	\$48,448 46	
June 30.....	Amount received from County Treasurers, on account of State Revenue, during the Second Quarter of the year 1857,	18,753 64	
do.....	Bank Tax,.....	27,017 70	
do.....	Tax on Suits,.....	247 95	
do.....	Peddlers' Licenses,.....	110 00	
do.....	50 State Bonds, at \$1,000 each, ..	50,000 00	
do.....	By Census Appropriations,.....		\$ 148 00
do.....	Appropriations,.....		34,365 46
do.....	Salaries,.....		10,501 38
do.....	Audited Accounts,.....		5,997 21
do.....	50 State Bonds paid,		50,000 00
do.....	Balance,.....		43,565 70
		<u>\$144,577 75</u>	<u>\$144,577 75</u>
do.....	To balance in the Treasury due the General Fund at the end of the Second Quarter of the year, A. D. 1857,.....	\$43,565 70	

GENERAL FUND—continued.

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUNN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the General Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1,.....	To balance in the Treasury,.....	\$43,565 70	.....
Sept. 30,.....	Amount received from County Treasurers on account of State Revenue during the 3d quarter of the year A. D. 1857,.....	4,193 52	.....
do.....	Taxes on suits,.....	29 00	.....
do.....	Bank taxes,.....	1,037 50	.....
do.....	Peddlers' licenses,.....	50 00	.....
do.....	By appropriations,.....	.....	90,478 80
do.....	Salaries,.....	.....	10,937 49
do.....	Audited accounts,.....	.....	12,239 10
do.....	Census appropriations,.....	.....	83 75
do.....	Balance,.....	.....	5,143 58
		48,875 72	48,875 72
Sept. 30,.....	To balance in the General Fund at the end of the third quarter of the year A. D. 1857,.....	5,143 58	.....

SCHOOL FUND.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
March 31,...	To receipts during the first quarter, commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of March of the year A. D. 1857,.....	\$38,192 65	
January 1,...	By amount overpaid,.....		\$1,021 65
March 31,...	Audited accounts,.....		14,619 07
....do.....	Loans,		140,300 00
....do.....	Balance,	117,748 07	
		<u>\$155,940 72</u>	<u>\$155,940 72</u>
....do.....	By overpayment during the first quarter, 1857,.....		\$117,748 07

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
June 30.....	To receipts during the second quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, 1857,.....	\$9,202 66	
April 1.....	By overpayment during first quarter.....		\$117,748 07
June 30.....	Audited Accounts,.....		5,150 27
....do.....	Loans,		15,314 00
....do.....	To Balance overpaid,	128,902 68	
		<u>\$133,212 34</u>	<u>\$138,212 34</u>
....do.....	By overpayment during the second quarter, 1857,.....		\$128,902 68

SCHOOL FUND—continued.

Third Quarter 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
September 30	To receipts during the third quarter, 1857,.....	\$36,713 77	
July 1.....	By amount overpaid,		\$128,902 68
September 30	Accounts Audited,		8,525 04
do.....	Loans,		128,408 00
do.....	To Balance,	229,121 95	
		<u>\$265,835 72</u>	<u>\$265,835 72</u>
do.....	By amount overpaid,		\$229,121 95

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund Income,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
January 1....	To Balance in School Fund Income,	\$16,350 97	
March 31....	Receipts during the first quarter, commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1857,....	141,029 41	
do.....	By apportionment to Common Schools		\$118,903 54
do.....	Accounts Audited,		7,036 51
do.....	Balance,		82,040 38
		<u>\$157,380 38</u>	<u>\$157,380 38</u>
do.....	To Balance on hand in the Treasury due School Fund Income,	\$82,040 38	

SCHOOL FUND INCOME—continued.

Second Quarter 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund Income,

1857		Dr.	Or.
April 1.....	To Balance in the Treasury,.....	\$32,040 33	.....
June 30.....	Receipts during the second quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, 1857,.....	4,713 31	.....
....do.....	By Audited Accounts,.....	.....	\$10,998 31
....do.....	Loans, .....	.....	17,582 00
....do.....	Balance on hand,.....	.....	8,173 33
		<u>\$36,753 64</u>	<u>\$36,753 64</u>
....do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the School Fund Income,.....	\$8,173 33	.....

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the School Fund Income,

1857.		Dr.	Or.
July 1,....	To balance in the Treasury,	\$8,173 33	.....
Sept. 30,....	Receipts during the third quarter, commencing on the first day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857,	10,878 45	.....
....do.....	By audited accounts, .....	.....	\$3,011 58
....do.....	Apportionment to public schools, .....	.....	5,293 59
....do.....	Balance,.....	.....	10,746 61
		<u>\$19,051 78</u>	<u>\$19,051 78</u>
Sept. 30,....	To balance in the Treasury due the School Fund Income,.....	\$10,746 61	.....

UNIVERSITY FUND.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, *State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,*
on account of the University Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1,...	To balance due the University Fund,	\$11,895 80	.....
March 31,...	Receipts during the first quarter, ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1857.....	2,185 10	.....
do.....	By accounts audited, .....	.....	\$317 79
do.....	Loans, .....	.....	14,910 00
do.....	To balance overpaid,.....	1,146 89	.....
		<u>\$15,227 79</u>	<u>\$15,227 79</u>
March 31,...	By amount overpaid during first quarter, 1857,.....	.....	\$1,146 89

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, *State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,*
on account of the University Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
June 30,....	To receipts during the second quar- ter, commencing on the first day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, 1857,.....	\$1,200 51	.....
April 1,....	By overpayment during the first quarter, .....	.....	\$1,146 89
June 30,....	Audited accounts,.....	.....	294 53
do.....	To balance overpaid,.....	240 91	.....
		<u>\$1,441 42</u>	<u>\$1,441 42</u>
do.....	To balance overpaid during the 2nd quarter, .....	.....	\$240 91

UNIVERSITY FUND—continued.

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the University Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 30,....	To receipts during the 3d quarter, commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857,.....	\$879 02	
July 1,....	By overpayment,.....		\$240 91
....do.....	Audited accounts,.....		25 10
....do.....	Balance,.....		613 01
		\$879 02	\$879 02
Sept. 30,....	To balance due the University Fund,	\$613 01	

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the University Fund Income,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1,...	To balance in the Treasury due the University Fund Income,.....	\$1,084 29	
March 31,...	Receipts during the first quarter, commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1857,.....	18,898 03	
....do.....	By audited accounts,.....		\$46 89
....do.....	Amount paid Treasurer of the University,.....		19,081 00
....do.....	Balance on hand,.....		854 43
		\$19,982 32	\$19,982 32
....do.....	To balance in the Treasury due the University Fund Income,.....	\$854 43	

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME—continued.

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the University Fund Income,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,....	To balance in the Treasury due the University Fund Income,....	\$854 43	.....
June 30,....	Receipts during the 2nd quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1857,	746 98	.....
....do.....	By amount paid Treasurer of the University, .....	.....	\$2,400 00
....do.....	Audited accounts,.....	.....	50 68
....do.....	To balance overpaid,.....	849 27	.....
		<u>\$2,450 68</u>	<u>\$2,450 68</u>
....do.....	By balance overpaid during the 2nd quarter, 1857,.....	.....	\$849 27

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the University Fund Income,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 30,....	To receipts during the 3rd quarter, commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857,.....	\$505 84	.....
July 1,....	By overpayment,.....	.....	\$849 27
Sept. 30,....	Audited accounts,.....	.....	16 96
....do.....	To balance,.....	360 39	.....
		<u>\$866 23</u>	<u>\$866 23</u>
....do.....	By overpayment,.....	.....	\$360 39

SWAMP LAND FUND.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, *State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,*
on account of the Swamp Land Fund,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
January 1....	To Balance in Treasury due Swamp Land Fund,	\$52,998 32	
March 31....	Receipts during the first quarter, commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1857, ...	92,050 43	
do.....	By Audited Accounts,		\$1,530 12
do.....	Balance on hand,		143,428 63
		<u>\$144,958 75</u>	<u>\$144,958 75</u>
do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund,	\$143,428 63	

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, *State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,*
on account of the Swamp Land Fund,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
April 1.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund,	\$143,428 63	
June 30.....	Receipts during the second quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1857,	52,897 74	
do.....	By Audited Accounts,		\$6,950 55
do.....	Balance on hand,		189,375 82
		<u>\$196,326 37</u>	<u>\$196,326 37</u>
do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund,	\$189,375 82	

SWAMP LAND FUND—continued.

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Swamp Land Fund,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
July 1.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund,	\$189,375 82	.....
September 30	Receipts during the third quarter, commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857,	178,594 81	.....
....do.....	By Audited Accounts, .....	.....	\$5,707 69
....do.....	Balance, .....	.....	362,262 94
		<u>\$367,970 63</u>	<u>\$367,970 63</u>
....do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund,	\$362,262 94	.....

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Swamp Land Fund Income,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
January 1....	To Balance due the Swamp Land Fund Income,	\$1 25	.....
March 31....	Receipts during the first quarter, commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1857,	116 82	.....
....do.....	By transfer to School Fund Income, .....	.....	\$1 25
....do.....	Balance on hand, .....	.....	116 82
		<u>\$118 07</u>	<u>\$118 07</u>
....do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund Income,	\$116 82	.....

SWAMP LAND FUND INCOME—continued.

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Swamp Land Fund Income,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
April 1.....	To Balance due the Swamp Land Fund Income,	\$116 82	

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Swamp Land Fund Income,

1857		Dr.	Cr.
July 1.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund Income, ..	\$116 82	
September 30	Receipts during the third quarter, commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857,	22,645 28	
....do.....	By Audited Accounts,		\$42 52
....do.....	Balance on hand,		22,719 51
		<u>\$22,762 10</u>	<u>\$22,762 10</u>
....do.....	To Balance in the Treasury due the Swamp Land Fund Income,	\$22,719 51	

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT FUND.

First Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Deposit Account Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1,...	To balance due the Deposit Account Fund,	\$2,841 83	.....
March 31,...	By audited accounts, .....	.....	\$485 62
....do.....	Balance on hand, .....	.....	2,356 21
		<u>\$2,841 83</u>	<u>\$2,841 83</u>
March 31,...	To balance due Deposit Acct. Fund,	\$2,356 21	.....

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Deposit Account Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
April 1,....	To balance due the Deposit Account Fund,	\$2,356 21	.....
June 30,....	By audited accounts, .....	.....	\$144 33
....do.....	Balance on hand, .....	.....	2,211 88
		<u>\$2,356 21</u>	<u>\$2,356 21</u>
June 30,....	To balance due Deposit Acct. Fund,	\$2,211 88	.....

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Deposit Account Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 30,....	To balance due Deposit Acct, Fund,	\$2,211 88	.....

CAPITOL LAND FUND.

Second Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Capitol Land Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Or.
June 30,....	To receipts during the 2nd quarter, commencing on the 1st day of April and ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1857,.....	\$10,100 40	

Third Quarter, 1857.

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin,
on account of the Capitol Land Fund,

1857.		Dr.	Or.
July 1,....	To balance in the Treasury.....	\$10,100 40	
Sept. 30,....	Receipts during the 3rd quarter, commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1857, ..	2,077 85	
....do.....	By accounts audited,.....		\$2,333 93
....do.....	Balance on hand,.....		9,844 32
		<u>\$12,178 25</u>	<u>\$12,178 25</u>
Sept. 30,....	To balance in the Treasury due the Capitol Land Fund,.....	\$9,844 32	

RECAPITULATION.

CHARLES KEUHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin, on account of all the Funds at the close of Business on the thirtieth day of September, 1857.

1857.		Dr.	Cr.
September 30...	To receipts, 1st quarter, 1857..... General Fund.....	\$588,394 99	
do.....	do..... 2d.....do.....do.....	96,129 29	
do.....	do..... 3d.....do.....do.....	5,310 02	
do.....	do..... 1st.....do.....do..... School Fund.....	38,192 65	
do.....	do..... 2d.....do.....do.....do.....	9,309 66	
do.....	do..... 3d.....do.....do.....do.....	26,713 77	
do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857..... School Fund Income.....	84,216 08	
do.....	To receipts, 1st quarter, 1857.....do.....	16,350 97	
do.....	do..... 2d.....do.....do.....	141,029 41	
do.....	do..... 3d.....do.....do.....	4,713 31	
do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	10,878 45	
do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857..... University Fund.....	156,621 17	
do.....	To receipts, 1st quarter, 1857.....do.....	11,893 80	
do.....	do..... 2d.....do.....do.....	2,185 10	
do.....	do..... 3d.....do.....do.....	1,200 51	
do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	879 02	
do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857..... University Fund Income.....	4,964 63	
do.....	To receipts, 1st quarter.....do.....	1,084 99	
do.....	do..... 2d.....do.....do.....	18,898 03	
do.....	do..... 3d.....do.....do.....	746 98	
do.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	505 84	
		90,150 85	

do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857.....	Swamp Land Fund.....	52,908 39		
do.....	To receipts, 1st quarter.....	do.....		92,050 43	
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....		52,897 74	
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....		178,594 81	
do.....			323,549 98		
do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857.....	Swamp Land Fund Income.....	1 25		
do.....	To receipts, 1st quarter.....	do.....		116 83	
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....		22,645 98	
do.....			22,762 10		
do.....	To balance due January 1st, 1857.....	Deposit Account.....	2,841 83		
do.....	To receipts, 2d quarter.....	Capitol Land Fund.....			
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....		10,100 40	
do.....			19,178 25	2,077 85	
do.....	By overpaid January 1st, 1857.....	General Fund.....			7,002 28
do.....	By disbursements 1st quarter.....	do.....			232,944 19
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....			101,012 05
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....			43,732 14
do.....					377,688 38
do.....	By overpaid January 1st, 1857.....	School Fund.....			1,021 65
do.....	By disbursements 1st quarter.....	do.....			154,919 07
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....			20,464 27
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....			136,933 04
do.....					312,316 38
do.....	do..... 1st.....	School Fund Income.....			
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....			125,340 05
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....			28,580 31
do.....					8,305 17
do.....					162,225 53
do.....	do..... 1st.....	University Fund.....			15,927 79
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....			294 53
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....			25 10
do.....					15,547 42
do.....	do..... 1st.....	University Fund Income.....			19,127 89
do.....	do..... 2d.....	do.....			2,450 68
do.....	do..... 3d.....	do.....			16 96
do.....					21,595 53

1857 JAN 1 11 10

RECAPITULATION—continued.

1857.	Dr.	Cr.
September 30.	By disbursements 1st quarter, 1857... Swamp Land Fund.....	\$1,580 42
do	do 2d..... do.....	6,956 53
do	do 3d..... do.....	5,707 69
		\$14,188 36
do	By transfer to School Fund Income.. Swamp Land Fund Income.....	1 25
do	By disbursements 3d quarter..... do.....	42 59
do	do 1st..... do..... Deposit Account.....	485 63
do	do 2d..... do.....	144 33
		629 95
do	do 3d..... do..... Capitol Land Fund.....	2,333 93
do	By balance due..... do..... General Fund.....	5,143 58
do	do..... do..... School Fund Income.....	19,746 61
do	do..... do..... University Fund.....	618 01
do	do..... do..... Swamp Land Fund.....	362,262 94
do	do..... do..... Swamp Land Fund Income.....	22,719 51
do	do..... do..... Deposit Account.....	2,211 88
do	do..... do..... Capital Land Fund.....	9,544 32
do	To balance overpaid..... do.....	\$229,121 95
do	do..... do..... School Fund.....	360 39
do	do..... do..... University Fund Income.....	
		1,328,135 10
		1,328,135 10

CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer, to the State of Wisconsin, on account of all the Funds at the close of the Third Quarter of the Year A. D. 1857.

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DOCUMENT D.

DOCUMENT D.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF S. U. AND S. LANDS.

Madison, October 1st, 1857.

To the Governor :

The Commissioners for the sale of School and University Lands, and the lands granted by act of Congress of the 28th September, 1850, commonly known as "Swamp Lands," and having in charge the funds derived and arising therefrom, respectfully submit this their Report for so much of the financial year ending with the 30th day of September, 1857, as was not included in the last Annual Report from this office, dated on the 31st day of December, 1856, which Report embraced the transactions of the office for the first quarter of the last fiscal year, as changed and established by the act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1857, being up to the date of said Report.

The reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, exhibit full and detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of and in the several funds over which we have supervision.

The condition of these funds at the commencement and at the close of the period embraced in this report, is as follows :

School Fund.

The capital of this fund, at the date of the last report, December

31st, 1856, was,.....	\$2,047,903 74
Since which it has been increased.....	1,042,692 79
Capital, September 30th, 1857.....	<u>\$3,090,596 53</u>

This sum is constituted and comprised of the following items :

Amount in treasury	\$42,055 69
Due on certificates of sold School Lands.....	1,737,988 14
Due on Loans.....	667,993 20
Due on Swamp Land certificates,.....	\$856,746 00
Less 25 per cent for drainage.....	214,186 50
	<u>642,559 50</u>
Total.....	<u>\$3,090,596 53</u>

Of this sum there is productive, now bearing interest at seven per cent, the amount due on

School Land Certificates.....	\$1,737,988 14
Swamp Land Certificates, less 25 per cent.....	642,559 50
School Fund Loans.....	667,993 20
Total on interest.....	<u>\$3,048,540 84</u>
The interest on this sum for one year, is.....	\$213,397 86
Add Swamp Land income on hand.....	23,719 51
Also School Fund income on hand.....	10,746 61
Total.....	<u><u>\$248,863 98</u></u>

The receipts during the period have been.....	\$84,216 08
From Sales.....	\$25,163 19
On Certificates of sale.....	43,093 19
Loans paid.....	8,702 02
For penalties.....	5,464 85
Fines.....	1,860 83
	<u>64,216 08</u>

The disbursements have been.....	\$312,316 38
Loans.....	\$244,022 00
Sundries.....	28,294 38
	<u>312,316 38</u>

Excess of disbursements over receipts.....	\$228,100 30
Overpaid 1st of January, 1857	1,081 65
Total overpayments, Sept. 30.....	<u>\$229,121 95</u>
Transfer from Swamp land fund.....	871,177, 64
Balance in Treasury.....	\$42,055 09

School Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$156,521 17
Amount in treasury, December 31.....	16,350 97
Total.....	<u>172,972 14</u>
Disbursements.....	<u>162,225 53</u>
Balance, Sept. 30.....	<u>\$10,746 61</u>

University Fund.

Capital, Dec. 31, 1856.....	\$310,887 35
Increase to Sept. 30, 1857.....	5,679 12
Total	<u>316,566 47</u>

This sum is composed of the following items:

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$265,432 26
Amount due on loans.....	50,521 20
In treasury.....	613 01
	<u>\$316,566 47</u>

Of this sum, all except the amount stated as being in the treasury (\$613 01), is drawing interest at seven per cent, as follows:

Due on certificates,	\$265,432 26
Due from loans,	50,521 20
Total, bearing interest,.....	<u>\$315,953 46</u>

Interest for one year,.....	\$22,116 74
Less overpayments,.....	360 30
Total,	<u>\$21,756 35</u>

The receipts have been,.....	\$4,264 63
From new sales,.....	\$609 83
On certificates,	2,071 93
From loans,.....	650 00
Penalties,.....	932 87
	<u>4,264 63</u>

Disbursements,	\$15,547 42
Loans,	\$14,910 00
Sundries,	637 42
	<u>15,547 42</u>
Excess of disbursements over receipts,	\$11,385 79
In treasury, January 1,	11,895 80
Balance, September 30,	<u>\$613 01</u>

University Fund Income.

Receipts,	\$20,150 86
In treasury, January 1,	1,084 29
Total,	<u>\$21,235 14</u>
Disbursements,	<u>21,595 58</u>
Overpaid, September 30,	<u>\$360 44</u>

Swamp Land Fund.

The amount of this fund on hand on the 21st day of December, 1856, was, as appears from the last report,	\$52,908 22
Increase to September 30th,	<u>323,542 98</u>
Total,	<u>\$376,451 30</u>
Disbursements,	<u>14,188 36</u>
Balance, September 30,	<u>\$362,262 94</u>
Transfer to General Fund,	<u>692 75</u>
Nett proceeds,	<u>\$361,570 19</u>
Transfer to School Fund,	<u>271,177 64</u>
Transfer to Drainage Fund,	<u>\$90,392 55</u>

The sum of \$856,746 00 is due on certificates of sale of Swamp Lands, exclusive of the amount due on lands selected in lieu of Swamp Lands, which lands being appropriated entirely to the School Fund, the amount due on certificates for such land is included in School Fund dues.

Swamp Land Fund Income.

The interest received at sales of Swamp Lands, and arising from the dues on certificates of sales, has reached the sum of	\$22,763 26
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Amount on hand, December 31, 1856,	\$1 25	
Received to September 30, 1857,	22,762 10	
		22,763 35
Disbursements,		43 84
		<u>22,719 51</u>

Balance in treasury, September 30, 1857, \$22,719 51

The Deposit Account.

This fund has been charged by the payment on certificates surrendered,		\$629 95
Balance on hand, September 30th,		2,911 00
Amount on hand, December 31, 1857,		<u>2,281 05</u>

The Capital Fund.

The principal of this fund arising from the sales of the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress to this State for the completion of public buildings has reached the sum of		\$12,178 25
To which add error of entry School Fund,		219 05
Capital of this fund,		<u>12,397 30</u>
Of this sum there has been paid into the State Treasury the sum of	\$12,178 25	
Amount due,	219 05	12,397 30
Disbursements,	2,333 93	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30,	9,844 32	
In Treasury as above,	12,178 25	
Due as above,	219 05	<u>12,397 30</u>

Drainage Fund.

As shown under the head of Swamp Land Fund, the net proceeds arising from the sales of Swamp Lands up to the 30th day of September, 1857, was		\$361,570 19
Less 75 per cent. transferred to School Fund,		271,177 64
Balance,		<u>90,392 55</u>

Which sum has been set aside and apportioned to the several towns in which the land is situated, for the purpose of reclaiming the lands, according to the original provisions of the act of Congress, and the laws of this State on the subject.

SALES.

The Commissioners, in conformity with their duties, after having given proper notice, have held public sales of land as follows:

County.	Time.	Place.	Land.
Adams.....	September....23	Quincy.....	Swamp.
Brown.....	July.....17	Green Bay.....	Swamp.
Calumet.....	July.....24	Ohilton.....	Swamp.
Columbia.....	September....3	Portage City.....	Swamp.
Dane.....	July.....1	Madison.....	Capital.
Dane.....	July.....3	Madison.....	Swamp.
Dodge.....	July.....27	Horicon.....	Swamp.
Door.....	July.....18	Sturgeon Bay.....	Swamp.
Douglas.....	August.....15	Superior.....	School.
Fond du Lac.....	July.....22	Fond du Lac.....	Swamp.
Jefferson.....	July.....29	Watertown.....	Swamp.
Juneau.....	September....25	New Lisbon.....	Swamp.
Kewaunee.....	July.....10	Kewaunee.....	Swamp.
La Pointe.....	August.....20	La Pointe.....	School.
Manitowoc.....	July.....8	Manitowoc.....	Swamp.
Marquette.....	September....5	Montello.....	Swamp.
Oconto.....	July.....15	Oconto.....	School.
Oconto.....	July.....15	Oconto.....	Swamp.
Outagamie.....	July.....20	Appleton.....	Swamp.
Ozaukee.....	July.....2	Ozaukee.....	Swamp.
Portage.....	September....19	Stevens Point.....	Saline.
Portage.....	September....19	Stevens Point.....	Swamp.
Sauk.....	September....29	Baraboo.....	Swamp.
Shawanaw.....	September....12	Shawanaw.....	"Selected."
Shawanow.....	September....12	Shawanaw.....	Swamp.
Sheboygan.....	July.....6	Sheboygan.....	Swamp.
Washington.....	July.....3	West Bend.....	Swamp.
Waupaca.....	September....9	Weyauwega.....	"Selected."
Waupaca.....	September....9	Weyauwega.....	Swamp.
Wausara.....	September....7	Wautoma.....	Swamp.
Winnebago.....	July.....21	Oshkosh.....	Swamp.
Wood.....	September....21	Grand Rapids.....	Swamp.

At all of these sales a large number of bidders were present, and most of the lands offered elicited considerable competition and spirited bidding. It is believed that the lands brought fair prices, and that the true interest of the State and of the several funds to which these lands belong have been advanced by such sales.

Schedules of these sales properly classified are herewith presented, showing the several matters of interest connected therewith from which it appears that at such sales the whole number of acres sold was 677,366.49.

Minimum price, 677.....	<u>\$667,337.93</u>
Amount sold for.....	1,012,454.74
Principal paid.....	<u>107,784.09</u>
Principal unpaid or due	904,670.65
Interest paid.....	<u>22,638.26</u>

Statement of School Lands, sold at public sale from, January 1st, to September 30, 1857.

Sixteenth Section.

Counties.	Acres.	Appraisal.	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Unpaid.	Int. paid
Bad Ar....	120	\$154 20	\$154 20	\$16 20	\$138 00	\$00 33
Brown.....	40	100 68	100 68	10 68	90 00	00 24
Douglas....	18,863.75	25,506 48	26,474 48	3,903 48	22,571 00	588 06
La Pointe..	12,687.80	17,354 21	19,247 21	2,702 21	16,545 00	422 92
Oconto....	43,430.14	69,667 06	70,844 73	7,378 73	63,466 00	2,037 39
Waushara..	40	54 76	54 76	5 76	49 00	00 14
Total:....	75,161.69	112,836 39	116,876 06	14,017 06	102,859 00	3,048 99

500,000 Acre Grant.

Brown.....	400	651 22	651 22	63 22	588 00	1 56
Outagamie..	80	114 68	114 68	12 68	102 00	0 26
Pierce.....	480	815 79	815 79	82 79	733 00	1 28
St. Croix...	440	748 24	748 24	79 24	669 00	1 60
Total....	1400	2,329 93	2,329 93	237 93	2,092 00	5 20

Selected in lieu.

Shawanaw..	30,154.71	37,900 28	65,755 63	6,706 63	59,049 00	1,231 22
Waupaca...	3,748.54	4,686 05	7,398 03	761 03	6,637 00	143 57
Total ...	33,903.25	42,586 33	73,153 66	7,467 66	65,686 00	1,374 79

RECAPITULATION.

16th sec....	75,161.69	112,826 39	116,876 06	14,017 06	102,859 00	3,048 99
500,000 a....	1,400	2,329 93	2,329 93	237 93	2,092 00	5 20
Selected....	33,903.25	42,586 33	73,153 66	7,467 66	65,686 00	1,374 79
Total....	110,454.94	157,752 65	192,359 65	21,722 65	170,637 00	3,428 98

**Statement of Capitol, Saline (University), and Swamp Lands,
sold at public sale, from January 1st to September 30th, 1857.**

Capitol

Counties	Acres.	Appraisal	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Unpaid.	Int. paid
Rau Chire.	200	\$310 50	\$331 80	\$201 15	\$130 65

Saline University.

Portage.....	560.22	1,685 62	1,692 81	178 81	1,514 00	29 72
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Swamp Lands.

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Amount of Principal pd.	Amount of Int. paid.	Amount due State.
Adams.....	24,655.70	\$33,251 97	\$3,456 97	\$563 65	\$29,795 00
Brown	5,036.94	6,778 49	1,128 49	176 30	5,650 00
Calumet.....	7,889.75	13,391 90	1,443 90	367 00	11,948 00
Columbia.....	7,178.94	13,561 01	1,406 01	274 99	12,155 00
Dane.....	7,029.48	23,430 80	2,394 80	736 27	21,036 00
Door.....	21,097.49	28,095 89	2,877 89	817 19	25,218 00
Dodge.....	8,876.85	15,137 80	1,561 80	403 56	13,576 00
Fond du Lac...	4,920.45	7,803.79	806 79	208 28	6,997 00
Jefferson.....	10,500.82	18,811 62	1,964 62	494 32	16,847 00
Juneau.....	27,685.63	45,439 33	4,524 33	724 84	40,915 00
Kewaunee.....	29,212.58	39,463 53	4,062 53	1,177 64	35,401 00
Manitowoc.....	17,795.73	28,147 82	3,119 82	875 29	25,028 00
Marquette.....	36,550.01	50,587 19	5,863 19	1,012 13	44,724 00
Outagamie.....	30,459.54	41,064 53	4,309 53	1,144 99	36,755 00
Ozaukee.....	640	802 00	126 00	23 44	676 00
Oconto.....	115,606.28	146,667 84	14,784 84	4,255 58	131,883 00
Portage.....	40,358.06	60,920 56	6,311 56	1,080 50	54,609 00
Sauk.....	2,352.84	4,115 00	431 00	66 61	3,684 00
Shawanaw.....	41,186.94	56,316 67	5,878 67	1,083 30	50,438 00
Sheboygan.....	1,444.59	1,912 70	198 70	58 01	1,714 00
Washington.....	2,965.01	3,805 98	430 98	116 17	3,375 00
Waupaca.....	42,341.31	66,719 34	7,022 34	1,317 50	59,697 00
Waushara.....	27,177.65	35,648 93	3,665 93	715 36	31,983 00
Winnebago.....	10,000.39	16,006 82	1,681 82	440 26	14,325 00
Wood.....	43,068.60	60,188 97	6,228 97	1,046 38	53,960 00
Total.....	566,071.33	818,070 48	85,681 48	19,179 56	732,389 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Minimum.	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Unpaid.	Interest.
Capitol..	200.00	310.50	\$331 80	\$201 15	130 65	.....
School..	110,484.94	157,752.65	192,359 65	21,722 65	170,637 00	3,428 98
Saline..	560.22	1,685.62	1,692 81	178 81	1,514 00	29 72
Swamp..	566,071.33	707,549.16	818,070 48	85,681 48	732,389 00	19,179 56
	677,316.49	867,339.93	1,012,454 74	107,784 09	904,670 66	22,638 26

Pre-emp lions.

Under the very liberal provisions of the Acts providing for the sale of Swamp Lands there has been pre-empted 173,037 32-100 acres, from which has been received \$216,206 66.

The following table gives a list of these statements by counties:

Counties.	Acres.	Amount.
Adams.....	3,582.36	4,602 96
Bad Ax.....	806.36	758 38
Brown.....	4,560.80	5,701 14
Buffalo.....	6,749.42	8,482 01
Calumet.....	3,389.91	4,235 31
Chippewa.....	240	300 00
Clark.....	40	50 00
Columbia.....	645	806 25
Dane.....	320	400 00
Dodge.....	1,370.36	1,712 95
Dorchester.....	3,343.28	4,229 29
Douglas.....		
Dunn.....	1,770.37	2,212 97
Emmetsburg.....	3,368.17	4,207 74
Fond du Lac.....	4,847.83	6,059 80
Grant.....	148.10	185 13
Green.....	80	100 00
Juneau.....	3,045.51	3,856 88
Jackson.....	719.94	899 87
Jefferson.....	5,211.40	6,514 25
Kewannaw.....	3,558.25	4,447 82
Kenosha.....	320	400 00
La Crosse.....	4,944.04	6,135 56
Manitowoc.....	9,074.68	11,345 92
Marathon.....	560	700 00
Marquette.....	13,293.22	16,615 67
Monroe.....	7,310.69	9,138 08
Oconto.....	8,166.58	10,163 12
Ontagamie.....	12,528.02	15,659 29
Ozaukee.....	691.61	864 27
Pierce.....	1,803	2,253 79
Polk.....	881.40	1,101 75
Portage.....	6,422.89	8,016 42
Rock.....	80	100 00
Sank.....	1,450.54	1,813 18
Shawanaw.....	4,619.89	5,774 89
Sheboygan.....	1,066.14	1,332 74
Trempeleau.....	4,249.18	5,299 15
Walworth.....	1,685.08	2,106 39
Washington.....	524.25	655 29
Waukesha.....	899.36	1,124 46
Waupaca.....	18,158.92	22,703 88
Waushara.....	15,623.41	19,528 67
Winnebago.....	9,804.08	12,258 03
Wood.....	1,082.68	1,353 36
	173,037 32	\$216,206 66

Pre-emption of Capitol Lands.

Acres.	Minimum.	Principal paid.
6,900	\$12,965 50	\$12,965 50

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Minimum.	Paid.
Swamp.....	173,027.32	\$216,906 66	\$216,906 66
Capital.....	6,900	12,965 50	12,965 50
	179,927.32	229,872 16	229,872 16

Private Entry of Lands.

During the term embraced in this report, there has been sold 135,820.23 acres at private entry.

Amount sold for.....	\$172,984 91
Principal paid.....	19,651 91
Unpaid.....	153,333 00
Interest paid.....	4,625 74

A complete statement of these entries by classes and counties, is as follows:

School Lands.—Sixteenth Sections.

Counties.	Acres.	Sold for.	Prin. paid.	Unpaid.	Int. paid.
Clark.....	400	\$776 00	\$82 00	\$694 00	\$28 00
Doot.....	708.18	920 51	102 61	818 00	48 00
Douglas.....	1,920	2,436 00	2,256 00	180 00	8 24
Dunn.....	80	105 04	11 04	94 00	5 00
Monroe.....	160	270 56	28 56	242 00	9 78
Richland.....	3.50	46 17	5 17	41 00	2 45
Polk.....	4,849.11	6,219 35	674 35	5,545 00	323 21
Winnebago.....	537.88	690 06	72 06	618 00	39 92
Total.....	8,658.67	11,463 79	3,231 79	8,232 00	464 80

500,000 Acre Grant.

Brown.....	40	61 31	6 31	55 00	2 23
Buffalo.....	480	740 04	129 04	611 00	40 50
Jefferson.....	40	54 76	5 76	49 00	1 90
St. Croix.....	80	115 10	13 10	102 00	4 14
Total.....	640	971 21	154 21	817 00	48 94

Statement—Private Entries.

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Amount due.
Adams.....	440	\$550 00	\$55 00	\$9 69	\$495 00
Brown.....	880	1,100 00	110 00	24 50	990 00
Calumet.....	1,120	1,400 00	140 00	36 30	1,260 00
Columbia.....	885.40	1,106 75	111 75	21 00	995 00
Dane.....	642.01	3,210 02	388 02	107 72	2,822 00
Door.....	22,610	28,261 95	2,868 95	716 44	25,393 00
Dodge.....	747.37	934 23	98 23	22 56	836 00
Jefferson.....	200	250 00	25 00	6 35	225 00
Juneau.....	1,580	1,950 00	195 00	30 81	1,755 00
Kewaunee.....	1,321.95	1,652 44	165 44	34 28	1,487 00
Outagamie.....	13,209.75	16,511 95	1,661 95	486 23	14,851 00
Oconto.....	68,564.16	85,688 35	8,640 35	2,253 92	77,048 00
Portage.....	320	400 00	40 00	6 32	360 00
Shank.....	40	50 00	5 00	1 79	45 00
Shawanaw.....	7,692.81	9,624 03	973 03	172 86	8,650 00
Sheboygan.....	1,039.64	1,299 60	129 60	35 54	1,170 00
Waupaca.....	40	50 00	5 00	84 00	45 00
Winnebago.....	1,328.47	1,660 59	168 59	36 15	1,492 00
Wood.....	3,880	4,850 00	485 00	76 52	4,365 00
Total.....	126,521.56	160,549 91	16,265 91	4,112 00	144,284 00

Capital Lands pre-empted.

Counties.	No. of Acres.	App. Value.	Am't sold for.	Principal paid.
Dane.....	4,480	\$9,355 20	\$9,355 20	\$9,355 20
Dunn.....	720	1,357 80	1,357 80	1,357 80
Rau Claire...	1,000	1,552 50	1,552 50	1,552 50
	6,200	12,265 50	12,265 50	12,265 50

RECAPITULATION.

School Lands.

	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Amount due.
Sixteenth Section..	8,658.67	\$11,463 79	\$3,231 79	\$8,232 00	\$464 80
500,000 Grant.....	640	971 21	154 21	817 00	48 94
Capital.....	6,200	12,265 50	12,265 50	.....	.....
Swamp.....	126,511.56	160,549 91	16,265 91	144,284 00	4,112 00
	151,318.90	197,685 41	35,303 41	162,382 00	5,139 48

From the foregoing it appears that from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 30th day of September, both inclusive, there has been sold:

School Lands.....	Acre	119,783.61	
University Lands (Saline).....	do.	580.92	
Swamp Lands.....	do.	865,630.21	
Capital Lands.....	do.	6,400.00	
Whole number of Acres sold.....		992,374 04	
Amount sold for.....		\$1,413,911 81	
Appraised or minimum value.....		1,268,795 00	
Showing an increase of.....		145,116 81	
Amount sold for as above.....		\$1,413,911 81	
Amount of principal paid.....		355,908 16	
Balance due on actual purchase.....		\$1,058 003 65	
Interest paid to January 1st, 1858, at the date of sale.....		\$27,264 00	

LOANS.

A complete list of the Loans made from the School and University Fund is herewith presented, from which it appears that the whole number of Loans made, during the period, embraced in this report, is from :

The School Fund.....754 Loans, amounting to... \$284,022

The University Fund... 42 Loans, amounting to... 14,910

Total796 Loans, amounting to... \$298,932

There are in the counties, and to the persons, as follows:

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Adams County.</i>			
January 6,	Robert H. Grace.....	\$400 00	\$27 54
January 22,	William H. Spain.....	250 00	16 47
January 22,	William Taylor.....	300 00	19 77
January 30,	W. H. Kingsbury.....	300 00	19 81
Febru'y 11,	Josiah Marshall.....	400 00	24 62
Febru'y 28,	Joseph O. Chilson.....	200 00	11 67
March 2,	Nicholas Ritter.....	300 00	17 42
July 27,	Calvin Travers.....	150 00	4 50
August 21,	John Lyon.....	300 00	7 43
August 24,	John Gavin.....	320 00	7 96
August 24,	Henry Beebe.....	200 00	4 98
Septem. 12,	Thomas Corwing.....	300 00	6 29
Septem. 12,	Mathew Spain.....	300 00	6 29
Septem. 23,	Stephen B. Chapman.....	150 00	2 82
Septem. 23,	James Herman.....	500 00	9 28
Septem. 27,	Holland W. Carter.....	300 00	5 67
August 29,	O. A. Fretsch.....	250 00	5 97
		\$4,920 00	\$198 16
January 20,	S. C. West, (University)...	800 00	19 87
<i>Brown County.</i>			
January 26,	Joseph Furbman.....	300 00	19 54
Febru'y 18,	Melchoer Schaner.....	500 00	30 12
June 30,	Bl P. Royce.....	300 00	17 49

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Brown Co.—continued.</i>			
August 20,	Albert C. Robinson.....	\$500 00	\$12 82
Septem. 10,	Paul Fox.....	500 00	10 76
Septem. 19,	Samuel Ryan.....	500 00	9 90
Septem. 24,	Alonso Kimball.....	300 00	5 60
		3,100 00	106 85
<i>Bad Ax County.</i>			
Septem. 29,	S. D. Powers.....	500 00	8 94
<i>Buffalo County.</i>			
January 29,	Elias Schumaker.....	400 00	25 82
March 10,	William Burt.....	100 00	5 65
March 10,	John Burt.....	100 00	5 65
March 17,	E. Bishop.....	400 00	22 07
March 6,	Edward Lees.....	500 00	22 72
July 14,	James M. Pierce.....	450 00	15 81
July 31,	John Obsner.....	300 00	8 81
August 8,	Christina Bohri.....	400 00	11 17
August 8,	O. W. Gilbert.....	300 00	8 38
Septem. 13,	Frederick Binder.....	100 00	2 87
		3,050 00	128 95
<i>Calumet County.</i>			
January 14,	Maria Marygold.....	400 00	26 93
March 3,	John Nixon.....	250 00	14 47
March 9,	George Baldwin.....	300 00	17 02
July 16,	John Arens.....	400 00	12 90
August 15,	E. A. & C. A. Pauleson....	500 00	13 30
August 15,	Thomas Higgins.....	500 00	13 30
August 20,	John Marygold.....	200 00	5 13
August 28,	C. G. Stanton.....	500 00	12 05
		3,050 00	115 10
<i>Columbia County.</i>			
January 12,	Paul Noyes.....	500 00	33 83
January 20,	Francis Wood.....	300 00	19 85
January 27,	Patrick Graves.....	325 00	21 10
January 27,	Joseph Mahon.....	500 00	32 46

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Columbia Co.—continued.</i>			
January 28,	William S. Hobart.....	\$500 00	\$32 37"
January 28,	William R. Smith.....	500 00	82 37"
January 28,	William Jones.....	500 00	82 37"
January 30,	Charles Baker.....	300 00	19 31"
Febru'y 11,	Felix McLinden.....	400 00	24 68
Febru'y 12,	Paul Andrews.....	200 00	12 28
Febru'y 12,	Hans Fossen.....	150 00	9 21
Febru'y 18,	Peter Thompson.....	300 00	18 36
Febru'y 18,	Ole Oleson.....	150 00	9 18
Febru'y 24,	John Gund.....	400 00	23 64
Febru'y 25,	James Watson.....	250 00	14 72
Febru'y 25,	William B. Childs.....	300 00	17 67
Febru'y 26,	John Scott.....	300 00	17 62
March 3,	Daniel Buchanan.....	300 00	17 36
March 5,	Ezra H. Sturgiss.....	300 00	17 25
March 6,	John E. Lloyd.....	300 00	17 19
March 6,	James Chancillor.....	300 00	17 19
March 8,	M. M. Davis.....	300 00	17 36
March 7,	Evan Edwards.....	300 00	17 13
March 9,	Margaret Kegan.....	500 00	28 36
March 12,	David Y. Emerson.....	200 00	11 23
March 12,	Franklin T. Brayton.....	300 00	16 84
March 17,	Ole Severhuton.....	150 00	8 28
March 18,	Patrick Monehen.....	500 00	27 50
March 18,	James Prentiss.....	300 00	16 50
March 27,	J. Montgomery Smith.....	500 00	26 63
March 27,	Joseph Kaisir.....	400 00	21 31
March 30,	Cyrus D. Hottenstine.....	400 00	21 15
June 15,	Benjamin Williams.....	300 00	11 36
June 27,	Thos. Clancy & Thos. Drew.	500 00	17 88
June 27,	John Wolstone.....	250 00	8 94
July 16,	Mrs. Jane Smith.....	400 00	12 90
July 27,	Thomas Moses.....	200 00	5 98
August 7,	Daniel F. Newcomb.....	500 00	13 97
August 8,	H. S. Haskill.....	500 00	13 97
August 18,	William Owen.....	300 00	8 09
August 18,	John Owen.....	500 00	18 49
August 14,	H. W. Tenney.....	500 00	13 40
August 24,	Josiah Arnold.....	500 00	12 44
Septem. 4,	John Evans.....	500 00	11 34
Septem. 27,	William K. Harvey.....	200 00	3 58
Septem. 27,	G. W. Burlingame.....	500 00	8 94

Loans.—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Columbia Co.—contin'd.</i>			
January 27,	Chas. H. Moore. (University)	\$500 00	\$32 46
January 27,	H. A. Tenney.....do.....	400 00	25 78
Febru'y 13,	A. B. Greene.....do.....	250 00	15 30
Febru'y 17,	August Klermert.....do.....	400 00	24 07
Febru'y 17,	Evan Evans.....do.....	300 00	18 13
		18,425 00	924 23
<i>Crawford County.</i>			
January 27,	Joseph Reed.....	500 00	32 46
March 6,	Ruel E. Hutchinson.....	300 00	17 19
		800 00	49 65
<i>Dane County.</i>			
January 2,	J. Sullivan.....	250 00	17 50
January 3,	James D Ruggles.....	500 00	34 71
January 3,	Andrew J Mills.....	300 00	20 83
January 5,	Herman T. Ploag.....	400 00	27 62
January 5,	James J. Nichols.....	250 00	17 26
January 6,	F. Memhard.....	400 00	27 54
January 6,	John E. Mann.....	300 00	20 65
January 6,	John D. Welch.....	300 00	20 65
January 6,	Ebenezer Brigham.....	500 00	34 42
January 13,	William Hobbins.....	500 00	33 75
January 13,	Otto Kerl.....	300 00	20 75
January 13,	John Bair.....	500 00	33 75
January 15,	S. H. Haynes.....	250 00	16 78
January 20,	Henry Highan.....	350 00	23 16
January 24,	William Voight.....	500 00	32 75
January 27,	John Eberhard.....	300 00	19 48
January 29,	Ira Isham.....	400 00	25 78
January 31,	Theo. Herferth.....	500 00	32 08
Febru'y 9,	Joel Rice.....	300 00	18 59
Febru'y 17,	Patrick Roach.....	500 00	30 22
Febru'y 21,	Chancey Luce.....	500 00	30 07
Febru'y 23,	John Dorman.....	300 00	17 79
March 2,	Patrick Duffey.....	300 00	17 42
March 2,	August Hertfort.....	500 00	28 93
March 5,	Andrew Patton.....	350 00	20 18
Febru'y 23,	Oliver W. Thornton.....	300 00	17 79
March 9,	John Damp.....	300 00	17 02
March 13,	F. Anthony Browning.....	200 00	11 23
March 17,	John H. Slavin.....	500 00	27 59

Loans.—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Dane Co.—continued.</i>			
May 2,	David Holt.....	\$500 00	\$23 28
May 4,	Isaac D. Sweat.....	500 00	22 91
May 14,	Joseph Hobbins.....	500 00	22 05
June 30,	James A. Rand.....	500 00	17 60
June 30,	Daniel K. Butler.....	400 00	13 89
July 7,	John F. Wessel.....	500 00	16 88
July 13,	William H. Karns.....	350 00	11 49
July 28,	Peter B. Field.....	200 00	5 98
August 5,	John D. Middleton.....	200 00	5 67
August 5,	R. B. Foster.....	150 00	4 28
August 7,	Emilie Glagan.....	500 00	14 07
August 13,	William F. Baker.....	500 00	13 49
August 21,	Benjamin F. Nott.....	200 00	5 09
August 21,	Charles Hilton.....	500 00	12 72
August 22,	P. H. Van Bergen.....	500 00	12 63
August 25,	Margaret Herran.....	500 00	12 34
June 30,	R. Gyles.....	400 00	14 08
July 3,	Dennis K. Butler.....	400 00	13 89
August 26,	Charles L. Feris.....	500 00	12 25
August 26,	Marcus Conner.....	500 00	12 25
Septem. 1,	Sarah Jane & Robert Hasty..	250 00	5 83
Septem. 7,	Chancey Abbott.....	500 00	11 05
Septem. 9,	Timothy Kinney.....	500 00	10 86
Septem. 9,	Pat. Murphy.....	300 00	6 52
Septem. 9,	W. H. Eggleston.....	500 00	10 88
Septem. 10,	J. B. Britton.....	500 00	10 76
Septem. 10,	Sikke Callinson.....	200 00	4 31
Septem. 11,	Mary Ready.....	300 00	6 40
Septem. 19,	Regents University of Wis..	5,000 00	99 00
Septem. 14,	Alonzo Chipman.....	300 00	6 28
Febru'y 15,	Samuel Crips.....	400 00	26 85
		27,900 00	1,161 91
Febru'y 9,	Christ. Hoffman. (University)	400 00	24 79
<i>Dodge County.</i>			
January 8,	Cathrine Ettinger.....	500 00	34 68
January 8,	Thomas Doyle.....	300 00	21 83
January 3,	William Blake.....	480 00	33 32
January 18,	Andrew Stenson.....	200 00	13 50
January 15,	Peter Potter.....	500 00	33 56

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Dodge Co.—continued.</i>			
January 15,	Patrick Dnrkin.....	\$200 00	\$13 42
January 15,	Owen McCann.....	200 00	13 42
January 15,	James Failey.....	150 00	10 07
January 20,	Chancey Pickards.....	300 00	19 85
January 28,	David Goff.....	250 00	16 18
January 29,	Edward Cady.....	400 00	25 82
Febru'y 5,	Wm. J. Daws.....	500 00	31 42
Febru'y 12,	Nathaniel S. Cowles.....	300 00	18 42
Febru'y 12,	Austin Graves.....	500 00	31 70
Febru'y 27,	Simeon Washburn.....	200 00	11 71
Febru'y 28,	John Durkan.....	100 00	5 83
Febru'y 28,	Richard Chatfield.....	300 00	17 79
March 3,	Silas H. Coleman.....	500 00	28 93
March 7,	Edward Ryan.....	200 00	11 42
March 7,	John Mengel.....	150 00	8 57
March 7,	S. Frank.....	200 00	11 42
March 7,	Ludwig Dewitz.....	300 00	17 13
March 7,	Frederick Dewitz.....	300 00	17 13
March 7,	Martin Ricks.....	200 00	11 42
March 17,	Robert J. Norris.....	400 00	22 07
April 23,	Henry M. Coleman.....	500 00	24 00
July 27,	Andrew P. Moore.....	500 00	15 06
July 27,	Allan Wales.....	300 00	8 98
July 27,	David B. Quick.....	500 00	15 06
July 31,	Stephen Sanbourn.....	300 00	8 81
July 31,	Henry S. Parks.....	300 00	8 81
July 31,	Matthew E. Groft.....	500 00	14 68
July 31,	Geo. Davenport.....	350 00	10 28
August 1,	Thomas Hayes.....	500 00	14 58
August 3,	W. Hooper Shelden.....	500 00	14 45
August 13,	Daniel Winter.....	500 00	13 49
August 13,	A. P. R. Smith.....	250 00	6 74
August 25,	James McMahon, jr.....	500 00	12 34
Septem. 18,	Stephen G. Benedict.....	500 00	10 00
		13,630 00	656 89
January 20,	Jas. Whitcomb, (University)	\$350 00	\$23 16
Febru'y 7,	Martin Webster, .....do.....	500 00	31 18
Febru'y 12,	Ira Robinson, .....do.....	300 00	18 42
		1,150 00	72 76

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Dunn County.</i>			
March 3,	Samuel W. Shurburn.....	\$300 00	\$17 86
May 4,	Eli Crane.....	400 00	18 82
Septem. 2,	L. L. Curtiss.....	250 00	5 77
		950 00	41 45
<i>Eau Claire County.</i>			
March 2,	Geo. W. Brown.....	500 00	29 03
March 18,	Jacob S. Cooke.....	500 00	27 50
June 24,	Thomas Moses, jr.....	450 00	16 27
Septem. 23,	W. H. Darbe.....	500 00	9 52
Septem. 27,	Ole Thompson.....	500 00	8 94
		2,450 00	91 26
<i>Fond du Lac County.</i>			
January 2,	Lavis Rupp.....	300 00	21 00
January 5,	Jacob and Charles Frey....	500 00	34 52
January 16,	Rufus M. Harwood.....	500 00	33 47
January 16,	Lyman K. Walker.....	400 00	26 77
March 2,	Geo. Avrell.....	300 00	17 48
March 10,	Nicholas Engle.....	500 09	28 26
July 25,	Joseph H. Hall.....	500 00	15 25
August 7,	O. W. Barnard.....	500 00	14 58
August 7,	Edwin Reynolds.....	300 00	8 75
August 4,	Wm. Townsend.....	500 00	14 35
August 7,	James Watson.....	300 00	8 38
August 10,	Manuel Northrop.....	300 00	8 27
August 11,	John B. Wilber.....	500 00	13 68
August 26,	Timothy Brown.....	300 00	7 35
August 27,	Richard Mathews.....	500 00	12 15
August 27,	James O. Riley.....	500 00	12 15
Septem. 10,	E. P. Hall.....	500 00	10 76
Septem. 10,	David R. Cowan.....	500 00	10 67
		7,700 00	297 84
January 28,	Wm. Encking, (University.)	500 00	32 37
Febru'y 16,	Pat Madden.....do.....	200 00	12 13
		700 00	44 50

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Grant County.</i>			
January 2,	Peter Clayton.....	\$800 00	\$21 00
Febru'y 19,	Abram Sharks.....	370 00	22 22
Febru'y 28,	Elias Medley.....	450 00	26 68
Febru'y 25,	Thos. S. Kirkpatrick..	400 00	28 56
		1,520 00	98 46
<i>Green County.</i>			
January 19,	Joseph Greyson.....	300 00	19 91
January 29,	Geo. Yale.....	500 00	32 27
Febru'y 6,	James Moody.....	300 00	18 77
March 17,	Andrew Johnson.....	350 00	19 32
March 17,	Chas. F. Thompson.....	500 00	27 59
March 17,	R. S. Bridges.....	300 00	16 56
July 7,	Edward Hale.....	400 00	13 51
July 10,	M. J. White.....	300 00	10 02
August 6,	Thomas W. Hall.....	500 00	14 16
August 6,	Nath'l. Butterfield.....	400 00	11 32
August 20,	Mary B. Bigelow.....	500 00	12 32
Septem. 1,	Alonzo H. Jenninsson.....	300 00	7 00
Septem. 7,	Lewis Rutley.....	250 00	5 53
		4,900 00	208 78
<i>Iowa County.</i>			
January 7,	Wm. White.....	300 00	20 60
January 15,	John T. Jones.....	300 00	20 14
January 24,	Geo. Priestley.....	500 00	32 75
January 27,	Pat Delaney.....	500 00	32 46
January 29,	Wm. H. Wallace.....	400 00	25 32
Febru'y 10,	John Williams.....	300 00	18 54
Febru'y 11,	Evan R. Pritchard.....	250 00	15 40
Febru'y 12,	Wm. Rayner.....	300 00	18 42
Febru'y 12,	Gideon Messersmith.....	500 00	31 70
Febru'y 17,	Wm. Shimmons.....	300 00	18 13
Febru'y 21,	Pat Smith.....	500 00	30 07
Febru'y 21,	Gideon W. Ashmore.....	500 00	30 07
Febru'y 13,	John Hollingshead.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 13,	Samuel Zollinger.....	300 00	17 79
Febru'y 27,	David Simpson.....	250 00	14 63
March 4,	E. A. Freeman.....	500 00	28 84
March 4,	Henry Schilinger.....	300 00	17 30
March 6,	Pat McDonnell.....	320 00	18 33
March 7,	Oscar L. Levake.....	300 00	17 13

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Iowa Co.—continued.</i>			
March 7,	Geo. Dolphin.....	\$500 00	\$17 18
March 19,	Wm. Terrell.....	500 00	27 40
March 31,	Joel C. Squires.....	500 00	28 35
March 31,	Thomas Parr.....	500 00	26 35
June 29,	Vincent Deswanoieski.....	400 00	14 15
July 6,	Harrison Lloyd.....	500 00	16 98
August 4,	C. B. Arnold.....	500 00	14 35
August 5,	John A. Meeker.....	250 00	7 12
August 5,	Joseph Lane.....	500 00	14 26
August 5,	Benjamin Thomas.....	500 00	14 26
August 5,	Robert Wilson.....	500 00	18 68
August 12,	John Terrill.....	500 00	18 59
August 28,	James D. Triplett.....	200 00	4 82
Septem. 10,	Stephen Thomas.....	500 00	10 76
Septem. 10,	Mineral Point Seminary.....	5,000 00	-----
		18,270 00	658 97
January 15,	G. C. Meggs... (University.)	300 00	20 14
Febru'y 11,	Isaac Minnick..... do.....	200 00	12 32
		500 00	32 46
<i>Jackson County.</i>			
January 27,	Daniel R. Wheeler.....	500 00	32 46
Febru'y 27,	Wm. S. Price.....	500 00	29 36
		1,000 00	61 82
<i>Jefferson County.</i>			
January 13,	Joseph Hanner.....	100 00	6 75
January 22,	S. Hayden.....	500 00	32 94
January 22,	John H. Winterling.....	500 00	32 94
January 24,	Daniel Ryan.....	300 00	19 65
January 24,	James R. Van Orman.....	300 00	19 65
Febru'y 7,	Wm. Geise.....	200 00	12 18
Febru'y 7,	John McKeon.....	250 00	15 59
Febru'y 7,	Bernard McKeon.....	250 00	15 59
Febru'y 10,	Joseph Stoppenbach.....	400 00	24 71
Febru'y 12,	J. A. Aspinwall.....	300 00	18 42
Febru'y 12,	Homer Wilcox.....	200 00	12 28
Febru'y 12,	Amos Brown.....	500 00	31 70
Febru'y 14,	J. F. Ostrander.....	500 00	80 51
Febru'y 12,	Mary Bartlett.....	100 00	6 14
Febru'y 21,	Thomas Alexander.....	100 00	6 02

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Jefferson Co.—continued.</i>			
Febru'y 28,	Robert Plumbly.....	\$250 00	\$14 82
Febru'y 25,	Winslow Blake.....	500 00	29 46
Febru'y 26,	Wm. D Stack.....	300 60	17 62
Febru'y 27,	Ira W. Bird.....	500 00	29 27
March 5,	John Falinger.....	100 00	5 75
March 5,	J. Kimball.....	500 00	28 74
March 7,	Daniel Collins.....	500 00	28 55
March 9,	Guttleb Winde.....	500 00	28 36
March 9,	Amos Bennett.....	500 00	28 36
March 10,	Jacob Jussen.....	300 00	16 96
March 12,	Friderick Hagen.....	500 00	28 07
April 12,	Samuel C. Bread.....	100 00	5 23
April 29,	James A. Morris.....	250 00	11 72
June 4,	William Larabee.....	400 00	16 07
July 8,	J. A. Farnham.....	450 00	15 63
July 8,	T. J. Jones.....	450 00	15 63
July 8,	G. P. Jones.....	450 00	15 63
July 29,	D. M. Aspinwall.....	200 00	5 95
August 1,	E. W. Skinner.....	500 00	14 58
August 6,	A. T. Howes.....	500 00	14 16
August 6,	D. K. Cady.....	300 00	8 50
August 6,	Roswell Crandell.....	300 00	8 50
August 8,	Judson Prentiss.....	500 00	13 88
August 10,	James Kelly.....	150 00	4 13
August 25,	Robert Crangle.....	500 00	12 34
Septem. 11,	John Purner.....	350 00	7 47
Septem. 29,	A. Menges.....	500 00	8 94
Septem. 29,	John Staub.....	500 00	8 94
February 5,	Francis Geise.....	400 00	25 09
February 5,	John King.....	200 00	12 55
		15,950 00	775 11
Febru'y 7,	G. H. P. Cone, (University).....	500 00	31 18
Febru'y 14,	Henry C. Meade....do.....	400 00	25 00
Febru'y 18,	Owen McNulty....do.....	400 00	24 00
Febru'y 19,	Dean Chase....do.....	500 00	30 03
		1,800 00	110 21

~~Louis~~—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Juneau County.</i>			
Febru'y 13,	O. P. Williams.....	\$500 00	\$31 81
Febru'y 23,	M. W. Jones.....	300 00	17 79
March 17,	Thomas Kelly.....	500 00	27 59
March 26,	Anthony Dixon.....	850 00	18 72
April 13,	Michael Murray.....	200 00	9 98
August 5,	John Elmer.....	150 00	4 28
August 10,	James M. Brintall.....	300 00	8 27
Septem. 2,	Joseph Langworthy.....	300 00	8 92
Septem. 5,	Samuel W. Pierce.....	200 00	4 50
Septem. 8,	Thomas McGoran.....	300 00	6 57
Septem. 12,	George H. Dykeman.....	200 00	4 23
		3,800 00	140 46
<i>Kenosha County.</i>			
January 30,	Dorcas H. Lyman.....	500 00	32 18
Febru'y 11,	Thomas Brande.....	500 00	30 89
August 1,	Lathrop Burgess.....	500 00	14 58
August 13,	Henry H. Tarbell.....	500 00	13 49
Septem. 25,	Samuel B. Scott.....	500 00	9 20
Septem. 25,	Samuel Hale.....	500 00	9 20
		3,000 00	109 45
<i>Kewaunee County.</i>			
January 23,	H. D. Everland.....	150 00	5 45
January 27,	Matthew Simon.....	150 00	5 37
Septem. 24,	Edward Decker.....	500 00	9 42
		800 00	20 24
<i>La Crosse County.</i>			
March 16,	Wm. C. Rogers.....	500 00	28 65
March 10,	Alex. Cameron.....	500 00	28 26
March 10,	D. D. Cameron.....	500 00	28 26
May 2,	Elisha Whittlesey.....	300 00	13 94
June 29,	Theodore Rodolph.....	500 00	17 69
August 28,	Hannah Campbell.....	500 00	12 05
Septem. 4,	Solomon Howe.....	500 00	11 34
Septem. 11,	John A. Binne.....	300 00	6 40
Septem. 14,	David B. Travers.....	400 00	8 30
		4,000 00	154 89
Febru'y 16,	John McMillen (University).....	400 00	24 25
Febru'y 16,	Alex. McMillen....,do.....	400 00	24 25
		800 00	48 50

~~Lenses~~—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>La Fayette County.</i>			
June 16,	Nancy Feathers.....	\$500 00	\$33 47
June 19,	Cary Mathers.....	300 00	19 91
June 29,	Daniel M. Parkinson.....	500 00	32 27
Febru'y 5,	William G. Armstrong.....	400 00	25 09
Febru'y 10,	Albert Bassett.....	500 00	30 90
Febru'y 10,	Charles Proctor.....	400 00	24 71
Febru'y 10,	William Burgess.....	150 00	9 27
Febru'y 17,	Josiah Honk.....	500 00	30 22
March 7,	David Thompson.....	300 00	17 13
March 9,	R. Haxtable.....	300 00	17 02
March 17,	Albert G. Pinney.....	500 00	27 59
April 29,	Owen Gurgerty.....	200 00	9 37
May 6,	Mathew Olmstead.....	300 00	13 75
June 29,	Joseph White.....	500 00	17 69
July 18,	E. W. Jerman.....	500 00	15 92
August 1,	Peter Gray.....	500 00	14 58
August 5,	James Linehan.....	500 00	14 26
August 7,	Pat. Mughan.....	300 00	8 38
August 7,	Calvin Warner.....	300 00	8 38
August 12,	Thomas H. Sheldon.....	500 00	13 59
August 25,	P. M. Reid.....	500 00	12 34
August 21,	William Walker.....	200 00	5 09
August 28,	James McKinn.....	500 00	12 05
August 29,	J. P. McFarland.....	300 00	7 17
Septem. 5,	W. C. Garton.....	500 00	11 24
Septem. 19,	John Graber.....	400 00	7 92
Septem. 22,	Daniel Collins.....	300 00	5 77
		10,650 00	445 08
Febru'y 21,	John Dailey... (University).	200 00	11 94
<i>Manitowoc County.</i>			
Febru'y 12,	Nicholas Dittmar.....	500 00	31 70
Febru'y 13,	Thomas Cunningham.....	450 00	27 54
Febru'y 13,	N. Schemer.....	300 00	18 37
Febru'y 23,	Lewis Langinfeldt.....	300 00	17 49
Febru'y 23,	P. J. Blisch.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 25,	F. M. Boucher.....	250 00	14 72
Febru'y 28,	F. Solomon.....	500 00	29 17
March 6,	John Willendorfs.....	300 00	17 49
March 12,	Augustus Witman.....	400 00	22 46

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Manitowoc Co.—cont'd.</i>			
March 18,	Franze Hynes.....	\$200 00	\$11 00
March 18,	Nicholas Wilmer.....	500 00	27 50
March 18,	L. W. Dunham.....	400 00	22 00
March 20,	R. E. Glover.....	200 00	10 92
March 26,	Franze Kunze.....	300 00	16 04
March 26,	Frederick Jonas.....	200 00	10 69
March 30,	Ira P. Smith.....	500 00	26 44
March 30,	Charles Winnick.....	300 00	15 87
May 26,	Leonard Binkelman.....	200 00	8 36
June 16,	Byron Markham.....	175 00	8 80
June 23,	R. Kingholtz.....	500 00	18 27
June 26,	George Gessell.....	250 00	8 94
June 26,	A. C. Pool.....	289 00	10 84
June 29,	William Woodcock.....	100 00	3 54
June 30,	Nathaniel Fenton.....	300 00	10 56
June 30,	George Honell.....	250 00	8 80
June 30,	Robert Morse.....	454 00	15 98
July 2,	Thomas G. Fenton.....	200 00	6 94
July 2,	James P. Glover.....	300 00	10 48
July 3,	W. Liscomb.....	100 00	8 51
July 28,	Silas A. Hubbard.....	500 00	14 96
August 4,	F. Brocherdt.....	500 00	14 35
August 10,	John Meyer.....	500 00	18 78
August 10,	E. H. Shew.....	300 00	8 27
August 28,	George L. Lee.....	400 00	9 64
August 29,	D. B. Knapp.....	500 00	11 96
August 29,	W. S. Jones.....	500 00	11 96
Septem. 2,	Wm. G. Shove.....	500 00	11 53
Septem. 8,	E. Wagner.....	500 00	10 96
Septem. 9,	Ole Oleson.....	300 00	6 52
Septem. 21,	Frederick Kalle.....	500 00	9 71
Septem. 21,	Charles A. Himpenmacher..	500 00	9 71
Septem. 24,	C. W. Fitch.....	250 00	4 72
Septem. 29,	Joseph Rankin.....	500 00	8 94
Septem. 30,	Thomas Windiate.....	500 00	8 85
Septem. 30,	J. Earnest Leabner.....	500 00	8 85
January 22,	Martin Schmit.....	150 00	9 89
January 22,	William Lindt.....	300 00	19 77
January 22,	Benjamin Jones.....	500 00	32 85
		17,418 00	688 59

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
	<i>Manitowoc Co.—cont'd.</i>		
Febru'y 9,	Theodore Shove.(University)	\$250 00	\$15 49
Febru'y 18,	Charles Palm.....do	300 00	18 08
Febru'y 18,	Sebastine Reese.....do	100 00	6 02
Febru'y 12,	B. Van Valkenburg.....	400 00	24 56
		1,050 00	64 15
	<i>Marathon County.</i>		
Septem. 21,	Walter D. McIndoe.....	500 00	9 61
	<i>Marquette County.</i>		
January 14,	William Paige.....	400 00	26 93
January 15,	John Tobin.....	500 00	38 56
January 30,	Lucy and Michael Foley....	200 00	12 87
March 4,	James Dunn.....	150 00	8 66
March 4,	R. Drew.....	300 00	17 30
March 7,	John McGinness.....	200 00	11 42
March 7,	Ezra Wheeler.....	500 00	28 55
March 7,	Paul D. Hayward.....	500 00	28 55
March 10,	Christian Meade.....	500 00	28 26
March 18,	James E. Chamberline.....	250 00	13 80
April 7,	E. B. Haynes.....	300 00	15 32
May 8,	P. F. Drury.....	500 00	22 72
May 9,	H. S. Griffin.....	300 00	13 57
June 23,	P. McDugall.....	200 00	7 27
June 29,	L. Levaney.....	500 00	17 69
July 18,	Warren Salisbury.....	250 00	7 96
July 27,	Lyman J. Barrows.....	400 00	11 98
August 4,	M. J. Havens.....	500 00	14 35
August 10,	A. J. Ney.....	300 00	8 27
August 21,	E. R. Stevens.....	375 00	9 47
August 25,	Isaac F. Meade.....	500 00	12 34
August 26,	L. R. Davis.....	500 00	12 25
August 27,	W. L. McKenzie.....	400 00	9 75
Septem. 10,	Benjamin Taylor.....	200 00	4 31
Septem. 10,	George Barry.....	200 00	4 31
Septem. 10,	W. H. Peters.....	500 00	16 76
Septem. 14,	C. E. Havens.....	500 00	10 38
August 30,	J. Abbott and Wife.....	200 00	4 79
Augnst 30,	O. Babcock.....	200 00	4 79

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Marquette Co.—cont'd.</i>			
Febru'y 10,	J. McNasser.....	\$500 00	\$80 90
		10,825 00	448 08
Febru'y 18,	M. L. Kimball. (University)	200 00	12 05
<i>Milwaukee County.</i>			
January 30,	S. M. Booth.....	500 00	32 18
January 30,	M. C. Booth.....	500 00	82 18
January 30,	Joseph Lathrop.....	500 00	82 18
March 17,	John C. Dick.....	500 00	27 25
March 21,	Andrew Eble.....	500 00	27 21
March 26,	Peter S. Stevens.....	300 00	16 04
July 20,	G. M. Fitzgerald.....	500 00	15 73
August 10,	Pat. O. Donnell.....	500 00	18 78
August 11,	Peter Bradley.....	500 00	13 68
Septem. 8,	John Shortell.....	500 00	10 96
Septem. 12,	Henry Maguan.....	500 00	10 57
Septem. 21,	F. C. Pomroy.....	444 00	8 62
Septem. 26,	Joseph Walton.....	500 00	9 18
Septem. 29,	James O. Bryen.....	500 00	8 94
Septem. 29,	F. Schmelling.....	400 00	7 15
Septem. 30,	Byron Paine.....	500 00	8 85
Septem. 30,	F. Henumann.....	500 00	8 85
Septem. 30,	Amelia Mallory.....	500 00	8 85
Septem. 30,	George S. Mallory.....	500 00	8 85
Septem. 30,	Christina Hoffman.....	500 00	8 85
		9,644 00	309 85
<i>Monroe County.</i>			
Febru'y 12,	G. B. Holden.....	350 00	18 42
Febru'y 26,	William Van Antroup.....	300 00	17 62
Febru'y 26,	L. A. Farr.....	200 00	11 75
Febru'y 26,	F. A. Ford.....	300 00	17 62
Febru'y 28,	C. C. Miller.....	350 00	20 42
March 3,	C. Hollister.....	400 00	28 15
March 4,	David Gittman.....	150 00	8 66
April 30,	R. A. Gillett.....	400 00	18 67
Septem. 2,	J. D. Dammon.....	480 00	11 07
		2,930 00	147 88
Febru'y 20,	E. Sanford Blake (University)	500 00	29 94

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Oconto County.</i>			
July 30,	G. E. Hart.....	\$500 00	\$17 80
July 30,	R. McClelland.....	500 00	17 60
July 30,	S. A. Turner.....	275 00	9 68
August 28,	E. Hart.....	400 00	10 40
Septem. 3,	Diantha Farnsworth.....	300 00	6 86
		1,975 00	62 14
<i>Outagamie County.</i>			
March 6,	A. B. Everts.....	400 00	22 92
March 6,	O. Hanchett.....	400 00	22 92
March 6,	S. Ryan, jr.....	400 00	22 92
March 7,	P. H. Smith.....	500 00	28 55
March 30,	F. Bronhand.....	200 00	10 58
January 29,	J. A. Srotter.....	200 00	7 08
January 30,	John C. Hoxie.....	500 00	17 60
August 5,	J. W. Carhart, Jr.....	300 00	8 55
August 11,	Catharine T. Gilmore.....	300 00	8 21
August 28,	E. C. Goff.....	300 00	7 23
Septem. 9,	John H. Barnes.....	500 00	10 86
		4,000 00	167 42
<i>Pierce County.</i>			
Febru'y 11,	Caroline Beardsley.....	500 00	30 80
March 3,	J. J. Foster.....	500 00	28 93
June 29,	J. S. White.....	300 00	10 62
		1,300 00	70 35
<i>Ozaukee County.</i>			
January 24,	Nicholas Watry.....	500 00	32 75
Febru'y 26,	Gustavus Neiderstadt.....	500 00	29 36
Febru'y 27,	Alvey Stopper.....	300 00	17 56
March 3,	Christian Williams.....	100 00	5 79
March 4,	William Kraise.....	500 00	28 84
March 9,	J. H. Rhen.....	500 00	28 36
March 17,	William Boxhorn.....	150 00	8 28
March 17,	Charles Brankenhorn.....	250 00	13 80
March 17,	C. F. W. Burchart.....	300 00	16 56
March 17,	Hugo Boch.....	500 00	27 59
March 18,	Wm. F. Opitz.....	500 00	27 50
July 9,	Henry Veisselman.....	500 00	16 69
July 27,	John Hoops.....	200 00	6 02
August 29,	Mathias Adams.....	500 00	12 05

Loans—continued

1857.	Countries and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Ozaukee Co.—cont'd.</i>			
August 29,	David Sarr.....	\$500 00	12 05
Septem. 9,	William Brooback.....	500 00	10 86
		6,300 00	289 06
Febru'y 14,	Denis Desmond.(University)	800 00	18 31
<i>Portage County.</i>			
January 16,	H. W. Eddy.....	200 00	13 39
January 27,	Mrs. Clara Northrop.....	500 00	32 40
Febru'y 7,	Samuel Drake.....	300 00	19 00
Febru'y 8,	Rufus W. Dalton.....	150 00	8 69
Febru'y 7,	Alfred Earl.....	500 00	31 18
Febru'y 11,	Henry Kolch.....	500 00	30 80
Febru'y 13,	John Phillips.....	500 00	30 61
Febru'y 23,	Joseph Baker.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 26,	A. B. Crosby.....	300 00	17 62
March 7,	Stilman Ellis.....	100 00	5 71
March 9,	Herick Anderson.....	100 00	5 67
March 10,	A. W. Ostrander.....	100 00	5 65
March 10,	Thomas Baker.....	150 00	8 48
Septem. 3,	L. Hanchit.....	500 00	11 43
Septem. 4,	H. W. Mitchell.....	500 00	11 34
Septem. 5,	William Walton.....	500 00	11 24
Septem. 8,	John Casey.....	500 00	10 96
Septem. 21,	James B. Wigginton.....	500 00	9 61
August 29,	J. T. Pierce.....	200 00	4 69
August 29,	N. Havens.....	200 00	4 79
		6,800 00	302 97
January 31,	Elisha Parks..(University)	800 00	19 25
<i>Racine County.</i>			
January 16,	George Wustin.....	500 00	33 47
January 16,	John Kerney.....	500 00	33 47
March 8,	H. T. Fuller.....	500 00	28 93
March 17,	Hacken Anderson.....	250 00	13 80
April 14,	Hans C. Heg.....	250 00	12 44
July 25,	Otis E. Stevens.....	500 00	15 06
August 12,	John Dearsley.....	500 00	13 59
Septem. 10,	M. S. Coffin.....	500 00	10 76
		3,500 00	161 52

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names,	Amount	Interest.
	<i>Racine Co.—continued.</i>		
Febru'y 13,	Ole Haargeason.(University)	250 00	15 30
Febru'y 20,	Levi Godfrey.....do.....	300 00	17 96
		550 00	33 26
	<i>Richland County.</i>		
January 6,	Cary Kezer.....	300 00	20 65
January 15,	Henry Collina.....	300 00	20 14
January 19,	Cornelius Sweney.....	250 00	16 59
March 18,	Fred. G. Stevens.....	800 00	16 50
January 31,	Joel Donahen.....	400 00	25 67
July 3,	George W. McLaire.....	400 00	13 89
		1,950 00	113 44
	<i>Rock County.</i>		
January 30,	James Bradshaw.....	500 00	32 18
Febru'y 12,	Stephen Scott, Jr.....	400 00	24 56
March 11,	Edw. and Mich. McKey....	500 00	28 17
March 24,	Thomas W. Gibbs.....	500 00	13 78
August 20,	John J. Spafford.....	500 00	12 34
August 25,	William Shelton.....	500 00	12 34
Septem. 8,	Mary S. Holden.....	500 00	10 96
		3,400 00	134 33
	<i>Shawanaw County.</i>		
January 27,	Wm. A. Turner.(University)	400 00	25 98
	<i>Sauk County.</i>		
January 14,	James S. Mosely.....	500 00	33 66
January 6,	John Heldstal.....	300 00	20 65
January 8,	William Andrews.....	350 00	23 96
January 20,	Herman Dahlin.....	300 00	19 87
January 20,	John Philip Lang.....	400 00	26 47
January 22,	Andrew Andrews.....	200 00	13 18
January 26,	Maurice Fitzgerald.....	400 00	26 05
January 23,	Nicholas Smith.....	200 00	13 14
Febru'y 20,	John Obrecht.....	200 00	17 96
March 4,	Manville Barber.....	400 00	23 22
March 7,	Stephen S. Barlow.....	300 00	17 13
March 7,	Andrew Bell.....	200 00	11 42
March 10,	John Johnson.....	400 00	22 61
July 8,	John Young.....	400 00	13 51

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Sauk Co.—continued.</i>			
July 8,	Alfred T. Leonard.....	\$800 00	\$10 13
July 31,	P. H. Towalee.....	860 00	10 57
August 1,	Frederick Albert.....	500 00	14 58
August 17,	William L. Newman.....	500 00	13 11
August 22,	Ebenezer Watson.....	500 00	12 63
August 24,	H. W. Schimer.....	400 00	9 94
Septem. 1,	D. K. Noyes.....	300 00	7 00
Septem. 8,	Thomas Rathburn.....	200 00	4 38
Septem. 9,	Otis Lake.....	350 00	7 61
Septem. 10,	Michael Brindler.....	400 00	8 61
Septem. 10,	Wm. Leibecker.....	500 00	10 76
Septem. 24,	C. S. Chase.....	500 00	9 42
Septem. 29,	John H. Roik.....	400 00	7 08
Febru'y 20,	Christina Oberchret.....	300 00	17 96
January 31,	W. S. Smith.....	300 00	10 25
		10,360 00	445 86
<i>Sheboygan County.</i>			
Febru'y 23,	Thomas Faygan.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 23,	Joseph Shage.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 23,	Dennis Kirdy.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 25,	Cynthia Pope.....	200 00	11 75
Febru'y 26,	S. Jewett.....	200 00	11 75
Febru'y 26,	S. G. Jewett.....	300 00	17 62
Febru'y 26,	Allen Carter.....	300 00	17 62
Febru'y 26,	Frederick Koggenback.....	300 00	17 62
Febru'y 26,	William Steel.....	500 00	29 36
March 17,	Z. P. Mason.....	500 00	27 59
March 26,	Cornelia E. Mason.....	500 00	26 76
March 31,	Stephen Wolverton.....	450 00	26 72
August 15,	Charles Thirtolla.....	150 00	8 90
August 25,	Ebenezer Slocum.....	300 00	7 40
	F. G. Adams.....	300 00	
		5,500 00	284 10
Febru'y 16,	Henrick Kock.. (University)	110 00	6 67
Febru'y 17,	F. J. Kingsbury..... do.....	400 00	24 17
		510 00	30 84
<i>Trempeleau County.</i>			
Febru'y 25,	George Bachelder.....	200 00	11 79
Febru'y 24,	Samuel Hastings.....	400 00	23 64

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Trempeleau Co.—cont'd.</i>			
May 8,	John and Wm. Nichols.....	\$400 00	\$18 02
May 18,	George W. Parker.....	400 00	17 71
Septem. 18,	George H. Olds.....	100 00	2 00
August 31,	Charles T. Holmes.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	William Adams.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	Charles C. Crane.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	James D. Olds.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	Edward Barnard.....	175 00	4 11
August 31,	J. T. Holmes.....	800 00	7 06
August 31,	Samuel F. Harris.....	150 00	8 58
		2,925 00	106 70
<i>Walworth County.</i>			
January 3,	Jeremiah Dutcher.....	200 00	12 68
Febru'y 18,	Henry Warner.....	300 00	18 86
March 10,	Francis Barber.....	800 00	16 84
March 12,	William Leonard.....	300 00	16 84
July 25,	Pat. McLaughlin.....	300 00	9 15
July 28,	Geo. Walworth & Steph. Jones.....	500 00	14 96
		1,900 00	88 78
January 12,	A. Dickerson.. (University)	450 00	27 68
<i>Washington County.</i>			
January 5,	E. A. Duncan.....	500 00	34 52
January 20,	H. Kodinhirch.....	500 00	38 13
Febru'y 10,	P. Gottsleben.....	500 00	30 90
Febru'y 11,	Philip McKee.....	300 00	18 48
Febru'y 23,	Cornelius Enright.....	500 00	29 65
Febru'y 25,	Peter Bayer.....	300 00	17 67
Febru'y 27,	Nicholas Marx.....	200 00	11 71
Febru'y 28,	Nicholas Albert.....	500 00	29 17
March 4,	Adam Schartz.....	500 00	28 84
March 4,	Martin Gurlforyd.....	200 00	11 54
March 4,	Charles Neussell.....	300 00	17 27
March 5,	John H. Tolland.....	400 00	23 04
March 6,	Casper Lever.....	500 00	27 69
March 19,	George Ramsey.....	500 00	27 40
March 19,	Michael Bohan.....	300 00	16 44
March 26,	Thomas Jenner.....	200 00	10 69
July 24,	Louis Dingler.....	200 00	6 04

Loans.—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Washington Co.—cont'd.</i>			
August 28,	Phillip Dhein	\$500. 00	\$12 05
August 28,	Michael Bodenkirch.....	300 00	7 28
Septem. 8,	George Reynfuss	500 00	10 96
		7,700 00	404 52
Febru'y 9,	H. Backhaus... (University)	500 00	30 99
Febru'y 17,	John Murray.....do.....	150 00	9 97
Febru'y 19,	Mathew Burrs.....do.....	500 00	30 08
		1,150 00	70 09
<i>Waukesha County.</i>			
January 7,	Frederick Kirch.....	500 00	34 33
March 3,	Silas Barber.....	500 00	28 93
March 7,	William Rhoads.....	400 00	22 84
March 31,	Cearles F. Hawley.....	480 00	25 29
August 14,	Alexander Donnan.....	500 00	13 40
August 14,	D. A. Owles.....	500 00	13 40
August 17,	Alex. Taylor.....	300 00	7 86
August 17,	A. F. Pratt.....	500 00	13 11
Septem. 8,	J. M. Lewis.....	500 00	19 96
Septem. 29,	John W. Thomas.....	500 00	8 94
Septem. 29,	Owen Rowland.....	500 00	8 94
		5,180 00	188 00
January 20,	Komeo Sprague.(University)	500 00	33 08
Febru'y 18,	William Fuss.....do.....	500 00	30 35
		1,000 00	63 43
<i>Waupaca County.</i>			
January 14,	Alvin Pope.....	200 00	13 46
January 14,	Thomas J. Townsend.....	500 00	33 66
April 25,	Nelson E. Hyde.....	500 00	23 81
April 25,	Ira Millard.....	500 00	23 81
June 23,	Thomas J. Townsend.....	400 00	16 15
June 30,	Henry Ketcham.....	500 00	17 69
July 13,	Frederick Striel.....	300 00	9 78
July 27,	Henry Winton.....	250 00	7 53
July 27,	A. L. Fuller.....	500 00	15 06
July 27,	David Wolcott.....	500 00	15 06
August 13,	Zebulon Laraplear.....	300 00	8 09
August 14,	W. S. Carr.....	250 00	6 69
August 14,	W. C. Carr.....	250 00	6 69

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Waupaca Co.—cont'd.</i>			
August 24,	Job G. Davis.....	\$500 00	\$12 44.
August 26,	John Fordyce.....	300 00	7 35
August 26,	J. W. Dean.....	500 00	12 25
August 26,	A. L. Peasley.....	500 00	12 25
August 26,	Ira Millard, Jr.....	500 00	12 25
August 26,	Ach. D. Smith.....	300 00	7 35
August 27,	E. W. Dexter.....	500 00	12 15
August 31,	E. L. Brown.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	Charles B. Sibley.....	175 00	4 11
August 31,	W. B. Hibbard.....	100 00	2 35
August 31,	Mileo Drentzer.....	200 00	4 71
		8,725 00	289 26
<i>Waushara County.</i>			
January 17,	William A. Bugh.....	300 00	20 02
January 20,	G. M. Gile.....	400 00	26 47
January 20,	W. C. Webb.....	400 00	26 47
January 20,	L. W. Hall.....	200 00	13 22
January 22,	Lloyd Chaffer.....	200 00	13 18
January 24,	H. B. Woodruff.....	500 00	32 75
Febru'y 10,	H. W. Willard.....	300 00	18 54
Febru'y 18,	B. F. Dodson.....	400 00	24 10
Febru'y 23,	Nathaniel Boynten.....	300 00	17 79
Febru'y 23,	Phineas Walker.....	300 00	17 79
Febru'y 25,	A. J. French.....	200 00	11 79
Febru'y 26,	W. D. Baker.....	200 00	11 75
Febru'y 26,	Elliot Reed.....	500 00	29 36
Febru'y 26,	Nathan Baker.....	200 00	11 75
Febru'y 26,	George Aldrich.....	200 00	11 75
March 7,	Benjamin Chamberline.....	300 00	17 13
March 7,	George Hawley.....	500 00	28 55
March 10,	Job Bonnd.....	150 00	8 48
March 10,	D. C. Douglass.....	150 00	8 48
March 10,	E. M. Pickering.....	200 00	11 31
March 10,	Nelson P. Wiley.....	200 00	11 31
March 10,	Thomas H. Walker.....	400 00	22 61
March 10,	R. H. Runcon.....	150 00	8 48
March 10,	H. Castor.....	200 00	11 31
March 11,	W. H. Garnsey.....	100 00	5 63
March 11,	Nelson O. Smead.....	125 00	7 04
March 11,	J. M. Hudson.....	300 00	16 90
March 28,	James Horn.....	200 00	10 62

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
<i>Wauashara Co.—cont'd.</i>			
March 28,	Simeon Reed.....	200 00	2 60.
March 31,	Moses Barrett.....	300 00	15 81
May 1,	Vernon Evans.....	300 00	14 00
May 9,	Spencer Hawley.....	200 00	9 05
June 28,	John A. Williams.....	300 00	10 94
July 2,	F. Hayward.....	150 00	5 24
July 3,	F. Dewey.....	200 00	6 94
July 3,	Charles Spencer.....	200 00	6 94
July 29,	Mathew Nutter.....	200 00	5 95
August 6,	R. P. Cott.....	200 00	5 67
August 6,	Nancy J. Hasford.....	400 00	11 92
August 3,	Nathaniel Wolcott.....	200 00	5 78
August 5,	Charles White.....	400 00	11 17
August 10,	Thomas Conolly.....	100 00	2 75
August 26,	M. M. Soule.....	200 00	4 90
August 28,	Betsy Jones.....	200 00	4 84
August 28,	Emma E. Webb.....	200 00	4 82
August 28,	Cash Egan.....	200 00	4 82
August 28,	Samuel Collins.....	250 00	6 02
August 27,	E. F. Williams.....	150 00	3 64
August 27,	H. B. Hogg.....	200 00	4 86
August 27,	George C. Babcock.....	300 00	7 29
August 27,	Martin Ream.....	300 00	7 29
August 27,	Benjamin F. Frisbee.....	300 00	7 29
August 27,	H. W. Kimball.....	300 00	7 29
August 27,	Judson Luce.....	300 00	7 29
Septem. 1,	John Hall, Jr.....	200 00	4 67
Septem. 7,	John Sexton.....	300 00	6 63
August 29,	Otis Hall.....	200 00	4 79
August 29,	Geo. F. Witter.....	200 00	4 79
August 29,	Joseph Witter.....	200 00	4 79
August 29,	Joseph Ingle.....	200 00	4 79
August 29,	J. W. Attenburg.....	200 00	4 79
August 29,	R. B. Spink.....	100 00	2 39
August 29,	William Seeley.....	150 00	3 59
August 29,	Moses S. Brindige.....	150 00	3 59
August 29,	William Teritz.....	150 00	3 59
August 29,	P. H. Andrews.....	200 00	4 79
August 31,	Mathew P. Cummings.....	200 00	4 71
August 31,	James F. Willey.....	300 00	7 06
August 3,	Thomas Furstin.....	300 00	18 08
		16,875 00	780 15

Loans—continued.

1857.	Counties and Names.	Amount.	Interest.
January 20,	<i>Waushara Co.—cont'd.</i> J. D. Witter... (University)	\$300 00	\$19 85
	<i>Winnebago County.</i>		
January 16,	Charles Dattey.....	500 00	33 47
January 20,	G. W. Washburn.....	500 00	33 08
January 21,	J. H. Wright.....	500 00	33 14
January 26,	Robert Crawford.....	300 00	19 54
January 26,	H. Sittrig.....	500 00	29 36
January 27,	Eli Stilson.....	500 00	29 27
March 2,	W. Taggott.....	500 00	29 03
March 5,	William Luscher.....	300 00	17 25
March 7,	Samuel Erstine.....	500 00	28 55
August 25,	A. Tustson.....	500 00	12 34
August 27,	Calvin J. Smith.....	400 00	9 71
August 27,	H. B. Eldrige.....	300 00	7 29
		5,300 00	282 03
Febru'y 10,	L. K. Edgerton. (University)	500 00	30 90
	<i>Wood County.</i>		
Septem. 21,	Joseph Wood.....	500 00	9 61
August 29,	Levi P. Powers.....	500 00	11 96
		1,000 00	21 57

RECAPITULATION.

School Fund.

Counties.	No. of Loans.	Amount.	Interest paid.
Adams	17	\$4,920 00	\$198 16
Brown	7	3,100 00	106 85
Bad Ar.	1	500 00	8 94
Buffalo	10	3,050 00	128 95
Calumet	8	3,050 00	115 10
Columbia	45	16,575 00	808 55
Crawford	2	800 00	49 65
Dane	60	27,900 00	1,161 91
Dodge	89	13,630 00	636 82
Dunn	3	950 00	41 45
East Chaire	5	2,450 00	91 20
Fond du Lac	18	7,700 00	297 84
Grant	4	1,520 00	68 46
Greene	13	4,900 00	208 78
Iowa	34	18,270 00	658 97
Jackson	2	1,000 00	61 82
Jefferson	45	15,950 00	775 11
Juneau	11	3,800 00	140 46
Kenosha	6	3,000 00	109 45
Kewaunee	3	800 00	20 24
La Crosse	9	4,000 00	154 89
La Fayette	27	10,650 00	445 08
Manitowoc	48	17,418 00	688 50
Marathon	1	500 00	9 61
Marquette	30	10,825 00	448 08
Milwaukee	20	19,644 00	309 85
Monroe	9	2,930 00	147 38
Oconto	5	1,975 00	62 14
Outagamie	11	4,000 00	167 42
Pierce	3	1,300 00	70 35
Ozaukee	16	6,300 00	289 06
Portage	20	6,800 00	302 97
Racine	8	3,500 00	161 52
Richland	6	1,950 00	113 44
Rock	7	3,400 00	134 33
Sauk	29	10,360 00	445 86
Sheboygan	15	5,500 00	284 10
Trempeleau	12	2,925 00	106 70
Walworth	6	1,900 00	88 78
Washington	20	7,700 00	404 52
Waukesha	11	5,180 00	188 00

School Fund—continued.

Counties.	No. of Loans	Amount.	Interest paid.
Waupaca.....	24	\$8,725 00	\$289 26
Waushara.....	69	16,875 00	730 15
Winnebago.....	12	5,800 00	282 03
Wood.....	2	1,000 00	21 57
	754	\$284,022 00	\$12,074 02

University Fund.

Adams.....	1	\$300 00	\$19 37
Columbia.....	5	1,850 00	115 84
Dane.....	1	400 00	24 79
Dodge.....	3	1,150 00	72 78
Fond du Lac.....	2	700 00	44 50
Iowa.....	2	500 00	32 48
Jefferson.....	4	1,800 00	110 21
La Crosse.....	2	800 00	48 50
La Fayette.....	1	200 00	11 92
Manitowoc.....	4	1,050 00	64 15
Marquette.....	1	200 00	12 05
Monroe.....	1	500 00	29 94
Osauee.....	1	300 00	18 31
Portage.....	1	300 00	19 25
Racine.....	2	550 00	33 26
Shawano.....	1	400 00	25 98
Sheboygan.....	2	510 00	30 84
Walworth.....	1	450 00	27 63
Washington.....	3	1,150 00	70 09
Waukesha.....	2	1,000 00	68 43
Waushara.....	1	300 00	19 85
Winnebago.....	1	500 00	30 90
	42	\$14,910 00	\$926 05

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. W. JONES, *Secretary of State.*

CHARLES KUEHN, *State Treasurer.*

WM. R. SMITH, *Attorney General.*

DOCUMENT E.

STATE OF WISCONSIN;

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, January 18, 1858.

HON. E. D. CAMPBELL,

Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate:

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to the Legislature
the Annual Report of the Bank Comptroller.

Very Respectfully,

J. C. SQUIRES,

Bank Comptroller.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

MADISON, January 18, 1933.

The Bank Comptroller, in pursuance of the "Act to authorize the Business of Banking" and the "Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Bank Comptroller's Office," has the honor to submit the following Report:

The past year has been signalized as one of unprecedented financial disaster, extending throughout the United States and Europe. As to the causes, which led to this revulsion, but few persons, it is probable, are agreed; I shall, therefore, not undertake the solution of the problem.

The business of banking is defined, by law, to be "discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coin and foreign and inland bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal securities, and by exercising such incidental powers as may be necessary to carry on such business."

The business of this department, within a very short period, has attained a magnitude and importance second to that of no other branch of the State Government. Judging of the future by the past, the banking system of this State, in influence and extent, can scarcely be over-estimated. As yet it is in its infancy. Whether for good, or evil, it is now so interwoven and intimately connected with, all of the business and interests of the State and people, that no radical change could be made without serious detriment.

The leading principle of the general banking law, is the ultimate security of the bill holder. All other creditors of banks and banking associations, stand in the same relation to them, that one individual does to another. They are, voluntary creditors. Bill-holders, on the contrary, are involuntary creditors of banks, and are therefore under our system, properly preferred to all others.

Like other similar laws, the banking law is liable to the abuse and perversion, of at least the intention and spirit of the law. Persons and associations are ever ready to take advantage of every defect. Time and experience may suggest improvement. Yet it is believed, that, human ingenuity has seldom devised a banking system with fewer defects. Every one, almost, has some theory of his own, which he is persuaded, if adopted, would cure all of the evils which, it is acknowledged, are found in the operations of the present law. But the evils are incident to the system, and I am convinced will always be found in connection with, and a part of, any and every system of banking that may be devised.

It was no doubt the intention, in framing the law, that every association, carrying on the business of banking, should keep an office at the place named in their certificate, where their circulating notes, could be presented and payment demanded.

It is alleged that, in some instances, banking associations have been formed, and are engaged in putting in circulation, bank notes, that have no known place of business, where their notes can be presented and protested in case of non-payment. My immediate predecessor was of the opinion, that he could not go behind the certificate, required by sec. 19 of the "Act to authorize the Business of Banking." In the correctness of this opinion I am constrained to concur.

Sec. 18 authorizes any number of persons to associate for the purpose of establishing offices of discount, deposits and circulation, subject to the restriction of having not less than twenty-five thousand dollars of capital stock, and not exceeding five hundred thousand.

Sec. 5 provides that any association so formed, shall be entitled to receive, from the Bank Comptroller, an amount of circulating notes of different denominations, equal to, and not exceeding the amount of public stocks transferred in trust to the Treasurer of this State. The Comptroller is not to inquire whether any such association has its capital stock paid in, whether they have a banking house, or any specie on hand; whether they are men of capacity, integrity, or have the means necessary to carry on their business. It is his duty to see, that the circulating notes of any such association are secured by the transfer of public stocks, and that such stocks are of sufficient market value to redeem all of the notes that may be, or have been delivered to them. When this is done, has not the leading object of the banking law, been accomplished?

Sec. 39 requires, that "all the circulating notes of banks and banking associations, returned to the Comptroller, shall be destroyed by him, after he shall have made a record of the same, which record shall specify the number of each bill, its

date, and by whom it was countersigned." To comply with the requirements of this section, involves an expense to the State of from one thousand dollars to three thousand dollars per annum. It is very doubtful, whether any benefit whatever is derived from the expenditure, or a compliance with the law. The notes returned are often so mutilated that it is utterly impossible to determine, either their date, number, or letter. In practice, this record is not relied upon as being of any value by either the bankers or this department. The object of the law is unquestionably to guard against frauds and fraudulent, or forged issues of circulating notes. It is believed that this can be attained with a great saving of labor and expense. An entry on the books, simply stating the aggregate amount and number of circulating notes of each denomination, is thought to be sufficient. The registry is made because it is required by law, and not because of any necessity for it, or any present or prospective benefit.

The past year has been one of severe trial to banks and banking associations. It must be gratifying to the friends of the system to reflect, that with but few exceptions, the banks of Wisconsin were able to conduct their business without a suspension of specie payments. No circulating notes have been returned to this office, protested. The Comptroller has not been compelled to go into the market to sell securities that were daily depreciating. Had he been obliged to do so at one time, there must have been a considerable loss to the bill-holders. It is a source of gratification to be able to state, that the securities of all the banks and banking associations, at the present price of public stocks, are amply sufficient to redeem all outstanding circulating notes. I believe that the banks of Wisconsin are in as sound and healthy condition as those of any State in the Union. In bringing about this gratifying result, much credit is due my immediate predecessor. I take pleasure, in bearing willing witness, to the sagacity and

fideliy with which he has conducted the business of the Banking Department.

I would respectfully recommend that the law of this State, "Authorizing the Business of Banking," be so amended by the Legislature, that no bond, obligation, mortgage, or deed of trust, executed, or issued, by any Railroad Company, shall hereafter be received by the Comptroller, or State Treasurer, as security for circulating notes. Such obligations are not readily convertible into specie, and it is extremely doubtful, whether, in case of forced sales, a sufficient amount could be realized to redeem the circulating notes secured by them, in any case.

Sec. 25 of the general banking law, is as follows: "In case the current market value of any portion of the securities transferred by any banking association to the State Treasurer, in trust, as provided in this act, shall at any time, for the period of ninety days, be less than the value at which they were deposited; the Comptroller shall notify such bank of the depreciation in value of such securities, and such bank within thirty days after receiving such notice, shall cause securities of the kinds before specified, or an equal amount of their circulating notes to be transferred to the Treasurer of State, in trust, to an amount equal to the difference between the current market value at the time of notice, and the value at which the same were deposited, &c."

It will be seen that the Comptroller is powerless to compel any banking association to deposit additional securities in case of the depreciation in value of public stocks transferred to the State Treasurer, unless the period of four months has elapsed, during ninety days of which, the current market value of the securities must be less than the value at which they were deposited. This is certainly a wide margin in

favor of the banks, and under certain circumstances, might operate to the detriment and loss of the bill-holders. I respectfully suggest that the Comptroller should have the power to require additional securities upon thirty days notice, whenever in his opinion, the securities deposited with the State Treasurer, are not sufficient to redeem the outstanding circulation of any banking association.

The question of payment of taxes seems to be left by the law with a good deal of uncertainty in case of the relinquishment of business by banking associations. A bank desirous of relinquishing business, may do so, as provided in Sec. 35, but a bank may be two or three years in retiring ninety per centum of its circulation. In fact, the Wisconsin Bank after nearly two years effort, has still more than twenty per centum of its circulating notes outstanding. The question arises, when do such banking associations rightfully cease to be liable for taxes?

Again—When a banking association has given the two year's notice required by Sec. 36, the Comptroller is directed to surrender to such association any securities which he may hold for the payment of any unredeemed notes of said association, thus leaving the bill-holders without any security whatever; some security should be provided. A bond executed by the officers of the banking association, to the Comptroller with approved sureties, conditioned that all circulating notes of such bank which may be presented within the five years next ensuing, shall be redeemed by such association, would, perhaps, be sufficient security.

Again—Any banking association may withdraw all of its securities deposited with the Treasurer by returning its circulating notes to, or by depositing an equivalent amount of specie with the Comptroller, and still remain a body corporate,

and a bank of discount and deposit. Was it intended that corporations beyond the power of the Legislature to destroy, should thus be formed? The only restriction imposed by law is, as to the amount of capital stock, which the law declares, shall not be less than \$25,000, nor more than \$500,000. A bank with a capital of \$500,000, with no circulation, under favorable circumstances, in discount, deposits and exchange, could do an immense business, without any securities under the control of the State, without specie and without recourse upon the stockholders beyond the capital invested in the concern. I repeat, was this intended by the act of 1852?

Large deposits instead of strengthening a bank, as is sometimes supposed, I believe to be a certain indication of weakness. It is a question yet to be solved, whether any banking system ever devised has proved to be of permanent benefit to the community at large. I believe that of Wisconsin to be as free from defects as any in existence. No system should heedlessly be changed. Permanence is a great element in any system of banking. Habit is as potent in the business, as in the physical world.

At the date of the last Annual Report of this Office the Aggregate Capital of the several Banking Associations doing business, was.....	\$3,290,000 00
During the past year twenty seven Banks have been organized, with an Aggregate Capital of.....	2,200,000 00
And seven Banks, previously organized, have increased their Capital in the aggregate.....	575,000 00
And two Banks have discontinued business, with an Aggregate Capital of	125,000 00
Leaving the whole number of Banking Associations organized and doing business on the first Monday of January, 1858, at seventy five, with an Aggregate Capital of.....	5,940,000 00
The increase of the Banking Capital of the State, for the year 1857, is.....	2,650,000 00

The following Statement will exhibit the Names, Location, and Capital Stock of each of the Banks organized during the year 1857:

Name of Bank.	Location.	Capital.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	\$200,000 00
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	50,000 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	50,000 00
Bank of Grant Co. (E. R. Hinckly & Co.)	Platteville.....	50,000 00
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	25,000 00
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	50,000 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	50,000 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	25,000 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	50,000 00
Farmers Bank.....	Hudson.....	50,000 00
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	50,000 00
Globe Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00
Hall & Brothers Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	50,000 00
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000 00
Kaukaee Bank.....	Black River Falls.....	50,000 00
Lumbermans Bank.....	Conterelle.....	300,000 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.....	50,000 00
Merchants and Mechanics Bank.....	Whitewater.....	100,000 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000 00
Producers Bank.....	Janesville.....	100,000 00
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	50,000 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	Brinkerhoff.....	150,000 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls.....	50,000 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	100,000 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	Millville.....	50,000 00
		\$2,200,000 00

The following Statement will show the names and location of the several Banks which have increased their Capital during the year 1857:

Name of Bank.	Location.	Amount of Increase.	Present Capital.
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	\$25,000 00	\$50,000 00
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	300,000 00
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co..	Fond du Lac.....	25,000 00	75,000 00
Farmers and Millers Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000 00	500,000 00
Katanyan Bank.....	La Crosse.....	25,000 00	50,000 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	500,000 00
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	50,000 00	100,000 00

The following shows the names of the Banks that have filed in this office during the year 1857, a relinquishment of their corporate powers; also the date of the first publication of notice, requiring their countersigned notes to be presented at this office for redemption, and when time of redemption expires :

Name of Bank & Location.	Capital.	Date of 1st pub.	When time expi's.
Globe Bank, Milwaukee.....	\$100,000	January 4, 1858..	January 4, 1860,
Peoples Bank,....do.....	25,000	January 4, 1858..	January 4, 1860,

The whole amount of countersigned notes issued and delivered to the banks, and outstanding on the first Monday of January, 1858, is..... \$3,215,488

Which are secured by the deposit of Public Stocks and Specie in the sum of..... 3,862,041 01

As follows :

California State Stocks 7 per cent.....	\$116,000 00
Georgia.....do....6....do.....	33,500 00
Georgia.....do....7....do.....	20,000 00
Illinois.....do....6....do.....	261,140 00
Indiana.....do....5....do.....	128,500 00
Kentucky.....do....5....do.....	14,000 00
Kentucky.....do....6....do.....	33,000 00
Louisiana.....do....6....do.....	196,000 00
Michigan.....do....6....do.....	41,000 00
Missouri.....do....6....do.....	2,004,000 00
North Carolina do....6....do.....	125,000 00
Ohio.....do....6....do.....	76,000 00
Pennsylvania...do....5....do.....	14,000 00
Tennessee.....do....6....do.....	341,000 00
Virginia.....do....6....do.....	232,000 00
Wisconsin.....do....5....do.....	50,000 00
Wisconsin.....do....7....do.....	50,000 00
Racine & Miss. R. R. Bonds 8 per cent.....	27,000 00
Mil. & Wat.....do....8....do.....	50,000 00
Specie.....	119,901 01
	<u>3,862,041 01</u>

Statement showing the amount of the Capital Stock, the amount of countersigned notes issued to each bank, and outstanding, and the amount of Securities on deposit to secure the redemption of such notes, on the first Monday of January, 1858:

Banks.	Capital Stock.	Circulation outstanding.	Am't of Securities deposi'd.
Arctic Bank.....	\$200,000 00	\$86,000 00	\$130,000 00
Badger State Bank.....	50,000 00	20,832 00	26,788 00
Bank of Beloit.....	60,000 00	56,000 00	67,000 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	50,000 00	30,206 00	37,000 00
Bank of the City of La Crosse...	25,000 00	21,997 00	27,500 00
Bank of Columbus.....	50,000 00	45,000 00	52,000 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	50,000 00	36,099 00	36,480 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	61,000 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	50,000 00	36,377 00	44,000 00
B'k of Grant Co. E.R.Hinckly & Co	50,000 00	48,488 00	60,376 63
Bank of Milwaukee.....	300,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
Bank of Montello.....	25,000 00	21,300 00	24,700 00
Bank of Monroe.....	25,000 00	24,985 00	31,000 00
Bank of the North West.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	64,000 00
Bank of Oconto.....	50,000 00	22,097 00	27,900 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	60,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	50,000 00	49,995 00	55,000 00
Bank of Racine.....	50,000 00	32,600 00	40,000 00
Bank of Ripon.....	25,000 00	24,998 00	30,000 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	25,000 00	22,550 00	25,748 50
Bank of Watertown.....	100,000 00	65,372 00	75,000 00
Brown County Bank.....	25,000 00	24,299 00	27,522 50
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	100,000 00	34,683 00	41,000 00
Chippewa Bank.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	62,500 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	19,748 00	25,000 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	100,000 00	61,350 00	69,000 00
City Bank of Racine.....	50,000 00	43,600 00	50,000 00
Columbia County Bank.....	50,000 00	30,144 00	34,000 00
Commercial Bank.....	100,000 00	36,680 00	51,000 00
Cora Exchange Bank.....	50,000 00	25,652 00	25,660 00
Dane County Bank.....	50,000 00	39,750 00	44,000 00
Dodge County Bank.....	50,000 00	26,748 00	30,000 00
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	75,000 00	37,413 00	46,000 00
Elkhorn Bank.....	25,000 00	25,610 00	31,618 12
Farmers Bank.....	50,000 00	27,500 00	33,227 13
Farmers & Millers Bank.....	500,000 00	23,779 00	25,600 00
Forest City Bank.....	50,000 00	36,253 00	42,000 00
Fox River Bank.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	28,122 50
German Bank.....	50,000 00	37,972 00	46,000 00
Green Bay Bank.....	35,000 00	34,300 00	48,282 50
Hall and Brothers Bank.....	50,000 00	47,300 00	65,000 00
Hudson City Bank.....	25,000 00	23,010 00	25,000 00
Janesville City Bank.....	25,000 00	22,693 00	25,562 50
Jefferson County Bank.....	75,000 00	50,000 00	80,000 00
Juneau Bank.....	250,000 00	9,495 00	10,000 00
Kankakee Bank.....	50,000 00	19,800 00	25,000 00
Katanyan Bank.....	50,000 00	49,995 00	63,000 00
Kenosha County Bank.....	50,000 00	32,250 00	44,000 00

Statement showing amount of Capital Stock, &c.—*continued.*

Banks.	Capital Stock.	Circulation outstanding.	Am't of Securities deposi'd.
Lumbermans Bank.....	\$300,000 00	\$299,985 00	\$327,400 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	50,000 00	41,598 00	42,000 00
Marine Bank.....	50,000 00	23,997 00	33,000 00
Mercantile Bank.....	50,000 00	47,053 00	55,704 30
Merchants Bank.....	50,000 00	42,776 00	53,606 00
Merchants & Mechanics Bank...	100,000 00	24,000 00	30,000 00
Northern Bank.....	50,000 00	37,828 00	44,945 00
North Western Bank.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	74,000 00
Oakwood Bank.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	76,000 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	50,000 00	42,504 00	52,000 00
Producers Bank.....	100,000 00	11,000 00	14,420 00
Racine County Bank.....	200,000 00	64,590 00	73,000 00
Rock County Bank.....	50,000 00	34,920 00	43,000 00
Rock River Bank.....	50,000 00	46,999 00	50,615 00
Sauk County Bank.....	50,000 00	24,794 00	31,000 00
Second Ward Bank.....	25,000 00	9,202 00	11,000 00
State Bank.....	50,000 00	21,400 00	21,400 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	500,000 00	29,729 00	37,000 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	172,300 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	50,000 00	49,995 00	66,000 00
Walworth County Bank.....	50,000 00	42,700 00	53,000 00
Waukesha County Bank.....	100,000 00	83,572 00	93,000 00
Waupun Bank.....	25,000 00	24,785 00	29,960 00
Winnebago County Bank.....	25,000 00	23,942 00	29,000 00
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.....	100,000 00	65,372 00	74,000 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	100,000 00	88,400 00	103,900 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	50,000 00	33,000 00	40,000 00
	5,940,000 00	3,185,461 00	3,831,830 68
<i>Banks Winding Up.</i>			
Bank of Commerce.....		\$831 00	Specie. \$831 00
Bank of the West*.....		894 00	508 33
Exchange Bank of Wm.J.Bell & Co.....		167 00	133 00
Globe Bank.....		10,900 00	11,500 00
Germania Bank.....		35 00	35 00
Oshkosh City Bank.....		327 00	327 00
Peoples Bank.....		11,997 00	12,000 00
Wisconsin Bank.....		4,876 00	4,876 00
		3,215,488 00	3,862,041 01

* Time of redemption of the notes of this Bank having expired, the above amount is retained by the Comptroller for tax unpaid.

The whole amount of Countersigned Notes issued and delivered to the Banks during the year 1857, is \$1,697,863, as follows:

Arctic Bank.....	\$86,000 00
Badger State Bank.....	3,740 00
Bank of Beloit.....	231 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	2,870 00
Bank of Columbus.....	45,000 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	38,994 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	8,052 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	12,240 00
Bank of Grant County (E. R. Hinckly & Co.).....	49,986 00
Bank of Montello.....	24,999 00
Bank of the North West.....	2,068 00
Bank of Oconto.....	22,097 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	50,160 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	49,995 00
Bank of Racine.....	396 00
Bank of Ripon.....	4,689 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	22,550 00
Bank of Watertown.....	1,952 00
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	6,258 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	19,748 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	364 00
City Bank of Racine.....	143 00
Commercial Bank.....	36,680 00
Corn Exchange Bank.....	25,652 00
Dane County Bank.....	18,990 00
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	7,399 00
Elkhorn Bank.....	4,193 00
Farmers Bank.....	27,500 00
Farmers and Millers Bank.....	4,473 00
Forest City Bank.....	37,653 00
Fox River Bank.....	63 00
German Bank.....	12,991 00
Globe Bank.....	24,999 00
Green Bay Bank.....	1,000 00
Hall & Brothers Bank.....	47,300 00
Juneau Bank.....	23,745 00
Kankakee Bank.....	19,800 00
Katanyan Bank.....	25,002 00
Kenosha County Bank.....	2,250 00
Lumbermans Bank.....	300,000 00
Manitowoc County Bank.....	41,598 00

Marine Bank	\$4,995 00
Mercantile Bank.....	20,961 00
Merchants Bank.....	30,700 00
Merchants & Mechanics Bank.....	24,000 00
Northern Bank.....	7,697 00
Oakwood Bank	10 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	42,504 00
Producers Bank.....	19,998 00
Racine County Bank.....	25,300 00
Rock County Bank.....	11 00
Rock River Bank.....	77 00
Sauk County Bank.....	24,794 00
State Bank.....	900 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	150,000 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	49,995 00
Waukesha County Bank.....	34,950 00
Waupun Bank.....	2,401 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	96,000 00
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.....	15,750 00
Wisconsin Valley Bank.....	33,000 00
	<u>\$1,697,863 00</u>

The whole amount of Circulating Notes returned to the Bank Comptroller's Office for destruction, during the year 1857, is 433,342, all of which have been registered and destroyed, as follows:

Badger State Bank.....	\$6,660 00
Bank of Beloit.....	2,237 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	10,364 00
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	3 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	2,895 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	8,052 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	863 00
Bank of Grant County (E. R. Hinckley & Co.).....	1,498 00
Bank of Milwaukee	38,847 00
Bank of Montello.....	3,622 00
Bank of Monroe.....	7 00
Bank of the North West.....	1,905 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	160 00
Bank of Racine.....	17,799 00
Bank of Ripon.....	40 00
Bank of Watertown.....	7,005 00
Central Bank of Wisconsin	6,120 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	4,662 00

City Bank of Racine	\$2,828 00
Columbia County Bank	16,000 00
Dane County Bank	29,240 00
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	86 00
Hikborn Bank	80 00
Farmers and Millers Bank	24,844 00
Forest City Bank	1,000 00
Fox River Bank	63 00
German Bank	11 00
Green Bay Bank	1,698 00
Hudson City Bank	390 00
Janesville City Bank	1,057 00
Jefferson County Bank	25,000 00
Juneau Bank	14,250 00
Katanyan Bank	6 00
Kenosha County Bank	5,000 00
Lumbermans Bank	15 00
Marine Bank	6,000 00
Mercantile Bank	647 00
Merchants Bank	11,924 00
Northern Bank	4,221 00
Oakwood Bank	10 00
Producers Bank	8,998 00
Racine County Bank	24,784 00
Rock County Bank	15,083 00
Rock River Bank	3,051 00
Second Ward Bank	13,048 00
State Bank	29,371 00
State Bank of Wisconsin	36,318 00
Waukesha County Bank	1,378 00
Waupan Bank	16 00
Winnebago County Bank	156 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	7,600 00
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company	373 00

Banks Winding up.

Bank of Commerce	3,536 00
Bank of the West	1,757 00
Exchange Bank of Wm. J. Bell & Co.	844 00
Germania Bank	63 00
Globe Bank	14,059 00
Oshkosh City Bank	318 00
Peoples Bank	11,000 00
Wisconsin Bank	5,500 00
	<u>\$493,348 00</u>

The following Statement will show the amount due the State for Taxes from each Bank, for the year 1857, all of which has been paid, excepting \$979 16.

Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Amount of Tax.
Arctic Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	\$200,000 00	\$1,108 42
Badger State Bank.....	Janesville.....	50,000 00	750 00
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	60,000 00	900 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	750 00
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	25,000 00	375 00
Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus.....	50,000 00	641 66
Bank of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	50,000 00	206 25
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	50,000 00	750 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	50,000 00	546 88
B'k of Grant Co. E.R.Hinckly & Co	Platteville.....	50,000 00	704 16
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	300,000 00	3,720 88
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	25,000 00	128 12
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	25,000 00	375 00
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac.....	50,000 00	750 00
Bank of Oconto.....	Oconto.....	50,000 00	112 50
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000 00	679 16
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien..	50,000 00	697 91
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	50,000 00	750 00
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	25,000 00	375 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	25,000 00	375 00
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	100,000 00	1,500 00
Brown County Bank.....	De Pere.....	25,000 00	375 00
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	100,000 00	1,493 76
Chippewa Bank.....	Pepin, Dunn Co..	50,000 00	750 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	297 90
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	100,000 00	1,500 00
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	50,000 00	750 00
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	50,000 00	750 00
Commercial Bank.....	Racine.....	100,000 00	1,500 00
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Waupun.....	50,000 00	368 75
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	750 00
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	750 00
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.	Fond du Lac.....	75,000 00	928 12
Elkhorn Bank.....	Elkhorn.....	25,000 00	875 00
Farmers Bank.....	Hudson.....	50,000 00	397 91
Farmers & Millers Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	500,000 00	5,562 50
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....	25,000 00	375 00
Forest City Bank.....	Waukesha.....	50,000 00	485 42
German Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	50,000 00	746 88
Globe Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	850 00
Green Bay Bank.....	Marinette.....	35,000 00	525 00
Hall and Brothers Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	50,000 00	356 25
Hudson City Bank.....	Hudson City.....	25,000 00	375 00
Janesville City Bank.....	Janesville.....	25,000 00	375 00
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown.....	75,000 00	1,125 00
Juneau Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	250,000 00	1,083 33
Kankakee Bank.....	Black River Falls..	50,000 00	375 00
Katanyan Bank.....	La Crosse.....	50,000 00	676 03
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	50,000 00	746 88
Lumberman Bank.....	Conterelle.....	300,000 00	2,418 75
Manitowoc County Bank.....	Two Rivers.....	50,000 00	175 00

Statement of Taxes due from Banks, &c.—*continued*

Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Amount of Tax.
Marine Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	\$50,000 00	\$750 00
Mercantile Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	750 00
Merchants Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	750 00
Merchants & Mechanics Bank...	Whitewater.....	100,000 00	579 20
Northern Bank.....	Howard.....	50,000 00	750 00
North Western Bank.....	Stevens Point....	60,000 00	900 00
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin.....	60,000 00	900 00
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	Oshkosh.....	50,000 00	710 42
Peoples Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	25,000 00	* 375 00
Producers Bank.....	Janesville.....	100,000 00	† 791 66
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.....	200,000 00	2,979 17
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit.....	50,000 00	750 00
Rock County Bank.....	Janesville.....	50,000 00	750 00
Sauk County Bank.....	Baraboo.....	50,000 00	337 50
Second Ward Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	25,000 00	375 00
State Bank.....	Madison.....	50,000 00	750 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	500,000 00	6,741 65
St. Croix River Bank.....	Brinkerhoff.....	150,000 00	1,387 50
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	St. Croix Falls....	50,000 00	325 00
Walworth County Bank.....	De'avan.....	50,000 00	750 00
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha.....	100,000 00	1,475 00
Waupun Bank.....	Waupun.....	25,000 00	375 00
Winnebago County Bank.....	Neenah.....	25,000 00	375 00
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.....	Milwaukee.....	100,000 00	1,500 00
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	100,000 00	737 50
			\$70,298 02

A particular description of the securities deposited by each bank, as well as the personal security of stockholders required by sec. 17 of the banking law, will be found in the Appendix attached to this report, and marked "A" and "B."

Table marked "C," exhibits the names of stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each in the several banks of the State, as reported to this office on the first Monday of January, 1858.

Tables marked "D" and "E," exhibits the condition of the banks as reported to this office on the first Monday of July, 1857, and the first Monday of January, 1858.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. SQUIRES,

Bank Comptroller.

* \$187 50 of it not paid. † Not paid.

APPENDIX.

" A "

The following is a Statement in detail of the Securities held for each Banking Association, and the amount of Circulation issued and outstanding on the same, on the first Monday of January, 1858 :

Arctic Bank, Eagle Point.

Missouri.....6s.....	\$130,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$130,000 00
Circulation,.....		86,000 00

Badger State Bank, Janesville.

Missouri.....6s.....	17,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	9,000 00	
Specie.....	780 00	
	<hr/>	26,780 00
Circulation,.....		20,832 00

Bank of Beloit, Beloit.

Missouri.....6s.....	67,000 00	
	<hr/>	67,000 00
Circulation.....		56,000 00

Bank of the Capitol, Madison.

Missouri.....6s.....	37,000 00	
	<hr/>	37,000 00
Circulation.....		30,206 00

Bank of the City of La Crosse, La Crosse.

Missouri.....6s.....	24,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	3,000 00	
Georgia.....6s.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	27,500 00

Circulation..... 21,997 00

Bank of Columbus, Columbus.

Lousiana.....6s.....	25,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	14,000 00	
	<hr/>	52,000 00

Circulation..... 45,000 00

Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.

Michigan.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	24,480 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	36,480 00

Circulation..... 36,099 00

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.

Missouri.....6s.....	23,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	29,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	61,000 00

Circulation..... 50,000 00

Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.

Virginia.....6s.....	15,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	15,000 00	
California.....7s.....	5,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	2,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Ohio.....6s.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	44,000 00

Circulation..... 36,377 00

Bank of Grant County, (E. R. Hinckly & Co.) Platteville.

Tennessee,.....6s.....	8,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	44,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	3,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	3,600 00	
Specie.....	1,776 63	
	<hr/>	60,376 63
Circulation.....		48,488 00

Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

North Carolina 6s.....	6,000 00	
Wisconsin.....7s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	11,000 00
Circulation.....		11,000 00

Bank of Montello, Montello.

Missouri.....6s.....	17,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	7,700 00	
	<hr/>	24,700 00
Circulation.....		21,800 00

Bank of Monroe, Monroe.

Missouri.....6s.....	21,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	31,000 00
Circulation.....		24,985 00

Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac.

Missouri.....6s.....	30,000 00	
California.....7s.....	9,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000 00	
North Carolina 6s.....	10,000 00	
Georgia.....6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	64,000 00
Circulation.....		50,000 00

Bank of Oconto, Oconto.

Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	7,900 00	
	<hr/>	27,900 00
Circulation.....		22,097 00

Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.

Tennessee.....6s.....	12,000 00	
Ohio.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	10,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	28,000 00	
	<hr/>	60,000 00
Circulation.....		50,000 00

Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien.

Missouri.....6s.....	30,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	20,000 00	
North Carolina 6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	55,000 00
Circulation.....		49,995 00

Bank of Racine, Racine.

Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	40,000 00
Circulation.....		32,600 00

Bank of Ripon, Ripon.

Missouri.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	15,000 00	
Pennsylvania..5s.....	5,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	30,000 00
Circulation.....		24,998 00

Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan

Tennessee..... 6s	8,000 00	
Missouri..... 6s	8,000 00	
North Carolina 6s	9,000 00	
Specie.....	748 50	
	<hr/>	25,748 50
Circulation.....		22,550 00

Bank of Watertown, Watertown.

North Carolina 6s	18,000 00	
Michigan..... 6s	11,000 00	
Tennessee..... 6s	10,000 00	
Kentucky..... 6s	3,000 00	
Louisiana..... 6s	3,000 00	
Wisconsin..... 7s	7,000 00	
Ohio..... 6s	13,000 00	
California..... 7s	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	75,000 00
Circulation.....		65,372 00

Brown County Bank, De Pere.

Virginia..... 6s	17,000 00	
Tennessee..... 6s	10,000 00	
Specie.....	522 50	
	<hr/>	27,522 50
Circulation.....		24,299 00

Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.

Virginia..... 6s	7,000 00	
Tennessee..... 6s	4,000 00	
Missouri..... 6s	14,000 00	
Georgia..... 6s	3,000 00	
North Carolina 6s	7,000 00	
Indiana..... 5s	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	41,000 00
Circulation.....		34,683 00

Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Dunn County.

Missouri.....6s.....	62,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	62,500 00
Circulation.....		50,000 00

City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam.

Missouri.....6s.....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	25,000 00
Circulation.....		19,748 00

City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha.

Virginia.....6s.....	25,000 00	
Kentucky.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Georgia.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	1,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	69,000 00
Circulation.....		61,850 00

City Bank of Racine, Racine.

Tennessee.....6s.....	18,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	17,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	50,000 00
Circulation.....		48,600 00

Columbia County Bank, Portage City.

Indiana.....5s.....	15,000 00	
North Carolina 6s.....	4,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Wisconsin.....6s.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	34,000 00
Circulation.....		30,144 00

Commercial Bank, Racine.

Pennsylvania..5s	9,000 00	
Kentucky.....5s	14,000 00	
Kentucky.....6s	1,000 00	
Racine & Mississippi R. R. First Mortg- age Bonds...8s	27,000 00	
	<hr/>	51,000 00
Circulation.....		36,680 00

Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun.

Illinois.....6s	25,660 00	
	<hr/>	25,660 00
Circulation.....		25,652 00

Dane County Bank, Madison.

Tennessee.....6s	10,000 00	
North Carolina 6s	25,000 00	
Georgia.....6s	5,000 00	
Specie.....	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	44,000 00
Circulation.....		39,750 00

Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam.

Tennessee.....6s	10,000 00	
Georgia.....6s	3,000 00	
North Carolina, 6s	11,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s	500 00	
Virginia.....6s	500 00	
Illinois.....6s	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	30,000 00
Circulation.....		26,748 00

Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac.

Tennessee.....6s	18,000 00	
Missouri.....6s	38,000 00	
	<hr/>	46,000 00
Circulation.....		37,413 00

Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn.

Louisiana.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Specie.....	1,618 12	
	<hr/>	31,618 12
Circulation		25,610 00

Farmers Bank, Hudson.

Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Specie.....	227 13	
	<hr/>	33,227 13
Circulation.....		27,500 00

Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee.

Tennessee.....6s.....	7,000 00	
Kentucky.....6s.....	11,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Specie.....	2,600 00	
	<hr/>	25,600 00
Circulation.....		23,779 00

Forest City Bank, Waukesha.

Missouri.....6s.....	11,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	18,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	13,000 00	
	<hr/>	42,000 00
Circulation.....		36,653 00

Fox River Bank, Green Bay.

Virginia.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	14,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	3,000 00	
Specie.....	1,122 50	
	<hr/>	28,122 50
Circulation.....		25,000 00

German Bank, Sheboygan.

Louisiana.....6s.....	3,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	18,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	3,000 00	
North Carolina 6s.....	9,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	7,000 00	
Ohio.....6s.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	46,000 00
Circulation		37,972 00

Green Bay Bank, Marinett.

Missouri.....6s.....	15,000 00	
California.....7s.....	7,000 00	
Milwaukee & Wat. R. R. 1st Mortgage		
Bonds.....8s.....	26,000 00	
Specie.....	282 50	
	<hr/>	48,282 50
Circulation.....		34,800 00

Hall & Brothers Bank, Eau Claire.

Missouri.....6s.....	65,000 00	
	<hr/>	65,000 00
Circulation		47,300 00

Hudson City Bank, Hudson.

Michigan.....6s.....	15,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	25,000 00
Circulation		23,010 00

Janesville City Bank, Janesville.

Virginia.....6s.....	19,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	6,000 00	
Specie.....	562 50	
	<hr/>	25,562 50
Circulation		22,693 00

Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.

California.....7s.....	50,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	80,000 00
Circulation		50,000 00

Juneau Bank, Milwaukee.

Ohio.....6s.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	10,000 00
Circulation		9,495 00

Kankakee Bank, Black River Falls.

Tennessee....6s.....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	25,000 00
Circulation		19,800 00

Katanyan Bank, La Crosse.

Missouri.....6s.....	63,000 00	
	<hr/>	63,000 00
Circulation		49,995 00

Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.

Missouri.....6s.....	14,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	10,000 00	
California.....7s.....	15,000 00	
Ohio.....6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	44,000 00
Circulation.....		32,250 00

Lumbermans Bank, Conterelle.

Missouri.....6s.....	218,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	82,400 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	21,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	9,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	2,000 00	
Michigan.....6s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	337,400 00
Circulation		299,985 00

Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers.

Georgia.....7s.....	20,000 00	
Wisconsin.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	42,000 00
Circulation.....		41,598 00

Marine Bank, Milwaukee.

Missouri.....6s.....	23,000 00	
California.....7s.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	33,000 00
Circulation.....		33,997 00

Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.

Missouri.....6s.....	40,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	2,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	8,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	3,600 00	
Specie.....	2,104 30	
	<hr/>	55,704 30
Circulation.....		47,052 00

Merchants Bank, Madison.

Missouri.....6s.....	47,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Specie.....	1,606 00	
	<hr/>	53,606 00
Circulation.....		42,776 00

Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Whitewater.

Missouri.....6s.....	15,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	15,000 00	
	<hr/>	30,000 00
Circulation.....		24,000 00

Northern Bank, Howard.

Virginia.....6s.....	27,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	17,000 00	
Specie.....	945 00	
	<hr/>	44,945 00
Circulation.....		37,828 00

North Western Bank, Stevens Point.

Georgia.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	45,000 00	
North Carolina...6s.....	10,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Specie.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	74,000 00
Circulation.....		60,000 00

Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.

Missouri.....6s.....	70,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Specie.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	76,000 00
Circulation.....		60,000 00

Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh.

Indiana.....5s.....	15,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
North Carolina...6s.....	5,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	52,000 00
Circulation.....		42,504 00

Producers Bank, Janesville.

Missouri.....6s.....	14,000 00	
Specie.....	420 00	
	<hr/>	14,420 00
Circulation.....		11,000 00

Racine County Bank, Racine.

Louisiana.....6s.....	7,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	18,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	3,000 00	
Ohio.....6s.....	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	78,000 00
Circulation.....		64,590 00

Rock County Bank, Janesville.

Missouri.....6s.....	24,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	43,000 00
Circulation.....		34,920 00

Rock River Bank, Beloit.

Virginia.....6s.....	7,000 00	
Kentucky.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	11,000 00	
Specie.....	27,615 00	
	<hr/>	50,615 00
Circulation.....		46,999 00

Sauk County Bank, Baraboo.

Missouri.....6s.....	31,000 00	
	<hr/>	31,000 00
Circulation.....		24,794 00

Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee.

Tennessee.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	11,000 00
Circulation.....		9,202 00

State Bank, Madison.

Wisconsin.....7s.....	8,000 00	
Specie.....	13,400 00	
	<hr/>	21,400 00
Circulation.....		21,400 00

State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Tennessee.....6s.....	6,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	31,000 00	
	<hr/>	37,000 00
Circulation.....		29,729 00

St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff.

Louisiana.....6s.....	10,500 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	13,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	28,800 00	
North Carolina..6s.....	6,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	6,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	103,000 00	
Specie.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	172,300 00
Circulation.....		150,000 00

St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls.

Missouri.....6s.....	66,000 00	
	<hr/>	66,000 00
Circulation.....		49,995 00

Walworth County Bank, Delavan.

Tennessee.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Missouri.....6s.....	24,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	4,000 00	
California.....7s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	53,000 00
Circulation.....		42,700 00

Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha.

Missouri.....6s.....	49,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	15,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Louisiana.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	5,000 00	
California.....7s.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	99,000 00
Circulation.....		83,572 00

Waupun Bank, Waupun.

Missouri.....6s.....	15,000 00	
Georgia.....6s.....	2,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	1,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	10,000 00	
Specie.....	1,980 00	
	<hr/>	29,980 00
Circulation.....		24,785 00

Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.

Missouri.....6s.....	19,000 00	
Virginia.....6s.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	29,000 00
Circulation.....		28,942 00

Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin.....7s.....	30,000 00	
Wisconsin.....6s.....	20,000 00	
Mil. & Wat. R. R. Bonds...8s.....	24,000 00	
	<hr/>	74,000 00
Circulation.....		65,372 00

Wisconsin Bank of Madison.

Missouri.....6s.....	53,000 00	
Illinois.....6s.....	10,000 00	
Tennessee.....6s.....	5,000 00	
Indiana.....5s.....	20,500 00	
Specie.....	15,400 00	
	<hr/>	103,900 00
Circulation.....		88,400 00

Wisconsin Valley Bank, Milwaukee.

Missouri.....6s.....	35,000 00	
Specie.....	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	40,000 00
Circulation.....		33,000 00

BANKS WINDING UP.

Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee.

Specie on hand.....	831 00
Circulation outstanding.....	831 00

Bank of the West, Madison.

Specie on hand.....	* 508 33
Circulation outstanding.....	894 00

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee.

Specie on hand.....	133 00
Circulation outstanding.....	167 00

Globe Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie on hand.....	11,500 00
Circulation outstanding	10,900 00

Peoples Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie on hand.....	12,000 00
Circulation outstanding.....	11,997 00

Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point.

Specie on hand.....	4,876 00
Circulation outstanding.....	4,876 00

BROKEN BANKS.

Germania Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie on hand.....	35 00
Circulation outstanding.....	35 00

Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh.

Specie on hand.....	327 00
Circulation outstanding.....	327 00

* Time of redemption having expired, the above amount is retained for tax unpaid.

"B."

The following Statement will show the names of the persons who have executed Bonds now on deposit in the Bank Comptroller's Office, (in addition to the State Stocks deposited,) to further secure the redemption of the Counter-signed Notes issued to their respective Banks, as required by Section 17, of the Banking Law.

Arctic Bank, Eagle Point, penalty of bond.....	\$87,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Myron V. Hall, B. F. Hall, and Philip A. Hall.</i>	
Arctic Bank, Eagle Point, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Myron V. Hall and B. F. Hall.</i>	
Badger State Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Wm. J. Bell and E. L. Dimock.</i>	
Bank of Beloit, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—George B. Sanderson, John Hackett, and W. F. Goodhue.</i>	
Bank of Beloit, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	8,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—Geo. B. Sanderson & W. F. Goodhue.</i>	
Bank of the Capitol, Madison, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—E. B. Smith and J. M. Dickinson.</i>	
Bank of City of La Crosse, La Crosse, penalty of bond	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen—John M. Levy and Thos. Spence.</i>	

Bank of Columbus, Columbus, penalty of bond.....	\$12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —C. C. Barnes, Erastus Barnes, Aaron Blank, Daniel O. Davis, Wm. L. Lewis, A. G. Cook, A. S. Birdsey, G. W. Shephard, Benjamin Campbell, Peter Wertz, S. H. Warner and James O. Barnes.	
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —W. H. Gleason and C. M. Seley.	
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. G. Butler, James Ewen, G. Mc Williams, and T. F. Strong.	
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John W. Davis, Wm. J. Dexter, and William E. Smith.	
Bank of Grant Co., E. R. Hinckley & Co., Platteville, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —E. R. Hinckley, E. F. W. Ellis, D. G. Clark, C. H. Spafford, E. R. Wadsworth and E. N. Clark.	
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —C. D. Cooke, O. D. Nash, Rodney Sherman, John S. Rockwell, Wm. Nash, R. W. Peake, and Joseph Warner.	
Bank of Montello, Montello, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Name of Bondsman</i> —E. B. Kelsey.	
Bank of Monroe, Monroe, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Arabut Ludlow, John A. Bingham, Asa Richardson and John W. Stewart.	
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Benjamin F. Moore, J. E. Lefferts, John Sewell, Edward Pier, J. H. Martin, John Bannister and Aug. G. Ruggles.—2 bonds of 6,250 each.	
Bank of Oconto, Oconto, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —S. W. Bowven, Geo. Woodruff, Elvis Harwood, Francis L. Cagwin, O. C. Barnes and Edwin Hart.	

Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh, penalty of bond.....	\$12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Ansel W. Kellogg, John Fitzgerald and William Kellogg.	
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien, pen'ty bond	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Anson Eldred, Edward D. Holton, H. H. Camp and Robert Menzies.	
Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Aug. L. McOrea, Wm. J. Bell and Henry J. Ullmann.	
Bank of Ripon, Ripon, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Richard Catlin, Edw'd. P. Brockway, Geo. W. Mitchell, Hiram H. Mead, Thos. B. Robbins, Ezra L. Northrop and A. M. Skeels.	
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, penalty of bond...	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Aug. L. McOrea, W. W. King, C. F. Moore, Warren Smith, Van Eps Young, Christian Raab and J. F. Kirkland.	
Bank of Watertown, Watertown, penalty of bond...	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. L. Pritchard, Linus R. Cady, Luther A. Cole and Ebenezer W. Cole.	
Bank of Watertown, Watertown, penalty of bond...	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. L. Pritchard, Luther A. Cole, Ebenezer W. Cole, Linus R. Cady and John Richards.	
Brown County Bank, DePere, penalty of bond.....	7,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Joseph G. Lawton and John O. Roorback.	
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville, penalty of bond	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Warren Norton, Wm. H. Tripp, J. Bodwell Doe, Wm. A. Lawrence, J. DeWitt Baxford, Otis W. Norton, Z. P. Burdick, J. F. Willard, S. G. Williams, F. S. Eldred, E. A. Foot, Jonathan Cory and Lyman J. Burrows.	
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville, penalty of bond	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. H. Tripp, Warren Norton, J. F. Willard, J. DeWitt Rexford, Otis W. Norton, Jonathan Cory, F. S. Eldred, L. Burrows, Wm. A. Lawrence and Z. P. Burdick.	

Chippewa Bank, Dunn County, penalty of bond.....	20,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Ebenezer Lathrop and James O. Mann.	
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam, pen'ty of bond	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —D. D. Read, Benj. G. Bloss, Charles Miller, A. Joy, S. L. Rose and D. C. Jackson.	
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha, penalty of bond...	25,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Henry B. Towalee, John V. Ayer, Samuel Hale and H. W. Hubbard.	
City Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Gilbert Knapp, W. H. Waterman and Alexander McOlurg.	
Columbia County Bank, Portage City, penalty of bond	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Sam. Marshall, Chas. F. Hsley and H. S. Haskill.	
Columbia County Bank, Portage City, penalty of bond	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John P. McGregor, Fred. S. Hsley, Samuel Marsnall, Chas. F. Hsley and J. A. Ellia.	
Commercial Bank, Racine, penalty of bond.....	20,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Henry S. Durand and Jacob W. Moore.	
Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun, penalty of bond....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Wm. Hobkirk and Andrew Poudfit.	
Dane County Bank, Madison, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —James Richardson, N. B. Van Slyke and Timothy Brown.	
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam, penalty of bond..	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —S. L. Rose, Wm. Farrington and Robert V. Bogert.	
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co., Fond du Lac, pen- alty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Keyes A. Darling & Thos. S. Wright.	
Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn, penalty of bond.....	6,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —D. D. Spencer, J. C. Mills, and Geo. Bulkeley.	

Farmers Bank, Hudson, penalty of bond.....	\$12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Otis Hoyt, Allan Dawson, and Chas. E. Dexter.	
Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Edward H. Brodhead, S. H. Alden, Anson Eldred, A. Finch, Jr., and John Lockwood.	
Forest City Bank, Waukesha, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Sydney A. Bean and M. Newton.	
Fox River Bank, Green Bay, penalty of bond.....	7,000 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Joseph G. Lawton, M. L. Martin, F. Desnoyers and John Day.	
German Bank, Sheboygan, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —John Ewing and James H. Mead.	
Globe Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —A. Finch, Jr., Wm. P. Lynde, C. D. Cooke, Anson Eldred, and E. H. Brodhead.	
Green Bay Bank, Marinett, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Daniel Wells, Jr., Harrison Ludington, and Nelson Ludington.	
Green Bay Bank, Marinett, penalty of bond.....	2,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Harrison Ludington & Nelson Ludington.	
Hall & Brothers Bank, Eau Claire, penalty of bond.	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Myron V. Hall and B. F. Hall.	
Hudson City Bank, Hudson, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —M. S. Gibson and J. O. Henning.	
Janesville City Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond....	6,250 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Sam. Lightbody and Jos. T. Wright.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond.	18,750 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —Charles G. Harger and Daniel Jones.	
Juneau Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
<i>Names of Bondsmen</i> —James Ludington, S. L. Rood, J. B. Cross, Edwin H. Goodrich, and S. B. Scott.	

Kaukaee Bank, Black River Falls, penalty of bond.	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Alonso W. Mack and Henry W. Harwood.	
Kantanyan Bank, La Crosse, penalty of bond.....	12,750 00
Names of Bondsmen—Wilson Colwell and Geo. A. Beck. 2 bonds, one for \$5,250, and one for \$6,500.	
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha, penalty of bond...	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—John C. Coleman, George Kimball, Thomas Wright, Uriah Newman, and John V. Ayer.	
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha, penalty of bond...	2,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—John V. Ayer, Wm. Goff, Metcalf and Merrill, Clement T. Le Fevre, Camilla Kimball, Uriah Newman, Harmon Marsh, and Emily Marsh.	
Lumbermans Bank, Conterelle, penalty of bond.....	18,750 00
Name of Bondsman—Andrew Proudfit.	
Lumbermans Bank, Conterelle, penalty of bond.....	18,800 00
Name of Bondsman—Andrew Proudfit.	
Lumbermans Bank, Conterelle, penalty of bond.....	37,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Andrew Proudfit, W. J. Gibson, Thomas Falvey, and Chase A. Stevens.	
Manitouwoc County Bank, Two Rivers, penalty of bond	12,500 00
Name of Bondsman—Charles Kuehn.	
Marine Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Geo. H. Hazelton, Jacob A. Hoover, Martin B. Medbury, and Edmund H. Hazleton.	
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Wm. S. Huntington, Edw. O. Hun- tington, and P. Huntington.	
Merchants Bank, Madison, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—O. T. Flowers, Wm. E. Rollo, and H. G. Bliss.	
Merchants Bank, Madison, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—L. H. Church and L. Gregory.	

Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Whitewater, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Alex. Graham, Laurence G. Graham, Augustus H. Scoville, John S. Partridge.	
Northern Bank, Howard, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Otto Tank, M. L. Martin, and E. Conklin.	
North Western Bank, Stevens Point, penalty of bond.....	15,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—Alonzo Wood and Wm. W. Wood.	
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—James C. Mann and E. Lathrop.	
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin, penalty of bond.....	7,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—James C. Mann and Mary H. Mann.	
Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Henry Strong and Nelson Fletcher.	
Peoples Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—H. Haertel, E. B. Greenleaf, and A. W. Greenleaf.	
Producers Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	25,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—Alexander T. Gray and Edward M. Hunter.	
Racine County Bank, Racine, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—George C. Northrop, L. W. Munroe, R. M. Norton, Nicholas D. Fratt, H. S. Durand, H. B. Munroe, John W. Cary, and John Thompson.	
Racine County Bank, Racine, penalty of bond.....	15,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—Geo. C. Northrop, Nicholas D. Fratt, John W. Cary, John Thompson, O. W. White, L. W. Munroe, N. Pendleton, and R. M. Norton.	
Rock County Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—John J. R. Pease, T. Jackman, J. B. Crosby, Andrew Palmer, John L. Kimball, and L. E. Stone.	

Rock River Bank, Beloit, penalty of bond.....	\$12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—John M. Keep, Lucius G. Fisher, and Alfred L. Field.	
Sauk County Bank, Baraboo, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Simeon Mills and Terrill Thomas.	
Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond....	6,200 00
Names of Bondsmen—Augustus C. Wilmanns, William H. Jacobs, and John Bertschy.	
State Bank, Madison, penalty of bond.....	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Samuel Marshall and Chas. F. Hsley.	
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, penalty of bond	37,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—Jas. B. Martin, E. Cramer, Auson Eldred, John Catlin, P. W. Badgley, Joshua Hatha- way, John G. Inbusch, and E. B. Dickerman.	
St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff, penalty of bond..	18,750 00
Name of Bondsman—J. M. Dickinson.	
St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff, penalty of bond..	18,750 00
Names of Bondsmen—J. M. Dickinson and J. T. Martin.	
St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls, penalty of bond	12,500 00
Names of Bondsmen—D. D. Spencer and H. S. Winsor.	
Walworth County Bank, Delavan, penalty of bond..	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—Wm. C. Allen, George Passage, W. W. Dinsmore, A. McClurg, and B. D. White.	
Walworth County Bank, Delavan, penalty of bond..	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—Wm. C. Allen and W. W. Dinsmore.	
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha, penalty of bond	25,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—A. Miner, N. Burroughs, T. Rich- mond, H. N. Davis, Wm. White, Silas Richardson, Wm. Blair, Sebina Barney, George Lawrence, Jr., and Martin Field.	
Waupun Bank, Waupun, penalty of bond.....	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—Leander B. Hills, Seth E. Hills, and Leander Hills.	

Winnebago County Bank, Neenah, penalty of bond..	6,250 00
Names of Bondsmen—Charles Cronkhite and Aaron H. Cronkhite.	
Wisconsin Bank of Madison, penalty of bond.....	25,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—Manoah D. Miller, Darius C. Jackson, Hiram Miller, and Noah Lee.	
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Milwaukee, penalty of bond.....	25,000 00
Names of Bondsmen—George Smith and Alex. Mitchell.	
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Millville, penalty of bond...	12,500 00
Name of Bondsman—James Richardson.	

"C."

The following Statement will exhibit the Names of the Stockholders and the Amount of Stock owned by each Individual in the several Banks of the State, as reported to this Office on the first Monday of January, 1858.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arctic Bank, Eagle	200,000
Badger State Bank,	
Bank of Beloit, Bel	50,000

"C"—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Total.
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	Wm. H. Gleason.....	Eau Claire.....	\$50,000
	C. M. Seley.....	do.....	
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	A. G. Butler.....	Fond du Lac.....	\$50,000
	James Ewen.....	do.....	
	T. F. Strong.....	do.....	
	George McWilliams.....	do.....	
	L. H. Philips.....	do.....	
	O. P. Chandler.....	Woodstock, Vt.....	
	A. W. Hoyt.....	Deerfield, Mass.....	
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.....	John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.....	1,500 500 5,000 11,000 1,000 500 1,000
	William W. Davis.....	do.....	
	John Dickson.....	do.....	
	William E. Smith.....	do.....	
	J. Dexter.....	do.....	
	Dawes.....	do.....	
	Dawes.....	do.....	
	Knowles.....	Randolph.....	
	R. Whipple.....	Providence, R. I.....	

do	1,000	
Utica, N. Y.	1,000	
Warren, R. I.	500	50,000
Rockford, Ill.	1,000	
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000	
Woburn, Mass.	48,000	50,000
Milwaukee	34,200	
do	7,000	
do	4,000	
do	3,000	
do	3,000	
do	2,400	
do	3,500	
do	1,000	
do	1,500	
Racine, Wis.	5,000	
La Crosse	2,000	
Chicago, Ill.	1,500	
Waukegan, do	4,500	
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,000	
do	4,000	
do	4,000	
Batavia, do	15,000	
Le Roy, do	5,000	

Bank of Grant County, E. R. Hinckley & Co
Platteville

Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee

"C."—continued

Names of Banks	Residence	Amount	Total
Bank of Milwaukee (continued)			
Asa Sprague	Rochester, N. Y.	\$15,000	
Henry S. Potter	do	2,000	
James Voorhees	Pittsford	3,000	
Nathan Marble	Port Byron, do	12,000	
John Mitchell	do	1,500	
H. A. Young	Albany	1,500	
Royal Woodward	do	1,500	
W. W. Cornell	Troy	13,000	
Willard Gay	do	1,000	
Tracy Taylor	do	3,000	
Alsop Weed	do	2,000	
John A. Griswold	do	7,500	
Thomas White	do	3,700	
J. L. Van Schoonhoven	do	1,500	
George Dauchy	do	4,500	
John L. Manning	do	2,000	
Miss Frances Hart	do	1,000	
Troy City Bank	do	3,000	
Abraham Wing	Glens Falls, do	10,000	
F. N. Wilson	Catskill	1,500	
F. Cooke	do	1,500	
James Buell	New York, do	1,900	

Bank of Milwaukee (continued).....

2,000	-----
9,000	-----
16,500	-----
1,000	-----
8,000	-----
20,000	-----
7,500	-----
1,500	-----
6,000	-----
1,000	-----
2,000	-----
2,300	-----
2,200	-----
500	-----
500	-----
1,000	-----
8,000	-----
1,000	-----
500	-----
1,500	-----
1,500	-----
1,500	-----
500	-----
2,000	-----
1,000	-----
1,000	-----
3,000	-----
3,200	-----

"C."—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Milwaukee (continued) -----	Nathan M. Birchard.....	Boston, Mass.	\$500	\$300,000
	John L. Tucker.....	do.....do.....	1,000	
	Otis Woodward.....	Mansfield, Conn.	700	
	Mrs. Frances W. Griswold	New Hartford...do....	1,000	
	Perley Mitchell.....	Rockville, Ind.	3,000	
Bank of Montello, Montello.....	E. B. Kelsey		25,000	25,000
	Montello, Wis.			
Bank of Monroe, Monroe	Arabat Ludlow.....	Monroe, Wis.	8,250	25,000
	John A. Bingham.....	do.....do.....	8,250	
	Asa Richardson.....	do.....do.....	8,250	
	John W. Stewart.....	do.....do.....	8,250	
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac.....	Benjamin F. Moore.....	Fond du Lac.....	9,500	
	S. E. Lefferts.....	do.....do.....	4,400	
	John Bannister.....	do.....do.....	1,200	
	Edward Pier.....	do.....do.....	3,000	
	John H. Martin.....	do.....do.....	3,000	
	A. G. Ruggles.....	do.....do.....	8,400	

Bank of Oconto, Oconto.....	do.....	1,500	50,000
	ghkeepsie, N. Y.....	3,500	
	do.....	1,000	
	do.....	2,000	
	do.....	1,000	
	do.....	1,000	
	do.....	1,000	
	r Palts, do.....	2,000	
	do.....do.....	2,000	
	ted States Army.....	1,000	
	ois.....	1,000	
	stoga Springs, N. Y.....	3,500	50,000
	waukee, Wis.....	1,000	
	et, Ill.....	1,000	
	do.....	12,000	
	do.....	12,000	
	do.....	12,000	
	do.....	12,000	50,000
Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.....	kosh, Wis.....	20,833 1/3	
	do.....	20,833 1/3	
	do.....	20,833 1/3	50,000

"C"—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Res.	Total.
Bank of Prairie du Chien, Prairie du Chien	Anson Eldred.....	Milwaukee.....	
	Edward D. Holton.....	do.....	
	H. H. Camp.....	do.....	
Bank of Racine, Racine.....	Henry J. Ullmann.....	Racine, Wis.,.....	\$0,000
	Daniel Ullmann.....	do.....	
	Philo White.....	do.....	
	Nathan Burnham.....	do.....	
	Alanson Filer.....	do.....	
	William C. Marshall.....	do.....	
	.....	Clinton N. Y.....
	.....	Wis.....
	
	Ernst Hueffner.....	.....
	William W. Vaughan.....	.....
	Richard H. Rowman.....	do.....	
	George H. Carpenter.....	do.....	
	Howard Harris.....	Wallingford, Vt.....	
	George Burford.....	Racine, Wis.....	

Bank of Ripon, Ripon.....		James Langlois.....	do.....	200
		Preston Wing.....	Wings Station, N. Y.....	1,000
		J. E. Hollister.....	Saratoga Springs, do.....	2,500
		George Grant.....	Chittenango.....do.....	2,000
		John Guest (Guardian)	Mount Pleasant, Wis.....	1,000
		Marshall M. Strong.....	Racine, Wis.....	1,000
		S. C. Tuckerman.....	do.....	700
				50,000
		A. M. Skeels.....	Ripon, Wis.....	1,000
		B. B. Parsons.....	do.....	1,500
		E. L. Northrup.....	do.....	2,000
		M. Ely.....	do.....	2,000
		T. B. Robbins.....	do.....	4,000
		H. H. Mead.....	do.....	2,000
		E. P. Brockway.....	do.....	11,500
		A. H. Toll.....	Van Buren, N. Y.....	1,000
				25,000
		W. W. King.....	Sheboygan, Wis.....	1,750
		Van Eps Young.....	do.....	750
		Jos. Schrage & Co.....	do.....	750
		C. T. Moore.....	do.....	750
		T. Atkinson.....	do.....	750
		W. Smith.....	do.....	750
		E. Appleton.....	do.....	750
		C. M. Townsend.....	do.....	1,875
		J. F. Kirkland.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	750

“C.”—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Total.
Bank of Sheboygan (continued)	T. N. Parmelee.....	Buffalo, N. Y.	
	A. C. Taylor.....	do.....	
	A. B. Sherman.....	Greenwich, N. Y.	
	A. B. Sherman (Execut.)	do.....do	
	Leroy Mowry.....	do.....do	
			25,000
Bank of Watertown, Watertown	A. L. Pritchard.....	Watertown, Wis.	
	W. H. Clark.....	do.....	
	L. A. Cole.....	do.....	
	do... (in trust)	do.....	
	John Richards.....	do.....	
	E. W. Cole.....	do.....	
	J. P. Reese.....	do.....	
	Daniel Jones.....	do.....	
	R. S. Little.....	do.....	
	L. R. Cady.....	do.....	
	Alven Foster.....	Mayville, Wis.	
	Henry W. Gaige.....	West Burlington,	
	do... (in trust)	do.....	
	Truman Moss.....	do.....	

do	1,300
Sandusky, Ohio	1,300
do	300
do	300
do	500
do	300
So Edmeston, N. Y.	500
do	200
do	500
New Berlin	1,100
do	5,000
do	1,500
do	3,000
do	4,000
do	4,000
do	500
do	1,500
do	1,000
do	1,400
Oxford	2,000
do	1,000
do	2,000
do	1,000
Minneapolis, Min.	2,000
West Winfield, N. Y.	1,000
do	1,000
do	1,000
Norwich, N. Y.	1,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks	Amount.	Total.
Bank of Watertown (continued).....		
John B. Conkey.....	1,000	
Mrs. H. M. Osborn.....	500	
Solomon Green.....	4,000	
Joel Fletcher, Jr.....	2,000	
John A. Stever.....	1,000	
Miss Tama Sexton.....	500	
D. S. Ayres.....	2,000	
Warren Green.....	1,000	
Norwich, N. Y.....		
Waterville.....do.....		
Saratoga Springs, do.....		
St. Johnsbury, Vt.....		
Smyrna, N. Y.....		
Sherburne, do.....		
Binghamton, do.....		
Plainfield, N. J.....		
		60
		100,000
Brown County Bank, Depere.....	12,500	
John O. Roorback.....	12,500	
Erie, Pa.....		
Depere, Wis.....		
		25,000
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.....	5,000	
F. S. Eldred.....	3,700	
O. W. Norton.....	2,000	
J. G. Williams.....	900	
Warren Norton.....	100	
O. P. Robinson.....	100	
S. H. Hudson.....	500	
W. H. Lawrence.....	500	
Z. P. Burdick.....	500	

.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	2,000
.....	do.....	200
.....	do.....	4,200
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	2,800
.....	do.....	1,600
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	300
.....	do.....	200
.....	do.....	200
.....	do.....	1,000
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	2,500
.....	do.....	1,000
.....	do.....	800
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	4,500
.....	do.....	900
.....	do.....	600
.....	do.....	100
.....	do.....	400
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	200
.....	do.....	500
.....	do.....	2,000
.....	do.....	5,000
.....	do.....	2,000

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Sherburne, N. Y.

Centre, Wis.

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"C."—continued.

Central Bank of Wisconsin (continued)			Amount.	Total.
Charles Doe.....	Dover, N. H.....	Joseph Hayes.....	\$1,000	
	So Berwick, Me.....		1,000	
	do.....		1,000	
	Port Jervis, N. Y.....		1,000	
John Conkling.....	do.....		5,000	
G. J. Owen.....	do.....		6,000	
J. D. Swartwout.....	do.....		3,000	
Alvin Swartwout.....	do.....		2,000	
	do.....		500	
	Kings Ferry.....		1,000	
R. H. Dunning.....	do.....		100	
Luther Littell.....	do.....		600	
David Stuart.....	Mount Hope.....		1,000	
Clarissa Stuart.....	do.....		100	
H. L. Green.....	Winfield.....		2,100	
L. R. Bliss.....	do.....		1,000	
N. E. Pierson.....	Horse Heads.....		500	
John M. Bowman.....	Clarkson.....		2,500	
Matthew Patterson.....	do.....		1,000	
Mrs. C. F. Barrows.....	Cooperstown.....		500	
Joshua Pratt.....	Sherburne.....		1,000	
Joshua Pratt, Jr.....	do.....		1,000	

Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Dunn Co.			100,000
Devillo White	do	do	1,500
Archibald McDougall	do	do	1,000
Benjamin Chapman	Norwich	do	5,000
E. T. Hayes	do	do	1,000
Porter Wood	do	do	2,000
N. C. Rexford	New York City	do	1,500
Henry W. Johnson	Middletown Point, N. J.	do	1,000
Garret S. Smock	do	do	1,000
Henry S. Little	do	do	1,000
Aaron Longstreet	do	do	1,200
Sidney Bray	do	do	800
William Birt	Newark	do	1,000
H. B. Eldred	Kinsman, Ohio	do	1,000
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam			50,000
E. Lathrop	Pepin	Wis.	20,000
J. O. Mann	do	do	20,000
J. G. Kendall	Beloit	do	10,000
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam			50,000
	Beaver Dam	do	12,500
	do	do	2,000
	do	do	5,000
	do	do	5,000
	Madison	do	3,500
	Clayton, N. Y.	do	2,000
	Beaver Dam, Wis.	do	20,000

"C"—continued

Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha.....	Kenosha, Wis.....	\$35,400	
Samuel Hale	do.....	21,500	
S. B. Scott.....	Milwaukee	5,200	
Thomas Prieure.....	Kenosha.....	4,300	
Alonzo Campbell.....	do.....	4,300	
John V. Ayer.....	do.....	5,000	
Uriah Newman.....	Somers.....	4,800	
H. W. Hubbard.....	Kenosha.....	3,100	
R. B. Towslee	do.....	2,300	
Seth Doane.....	do.....	1,500	
A. Farr.....	do.....	1,600	
J. G. Gottfredson	do.....	800	
Harvey Durkee.....	do.....	800	
Louisa Elkins.....	do.....	500	
F. Robinson.....	do.....	500	
A. M. Robinson.....	do.....	300	
A. Roberts.....	Manitowoc.....	300	
F. Gage	do.....	200	
Richard Campbell.....	Indianapolis Ind.....	3,100	
J. H. Campbell.....	do.....	3,100	
J. A. Newman.....	Somers, Wis.....	1,500	
			100,000

City Bank of Racine, Racine.....

Wm. McConihe..... Racine, Wis.
 James J. Ullmann..... do
 Alex. McClurg..... do
 Wm. T. Van Pelt..... do
 Philo White..... do
 Mrs. Almira Knapp..... do
 S. D. Clough..... do
 M. B. Mead..... do
 G. H. Lamberton..... Milwaukee, do
 Isaac McConihe..... Troy, N. Y.
 Mary A. McClurg..... Pittsburg, Pa.
 Thomas D. Strong..... Westfield, N. Y.
 A. McConihe..... Troy, N. Y.

50,000

85

Columbia County Bank, Portage City.....

John P. McGregor..... Portage, Wis.
 Fred. S. Halsey..... do

50,000

Corn Exchange Bank, Waupun.....

Andrew Proudft..... Madison, Wis.
 Wm. Hobkirk..... Waupun, do.

50,000

Commercial Bank, Racine.....

Morris Ketchum..... New York
 Wm. Gernwell..... Glasgow, N. Y.
 H. M. Campbell..... Westerly, do
 J. M. Pendleton..... do
 W. A. Buckingham..... Norwich, do

"C"—continued

Names of Banks	Names of Stockholders	Residence	Amount	Total
Commercial Bank, Racine, (continued)	Gurdon Chapman	Norwich, N. Y.	5,000	100,000
	J. S. Webb	do	3,000	
	E. Williams	do	3,000	
	John Tracy	do	2,000	
	James A. Hovey	do	2,500	
	Chas. C. Johnson	do	1,000	
	Lucy C. Smith	do	500	
	James D. Money	do	500	
	John Durand	Cleveland, Ohio	3,000	
	William C. Allen	Delavan, Wis.	2,000	
	George Wilkinson	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2,000	
	Le Grand Dodge	do	1,000	
	N. C. Trowbridge	do	2,000	
	C. Hitchcock & Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	25,000	
	H. S. Durand (Adm'r.)	Racine, Wis.	2,000	
	H. S. Durand	do	15,500	
	J. W. Moore	do	15,000	
Dane County Bank, Madison	Levi B. Vilas	Madison, Wis.	20,000	
	Napoleon B. Van Slyke	do	15,000	
	Timothy Brown	do	14,000	

Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam.....	A. M. Mason.....	Stevens Point, Wis.....	1,000	50,000
	Lyman Truman.....	Owego, N. Y.....	88,400	
	R. V. Bogert.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	16,600	50,000
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co. Fond du Lac	Wm. A. Givim.....	Buffalo..... N. Y.....	7,500	
	E. B. Seymour.....	do..... do.....	5,000	
	H. W. Seymour.....	Batavia..... do.....	3,500	
	Sidney Shephard.....	Buffalo..... do.....	1,000	
	Mrs. A. M. Darling.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2,000	
	J. B. Dewell.....	Stockbridge.....	1,000	
	M. C. Darling.....	Fond du Lac.....	2,000	
	J. & D. Reeve (Exec's).....	United States Army.....	1,000	
	K. A. Darling.....	Fond du Lac.....	5,000	
	Geo. McWilliams.....	do..... do.....	2,000	
	J. Homiston.....	do..... do.....	200	
	Darling & Wright.....	do..... do.....	12,300	
	C. Scribner.....	do..... do.....	200	
	R. S. & E. Palmer.....	Lamarine.....	1,000	
	James A. Bolles.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,500	
	L. L. Draper.....	Amhurst, Mass.....	5,600	
	Sumner Sweet.....	Byron.....	1,000	
	Mrs. M. C. Darling.....	Fond du Lac.....	200	
	C. S. Hamilton.....	do..... do.....	1,000	
	A. F. Gennond.....	Empire.....	600	
	Mrs. M. M. Fairar.....	do..... do.....	300	

"C."—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co. (continued)	Bostine Pinckney.....	Rosendale.....	\$8,000	
	Mrs. Susan A. Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.....	500	
	Clinton Matteson.....	Rosendale.....	1,000	
	Samuel F. Cutler.....	Amherst, Mass.....	1,000	
	W. L. Perhune.....	Middletown Point.....	1,000	
	Henry W. Johnson.....	do.....	500	
	Garret B. Smocks.....	do.....	800	
	Mrs. J. F. Conkey.....	Fond du Lac.....	100	
	James Whitteley.....	Amherst Mass.....	500	
	Q. M. Oleott.....	do.....	1,000	
	William B. Hollister.....	do.....	4,000	
	W. B. Wells.....	do.....	1,000	
			5,700	75,000
Elkhorn Bank, Elkhorn.....	No Report.....			
Farmers Bank, Hudson.....	No Report.....			
Farmers and Millers Bank, Milwaukee.....	James Ludington.....	residence not	5,000	
	E. D. Holton.....		43,000	
	Anson Eldred.....		16,500	

1,000	
2,000	
25,200	
300	
11,000	
2,000	
2,200	
2,500	
2,000	
4,000	
2,000	
2,000	
5,000	
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2,000	
7,000	
1,000	
2,000	
10,000	
600	
2,000	
500	
6,999	
2,500	
4,000	
20,900	
2,000	

"C."—continued

1900

Names of Banks.

Total

Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee (

do	1,000
do	500
do	1,000
do	1,000
do	2,000
do	8,000
do	1,000
do	1,000
do	500
do	500
do	2,000
do	1,000
do	500
do	2,000
do	10,000
do	1,500
do	25,000
do	10,000
do	10,000
do	500
do	1,000
do	500
do	4,000
do	500
do	500
do	5,000
do	8,000
do	10,000

"C."—continued.

				Total
William M. Wilson	do	do	5,000	
M. Holton Brown	do	do	5,000	
Adam E Ray	do	do	1,000	
Howard Harris	do	do	1,000	
O. M. Catlin	do	do	8,000	
Mary A. Mortimer	do	do	500	
Trimer	do	do	500	
ur	do	do	10,000	
E.	do	do	4,000	
bb.	do	do	1,000	
Uapp	do	do	2,000	

E. D. Clinton.	do	2,000
John P. Story	do	1,200
Lacy Anne Dawes.	do	500
H. L. Dousman	do	10,000
E. Fanett	do	2,500
C. S. McIntosh.	do	2,000
John McIntosh.	do	10,000
Frank McIntosh.	do	2,000
Brodhead.	do	5,000
ard.	do	1,200
bies.	do	5,500
ies.	do	1,500
o.	do	10,000
enkins.	do	700
ling.	do	2,000
	do	1,070
ward.	do	400
r.	do	2,000
ckingham.	do	5,000
ickingham.	do	3,000
bell.	do	2,000
Millers Bank	do	5,000
rt.	do	2,000
		500,000
Forest City Bank, Waukeesa.	Waukeesa.	18,000
Geo. E. Sickles.	Wia.	
W. L. Drake & Co.	Mukwango.	1,000
M. Newton.	Waukeesa.	2,800

"C"—continued

Names of Banks		Names of Stockholders		Residence	Amount	Total
Forest City Bank, Waukesha (continued)		William Dawes	-----	Fox Lake..... Wis.	5,000	
		D. McDonald	-----	Milwaukee..... do	500	
		W. D. Bacon	-----	Waukesha..... do	500	
		E. Gurnon	-----	do..... do	500	
		W. L. Bean	-----	Milwaukee..... do	5,000	
		W. R. Williams	-----	Waukesha..... do	200	
		M. G. Townsend	-----	do..... do	500	
		H. Totten	-----	do..... do	500	
		S. Barber	-----	do..... do	500	
		G. C. Dana	-----	do..... do	500	
		C. C. Olin	-----	do..... do	2,000	
		S. A. Bean	-----	do..... do	15,000	
		J. Hodgson	-----	do..... do	500	
		M. Harter	-----	do..... do	1,000	
		D. C. Davis	-----	do..... do	1,000	
						50,000
Fox River Bank, Green Bay		No Report	-----			
German Bank, Sheboygan		{ J. H. Mead	-----	Sheboygan, Wis.	23,000	
		{ John Ewing	-----	Findley, Ohio		
		Tomb, Huas & Co.	-----	Tiffin, Ohio	20,000	

Green Bay Bank, Marinett.....	George C. Cole.....	Sheboygan, Wis.....	2,000	50,000
	George W. Adams.....	do.....	5,000	
	Nelson Ludington.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	11,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Harrison Ludington.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	11,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Daniel Wells, Jr.....	do.....	11,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,000
Well & Brothers Bank, Eau Claire.....	M. V. Hall.....	Aurora, Ill.....	25,000	
	B. F. Hall.....	do.....	25,000	
Hudson City Bank, Hudson.....	J. O. Henning.....	Hudson, Wis.....	12,500	
	M. S. Gibson.....	do.....	12,500	50,000
Janesville City Bank, Janesville.....	Samuel.....	Janesville, Wis.....	18,000	
	M. E.....	do.....	2,500	
	Josiah.....	do.....	1,000	
	Josiah L. Wright.....	do.....	1,000	
	O. Bromon.....	do.....	1,000	
	James Fraser.....	do.....	1,500	
				95,000
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.....	C. G. Harger.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	54,000	
	Daniel Jones.....	Watertown, Wis.....	21,000	75,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks	Total
Jensen Bank, Milwaukee.....	1,000
W. L. Shoyer.....	1,000
Edwin L. Butrick.....	1,000
Franklin J. Blair.....	700

James G. Besley.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	500
Lee & Cain.....	do.....	500
Anthony Green.....	do.....	500
Samuel Hale.....	Kenosha, Wis.....	10,000
Wm F. Brown.....	Ottaway, Ill.....	900
Mary Anne Winslow.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,000
Mary Clark.....	do.....	1,000
D. R. Martin.....	New York.....	5,000
Daniel Kimball.....	Boston, Mass.....	8,000
Mary C. Day.....	do.....	200
Albert Day (Trustee).....	do.....	400
Wm. H. Rockwell.....	Batleboro, Vt.....	2,500
E. R. Chapin.....	do.....	500
Abram Wing.....	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	5,000
John Alden.....	do.....	2,000
William A. Davies.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	10,000
S. B. Johnson.....	do.....	2,000
George Wilkinson.....	do.....	2,000
Henry Coffin.....	do.....	1,000
C. A. Van Valkenburg.....	do.....	1,000
Ulysses Cole.....	do.....	1,000
Albert J. Aikin.....	Pawling, N. Y.....	10,000
Duncan Campbell.....	do.....	1,000
Homer J. Leach.....	do.....	3,000
Jackson W. Bondish.....	do.....	3,000
Archibald Dodge.....	do.....	2,000
Alexander Allen, Jr.....	do.....	3,000
Daniel D. Aikin.....	do.....	3,000

"C."—continued.

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Juneau Bank (continued)	Mary Ann Merritt.....	Pawling, N. Y.....	\$1,000	
	Mrs. Helen M. Taber.....	do.....	2,000	
	James Craft.....	do.....	1,000	
	Aaron Burr.....	do.....	1,000	
	Mary J. Aikin.....	do.....	500	
	Gulielma Aikin.....	do.....	500	
	Amanda Aikin.....	do.....	500	
	Mrs. Anna Ogden.....	do.....	500	
	Clark Kirby.....	do.....	3,000	
	Geo. K. Taber.....	do.....	2,000	
	James Ketcham.....	Dover, N. Y.....	2,000	
	Jonathan Mabbett.....	do.....	500	
	Thomas H. Stevens.....	do.....	600	
	Preston Wing.....	Wing's Station.....	2,000	
	Shandanett Preston.....	do.....	2,000	
	E. P. Wing.....	do.....	400	
	Edgar Wing.....	do.....	100	
	Maria Wing.....	do.....	500	
	Harvey Preston.....	do.....	3,000	
	.....	do.....	3,000	
	.....	do.....	1,000	
	.....	do.....	1,000	

Kankakee Bank, Black River Falls.....			
Armenia, N. Y.....	1,000		
do.....	2,000		
La Grange.....do.....	1,000		
Beekman.....do.....	2,000		
Stanford.....do.....	500		
Patterson.....do.....	1,000		
do.....do.....	1,000		
Ponndridge.....do.....	1,000		
Sherman, Conn.....	1,000		
		250,000	
Katanyan Bank, La Crosse.....			
Kittaning.....Pa.....	20,000		
do.....do.....	15,000		
Armstrong Co.....do.....	9,800		
La Crosse.....Wis.....	5,000		
do.....do.....	300		
		50,000	
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.....			
Massachusetts.....	13,000		
Milwaukee.....Wis.....	9,800		
do.....do.....	8,000		
Kenosha.....do.....	5,100		
do.....do.....	3,200		
do.....do.....	3,300		
do.....do.....	1,000		

"C."—continued.

Aug 25, 1926

	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Kenosha County Bank (continued)	Kenosha. Wis.	500	
	do.....do.....	500	
	Urial Newman.....do.....do.....	2,800	
	E. H. Newman.....do.....do.....	1,000	
	William Goff.....do.....do.....	1,000	
	James A. Newman.....do.....do.....	500	
	Martin L. Cowles.....do.....do.....	500	
	Illinois.....		50,000
Lumbermans Bank, Goutelle	Madison.....do.....	300,000	300,000
Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers	Two Rivers.....do.....	50,000	50,000
Marine Bank, Milwaukee	Chicago, Ill.	2,700	
	Detroit, Mich.....	6,300	
	Milwaukee, Wis.....	11,400	
	do.....do.....	5,000	
	do.....do.....	1,000	
	do.....do.....	500	
	do.....do.....	2,500	

	S. E. Watkins.....	do.....	500
	J. A. Noonan.....	do.....	500
	C. D. Davis.....	do.....	500
	N. Webster.....	do.....	500
	H. Birehard.....	do.....	1,500
	Boyd and Ledyard.....	do.....	300
	E. Button.....	do.....	500
	John Thompson.....	do.....	500
	I. A. Lapham.....	do.....	200
	D. A. J. Upham.....	do.....	500
	G. Abert.....	do.....	500
	G. H. Rudd.....	Chicago, Ill.....	500
	Preston Wing.....	Wings Station, N. Y.....	700
	J. W. Bowdish.....	do.....	700
	C. Comstock.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3,000
	W. S. Eddy.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1,000
	J. S. Harris.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,500
	A. Wing.....	Wings Station, N. Y.....	200
			50,000
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.....	Joseph Edwards and } E. C. Huntington... }	Penn Yan, N. Y.....	50,000
Merchants Bank, Madison.....	Andrew Scott.....	Flushing, L. I.....	8,000
	Reuben Ross, Jr.....	New York.....	8,000
	John R. Church.....	Morristown, N. J.....	7,000
	Lewis Gregory.....	New York.....	5,000

Names of Banks	Names of Stockholders	Residence	Amount	Total
Merchants and Mechanics Bank,	Wm. P. Converse & Co.	New York	5,000	50,000
	H. J. Church	Chicago, Ill.	4,500	
	Dennis Perkins & Co.	New York	3,000	
	L. H. Church	Chicago, Ill.	7,500	
	Aaron R. Wolfe	New York	1,000	
	Samuel A. Rollo	do	1,000	
	Lewis Lillie	Troy, N. Y.	200	
Northern Bank, Howard	do report			50,000
	H. H. Peak	Fort Howard, Wis.	42,400	
	do Tank	do	7,600	
North Western Bank, Stevens P.	Jonso Wood	Elbridge, N. Y.	30,000	60,000
	William W. Wood	Stevens Point, Wis.	30,000	
Oakwood Bank, Pepin	C. Mann	Pepin	25,000	25,000
	H. Mann	Beloit	25,000	

Oshkosh Commercial Bank, Oshkosh.....	E. Lathrop.....	Pepin.....do.....	60,000
	J. J. Ellis.....	New York.....	
	Henry Strong.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	50,000
	Nelson Fletcher.....	do.....	
Producers Bank, Janesville.....	Wm. A. Barstow.....	Janesville, Wis.....	100,000
	Alex. T. Gray.....	do.....	
	Edward M. Hunter.....	do.....	
Racine County Bank, Racine.....	George C. Northrop.....	Racine, Wis.....	
	H. B. Munroe.....	do.....	
	N. D. Fratt.....	do.....	
	John Thompson.....	do.....	
	N. Pendleton.....	do.....	
	John G. Canoe.....	do.....	
	H. S. Durand.....	do.....	
	R. Canfield.....	do.....	
	C. A. Lathrop.....	do.....	
	Wm. H. Lathrop.....	do.....	
	R. M. Norton.....	do.....	
	J. W. Cary.....	do.....	
	Heath & Dickinson.....	do.....	
	A. R. Gray.....	do.....	
	Eliza Bassett.....	do.....	

as C. 10 continued

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	7,000
	6,000
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	5,000
	2,000
	4,000
	2,500
	2,000
	2,000
	2,000

“C.”—continued.

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Names of Banks.	
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Racine County Bank (continu	
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	Total
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2,000	2,000
1,000	1,000
2,000	2,000
500	Y. Y.
200	Y.
2,000	Y.
1,200	Y.
1,000	Y.
200	Y.
500	Y.
2,000	Y.
1,000	Y.
500	Y.
1,000	Y.
650	Y.
2,500	Y.
400	Y.
500	Y.
1,000	Y.
2,000	Y.
200	Y.
500	Y.
150	Y.
1,000	Y.
2,000	Y.
2,000	Y.
200	Y.
1,000	Y.
200,000	Y.

"C."—continued.

Total.

50,000

JAMES RIVER DAM, LELOIT.....		Beloit, Wis.....	
L. U. Fisher.....		do.....	600
Peter R. Field.....		do.....	300
Beloit College.....		do.....	2,000
Mrs. A. C. Brinsmade..		do.....	2,000
Joseph Emerson.....		do.....	1,200
A. L. Chapin (Guard'n)		do.....	1,200
S. C. Morgan.....		Norwich, Conn.....	24,000

Amos Sheffield.....	Old Saybrook, Conn.....	1,900	
C. A. Sheffield.....	do.....	900	
Miss Amelia Sheffield.....	do.....	900	
Lupton W. Curtiss.....	Union District, S. C.....	400	
A. Root.....	Elgin, Ill.....	500	
David Root.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1,200	
T. W. Williams.....	New London.....do.....	8,500	
H. P. Haven.....	do.....do.....	1,500	
Samuel Tallcott.....	Gileed.....do.....	2,000	
Miss Mary Lusk.....	Enfield.....do.....	2,000	
Miss Caroline Lusk.....	do.....do.....	2,000	
Miss Julia Lusk.....	do.....do.....	2,000	
W. & S. Talcott.....	Rockton, Ill.....	500	
Frances M. Calkins.....	New London, Conn.....	300	
Joseph Emerson.....	Rockford, Ill.....	1,200	50,000
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Senk County Bank, Baraboo.....	Madison, Wis.....	25,000	
	Baraboo, do.....	25,000	50,000
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Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	25,000	25,000
A. C. Wilmanns.....			
W. H. Jacobs.....			
John Bertschy.....			
<hr/>			
State Bank, Madison.....	do.....	50,000	50,000
Marshall & Usley.....			

"C"—continued.

Names of Banks.

State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.		Milwaukee, Wis.	Total.
J. B. Martin	.....	.....	3,700
Joshua Hathaway	.....	do	9,000
F. W. Hawley	.....	do	4,000
P. W. Badgeley	.....	do	7,000
Elisha Eldred	.....	do	15,000
Eliphalet Cramer	.....	do	10,000
W. E. Cramer	.....	do	6,300
E. B. Dickerman	.....	do	5,000
J. G. Inbusch	.....	do	19,200
Anson Eldred	.....	do	25,200
Lester Sexton	.....	do	2,800
Cyrus Hawley	.....	do	2,500
Hellen Hawley	.....	do	800
H. M. Peck	.....	do	1,200
G. W. Allen	.....	do	2,000
J. C. Starkweather	.....	do	2,500
Sarah C. Scott	.....	do	100
O. D. Cooke	.....	do	12,500
C. T. Bradley	.....	do	2,000
L. Breggmann	.....	do	300
James Ludington	.....	do	4,000
T. L. Baker	.....	do	800

Troy, N. Y.	4,000
do	3,700
do	18,800
do	3,000
do	10,000
do	15,000
do	6,600
do	4,000
do	6,600
do	10,000
do	2,500
do	5,000
Troy, Wis.	800
Greenfield, Mass.	6,500
do	4,000
Davis (Trustees) do	6,000
Davis (Trustees) do	2,400
do	2,000
do	1,000
do	1,500
do	3,400
do	5,000
Hartford, Conn.	12,000
do	5,000
do	7,000
do	8,000
do	1,300
do	6,000
John Warberton	
Society for Savings	
John Beach & Co.	
M. Howard	
Com. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	

"C."—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Residence.	Amount.	Total.
State Bank of Wisconsin, Mil., (continued)	Galusha Owen.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1,000	
	George Ripley.....	do.....	2,000	
	W. T. Lee.....	do.....	7,500	
	T. H. Peckham.....	Providence, R. I.....	1,300	
	Alexander Duncan.....	do.....	10,000	
	Henrietta S. Woodruff.....	Litchfield, Conn.....	2,000	
	George Seymour.....	do.....	1,000	
	O. S. Seymour.....	do.....	8,600	
	John Cramer.....	Waterford, N. Y.....	20,000	
	Geo. W. Kirtland.....	do.....	16,200	
	John Knickerbocker.....	do.....	16,800	
	E. G. B. Cannon.....	New York City.....	15,000	
	Edward Curtiss.....	do.....	2,500	
	Robert Burnett.....	do.....	8,700	
	D. T. Brown.....	do.....	8,000	
	Mary W. C. Bird.....	do.....	2,000	
	S. H. Alden.....	do.....	8,000	
	George Curtis.....	do.....	2,500	
	Mary Curtis.....	do.....	5,000	
	P. C. Cole.....	do.....	4,000	
	W. H. Warren.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	5,600	
	W. H. Warren (Trustee)	do.....	1,850	

"C."—continued

Names of Banks.	Names of Stockholders.	Amount.	Total.
Walworth County Bank, Delavan.....	Wm. C. Allen.....	4,600	50,000
	Otho Bell.....	4,000	
	N. S. Comstock.....	1,000	
	Geo. Cotton.....	3,500	
	W. W. Dinsmore.....	9,400	
	Lucius Foote.....	300	
	Cath. M. Harrington.....	300	
	N. M. Harrington.....	1,400	
	A. McClurg.....	1,060	
	L. Bliss.....	20,500	
	Salmon Thomas.....	500	
	Henry M. Ray.....	500	
	J. S. Officer.....	3,000	
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha.....	A. Miner.....	29,000	
	N. Burroughs.....	18,500	
	S. Barney.....	4,000	
	H. N. Davis.....	3,000	
	J. Y. Watson.....	1,000	
	S. S. Sawyer.....	3,500	
	S. Richardson.....	3,000	

W. Blair.....	Waukesha, Wis.....	1,000
G. Lawrence, jr.....	do.....	8,500
G. Lawrence.....	do.....	3,000
H. H. Hunkins.....	do.....	1,000
T. Richmond.....	Lisbon, Wisconsin.....	2,000
J. Gudger.....	Delafield, do.....	500
H. Field.....	Mukwanago, do.....	1,000
S. Andrews.....	do.....	1,000
G. A. Burroughs.....	Waukesha, do.....	1,000
O. Burroughs.....	do.....	4,000
W. P. Richardson.....	Putney, Vermont.....	2,000
W. B. Richardson.....	do.....	2,000
E. O. Sargeant.....	Chester.....	1,000
B. A. Cook.....	do.....	2,000
B. N. Leach.....	Middletown do.....	1,000
J. Andrews.....	Andover.....	1,000
T. Richardson.....	Chester.....	2,000
P. Wells.....	Brattleboro. do.....	1,000
S. Allen.....	Waukesha, Wisconsin.....	3,000
		100,000
Waupun Bank, Waupun.....	Waupun.....	2,000
Leander B. Hills.....	do.....	1,000
Seth E. Hills.....	Menda, N. Y.....	2,000
Leander Hills.....	Waupun, Wis.....	500
J. N. Ackerman.....	do.....	500
J. Drummond.....	do.....	300
L. B. Dodge.....	do.....	
M. Leas.....	do.....	

a C.R.—continued.

Names of Banks.

Waukegan Bank, (continued).

Total.

Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.....	E. Hillier.....	Waupun, Wis.....	200	25,000
	L. B. Balcom.....	do.....	300	
	J. C. Fairbank.....	do.....	200	
	R. Learned.....	do.....	200	
	D. Morel.....	do.....	200	
	A. F. Hasf.....	do.....	100	
	S. G. Clough.....	do.....	200	
	M. W. Simons.....	do.....	100	
	H. R. Scoville.....	do.....	100	
	S. W. Keyes.....	do.....	100	
	C. Davison.....	do.....	200	
	Wm. M. Holmes.....	Greenwich, N. Y.....	300	
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.....	Aaron H. Cronkhite.....	Neenah, Wis.....	12,500	25,000
	Charles Cronkhite.....	do.....	12,500	
Wisconsin Mar. & Fire Insur. Co., Milwaukee	Alexander Mitchell.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	100,000	100,000
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....	M. D. Miller.....	Madison, Wis.....	16,400	
	O. F. Richmond.....	Centralia, Ill.....	20,000	
	Edwin Piper.....	Springfield, Vt.....	500	
	Corrol Reed.....	Fair Haven..do.....	1,000	
	Nathaniel Cudworth.....	Ludlow.....do.....	600	
	C. P. Sheldon.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1,500	
	Mary W. Miller.....	do.....	1,000	

"C."—continued

Names of Stockholders.			Amount.	Total.
Wisconsin Bank of Madison (continued)				
L. Lillie.....	Troy.....	N. Y.....	600	
James Ray.....	West Troy.....	do.....	2,500	
H. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	15,000	
John Cudworth.....	Courtlandville.....	do.....	1,200	
Oliver Morley.....	Newark.....	do.....	5,000	
Josiah Scott.....	Glen Falls.....	do.....	1,000	
George Cook.....	Homer.....	do.....	1,000	
Artemas Fish.....	Albany.....	do.....	1,000	
H. G. Gilbert.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
John G. White.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
Alfred D. Shephard.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
Thomas Schuyler.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
Matthew H. Reed.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
William McElroy.....	do.....	do.....	1,000	
Amos Tuck.....	Exeter, N. H.....	do.....	1,500	
Nathaniel Gordon.....	do.....	do.....	1,500	
James G. Hoyt.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	
Charles Miller.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	do.....	20,000	
W. H. Whiting.....	New York.....	do.....	500	
A. C. Hay.....	do.....	do.....	500	
John G. Wellstood.....	do.....	do.....	500	
				100,000

"D."

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Direc- tors of this Bank.	Due from Brok- ers.	Over Drafts.	Stock at their par value de- posited with State Treasurer.
Badger State Bank.....	\$158,507 53	.....	\$12,162 59	\$2,795 52	\$26,018 51
Bank of Beloit.....	100,587 16	\$2,000 00	.....	3,706 00	65,000 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	43,804 39	10,000 00	.....	.....	37,000 00
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	34,711 66	4,370 94	1,190 35	2,406 86	25,500 00
Bank of Columbus.....	37,034 00	13,029 90	10,600 00	850 00	58,000 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	111,990 86	.....	464 63	502 67	57,000 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	28,728 78	.....	129 68	.....	31,000 00
E. R. Hinckley & Co's Bank of Grant Co.....	51,800 00	.....	.....	65 23	59,000 00
Bank of Milwaukee.....	489,236 22	12,500 00	.....	1,883 34	30,000 00
Bank of Monroe.....	28,014 00	.....	.....	.....	29,000 00
Bank of the North West.....	60,340 02	1,810 84	.....	692 11	59,000 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	.....	.....	32,500 00	.....	58,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	53,459 28	5,241 58	5,030 97	5 90	50,000 00

a Commenced business Feb. 20, 1857.
b Commenced business Jan. 22, 1857.

c Commenced business Feb. 4, 1857.
d Commenced business Jan. 26, 1857.

e \$18 51-100 premium paid.

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Direc- tors of this Bank.	Due from Brok- ers.	Over Drafts.	Stock at their par value de- posited with State Treasurer.
Bank of Racine.....	64,608 32	9,442 67	4,233 45	2,733 19	56,000 00
Bank of Ripon.....	20,713 60	5,000 00	10,858 11	286 66	30,000 00
Bank of Sheboygan.....	45,732 35	4,511 26	.....	59 60	25,000 00
Bank of Watertown.....	82,976 79	1,200 00	1,646 41	39 34	76,000 00
Brown County Bank.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	127,609 01	19,665 39	1,318 21	67 27	46,000 00
Chippewa Bank.....	34,217 50	.....	.....	.....	59,500 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	163,387 04	.....	8,347 71	1,548 68	71,000 00
City Bank of Racine.....	157,953 04	.....	.....	1,824 38	50,000 00
.....	73,876 37	4,212 96	.....	904 49	94,000 00
.....	137,170 35	7,706 52	.....	185 99	51,000 00
.....	98,212 18	.....	.....	505 75	50,000 00
.....	44,627 47	.....	.....	1,066 25	25,000 00
.....	78,517 49	18,136 39	.....	598 21	35,000 00
.....	30,132 97	10,265 41	.....	730 49	30,000 00
.....	808,450 92	.....	.....	4,352 96	45,000 00
.....	26,628 41	35,600 00	15,469 25	261 61	29,000 00
.....	28,120 57	12,250 00	.....	4,205 41	27,500 00

German Bank.....	56,099 48	8,583 61	1,318 38	1,996 78	98,000 00
Globe Bank.....	80,538 43	25,800 00			25,000 00
Common River Bank.....	No report.				
	26,303 16		4,910 48		25,000 00
	22,710 00				25,000 00
	45,793 16		2,148 28	195 35	60,000 00
	57,074 75	17 20	15,293 15		60,000 00
	90,558 60			1,947 79	40,000 00
	No report.				
Lumbermans Bank.....	147,026 38	90,019 58		518 02	40,000 00
Marine Bank.....	12,316 34	13,000 00		1,098 58	54,000 00
Mercantile Bank.....	107,719 08	4,000 00			55,000 00
Merchants Bank.....	28,766 60	9,850 00		849 81	44,000 00
Northern Bank.....	82,793 79			128 07	68,000 00
North Western Bank.....	41,404 66				71,000 00
Oakwood Bank.....	55,723 54	850 64	623 73	894 30	50,000 00
Oaklough Commercial Bank.....	87,802 24			734 00	22,000 00
Peoples Bank.....	280,950 62	18,350 00		1,372 33	82,000 00
Racine County Bank.....	103,491 22			810 70	56,000 00
Rock River Bank.....	119,912 87		9,511 21	1,858 45	48,000 00
Rock County Bank.....	112,175 09			292 67	26,000 00
Second Ward Bank.....	144,677 39			2,785 08	38,000 00
State Bank.....	1,035,665 43	21,157 87		3,958 28	69,000 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	No report.				
St. Croix River Bank.....	64,246 83	1,450 00		310 30	51,000 00
Walworth County Bank.....	128,046 92				87,000 00
Waukecha County Bank.....	19,632 28	5,421 00	563 40	1,478 33	28,000 00
Waupun Bank.....	40,411 19				27,000 00
Winnebago County Bank.....	600,366 79			3,445 17	50,000 00
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank..					
	\$6,813,809 30	\$297,942 76	\$149,485 56	\$54,949 63	\$2,576,518 51

* Commenced business May 7, 1857.
 * Commenced business June 6, 1857.
 * Commenced business March 6, 1857.
 * Commenced business January 19, 1857.
 * Commenced business April 6, 1857.
 / Due from one Director.
 \$ \$57,000 of it railroad bonds.

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Promiss. Notes other than for Loans & Dis-counts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.
Badger State Bank.....	11,841 60	203 50	.....
Bank of Beloit.....	7,225 35	10,669 50	j 1,347 01
Bank of the Capitol.....	6,958 88	457 82	.....
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	5,131 75	5,556 31	.....
Bank of Columbus.....	8,387 98	5,354 37	..... 2,000 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	7,688 91	e 3,787 82	..... 9,287 25
Bank of Fox Lake.....	2,783 68	.....	.....
E. R. Hinckley & Co's Bank of Grant Co.	5,580 65	d 40 00	.....
Bank of Milwaukee.....	\$20,000 00	.....	11,829 90	d 21,641 86	k 1,188 16
Bank of Monroe.....	12,370 94	1,130 15	l 12,007 31
Bank of the North West.....	1,337 42	10,314 84	e 1,795 59	..... 4,000 00
Bank of Oshkosh.....	17,500 00	.....	.....
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	a 5,000 00	.....	12,697 92	2,180 50	m 1,442 67
Bank of Racine.....	8,299 41	3,730 62	.....
Bank of Ripon.....	5,074 14	.....	..... 2,470 18
Bank of Sheboygan.....	9,213 16	4,742 15	.....
Bank of Watertown.....	11,231 80	948 08	..... 9,176 24
Brown County Bank.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....

"D"—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Badger State Bank.....	a 1,316 23	38,134 00	396 00	14,356 97	265,732 45
Bank of Beloit.....	.....	34,958 00	.....	12,503 62	237,996 64
Bank of the Capitol.....	b 1,436 03	8,902 00	.....	3,670 61	112,229 73
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	1,097 66	3,656 00	11 00	2,518 17	86,150 70
Bank of Columbus.....	1,786 00	4,913 00	.....	3,441 20	137,396 45
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	.....	9,089 00	225 00	2,055 19	202,091 33
Bank of Fox Lake.....	c 734 66	4,557 00	88 00	13,529 05	81,550 85
E. R. Hinkley & Co's Bank of Grant Co.	1,666 00	3,648 00	.....	2,705 25	124,503 13
Bank of Milwaukee.....	46 95	37,652 00	151 00	63,458 34	690,187 77
Bank of Monroe.....	.....	11,256 00	345 00	.....	94,123 40
Bank of the North West.....	9 00	12,779 00	.....	f 11,428 97	163,507 79
Bank of Oshkosh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	.....	2,406 00	.....	12,893 14	150,351 96
Bank of Racine.....	d 704 12	31,576 00	.....	5,748 34	187,076 12

a Including outfit.
b Office furniture.

c Including plate and office furniture.
d Including office furniture and outfit.

e And brokers.
f And bankers.

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Bank of Ripon.....	.....	2,455 00	.....	543 23	77,400 92
Bank of Sheboygan.....	.....	6,917 00	.....	11,088 10	107,263 62
Bank of Watertown.....	a 1,469 12	9,328 00	.....	7,921 37	201,937 15
Brown County Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	b 895 42	15,731 00	.....	9,224 31	235,302 08
Chippewa Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
City Bank of Kenosha.....	.....	21,896 25	30 00	15,463 23	304,330 95
City bank of Racine.....	.....	26,013 00	.....	7,256 00	255,762 01
Columbia County Bank.....	.....	10,812 00	.....	7,976 48	157,067 44
Commercial Bank.....	c 3,130 00	11,187 00	.....	15,381 15	232,562 05
Dane County Bank.....	.....	30,387 00	.....	20,573 33	220,363 15
Dodge County Bank.....	.....	5,183 00	83 00	4,880 22	102,790 92
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.....	d 1,323 95	20,933 00	.....	4,069 56	175,263 35
Elkhorn Bank.....	e 1,952 46	6,214 00	.....	3,975 39	74,874 43
Farmers and Millers Bank.....	f 3,500 50	30,636 00	.....	23,877 58	1,019,608 37
Forest City Bank.....	.....	3,964 00	.....	.....	94,418 23
Fox River Bank.....	.....	5,719 00	109 00	7,777 11	114,398 65
German Bank.....	.....	11,244 00	20 00	11,723 83	135,886 57

"D."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 8, 1857.

LIABILITIES.

	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treas- urer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Badger State Bank.....	\$50,000 00	\$21,233 00	156,398 45	\$38,095 00	\$265,732 45
Bank of Beloit.....	60,000 00	58,002 00	75,160 30	44,834 34	237,996 64
Bank of the Capitol.....	50,000 00	30,705 00	21,790 56	9,733 17	112,229 73
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	25,000 00	21,993 00	20,834 53	18,323 17	86,150 70
Bank of Columbus.....	50,000 00	45,000 00	33,945 00	8,451 45	137,396 45
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	50,000 00	49,860 00	77,700 63	24,530 70	202,091 33
Bank of Fox Lake.....	25,000 00	24,999 00	22,637 48	8,914 37	81,550 85
E. R. Hinckley & Co's Bank of Grant Co..	50,000 00	47,796 00	15,408 87	11,300 26	124,505 13
Bank of Milwaukee.....	300,000 00	41,647 00	149,216 45	199,324 32	690,187 77
Bank of Monroe.....	25,000 00	24,914 00	28,656 15	5,553 25	94,123 40
Bank of the North West.....	50,000 00	48,613 00	44,154 25	20,740 54	163,507 79
Bank of Oshkosh.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	8,000 00	108,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	50,000 00	49,989 00	34,971 22	15,391 74	150,351 96
Bank of Racine.....	50,000 00	47,292 00	78,925 77	10,858 35	187,076 12
Bank of Ripon.....	25,000 00	24,993 00	19,985 81	7,422 11	77,400 92
Bank of Sheboygan.....	25,000 00	22,504 00	59,759 62	.....	107,263 62
Bank of Watertown.....	100,000 00	68,638 00	27,485 90	5,763 25	201,937 15
Brown County Bank.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....

100,000 00	40,733 00	74,394 63	90,184 45	935,309 08
50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00
100,000 00	65,380 00	114,142 23	94,608 79	304,330 95
50,000 00	43,500 00	100,550 87	61,702 14	255,762 01
50,000 00	35,403 00	56,131 23	15,533 21	157,067 44
100,000 00	36,657 00	34,579 35	61,325 70	232,562 05
50,000 00	50,000 00	113,363 15	7,000 00	290,363 15
50,000 00	26,748 00	32,043 92	.....	108,790 92
75,000 00	30,050 00	60,632 59	9,585 66	173,268 35
25,000 00	25,690 00	20,033 77	8,120 66	78,844 43
500,000 00	43,612 00	340,923 06	135,073 31	1,019,608 37
50,000 00	24,652 00	15,477 53	4,288 60	94,418 23
26,000 00	25,000 00	19,794 24	44,604 41	114,398 65
50,000 00	32,076 00	27,561 38	26,249 21	135,886 57
100,000 00	.....	20,917 55	18,168 37	199,086 02
report	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 00	23,350 00	28,175 00	2,199 23	78,724 23
25,000 00	22,710 00	.....	.....	47,110 00
75,000 00	53,255 00	33,660 46	10,836 13	172,751 59
50,000 00	50,001 00	.....	69,974 55	169,975 55
50,000 00	30,400 00	53,362 96	20,714 26	154,077 22
report	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,000 00	29,881 00	98,776 77	54,058 96	232,716 73
50,000 00	47,052 00	19,911 61	7,820 53	124,786 14
50,000 00	46,929 00	72,990 32	28,651 58	197,840 90
50,000 00	32,162 00	25,716 62	15,009 97	122,888 59
60,000 00	60,000 00	8,765 17	44,919 37	173,084 54
60,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	120,000 00
50,000 00	42,067 00	46,242 54	1,942 70	140,252 34

§ 48 711 25.100 of it undivided profits.

§ Difference between cost and par value

§ Surplus.

§ Including discount on stocks, and due stockholders.

"D."—continued

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, July 6, 1857.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treas- urer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Bank.....	\$25,000 00	\$22,997 00	.....	\$86,281 19	\$11,360 07	\$145,638 26
"k.....	200,000 00	74,976 00	.....	112,367 37	47,107 29	434,450 66
bank.....	50,000 00	49,999 00	.....	58,715 27	38,567 95	197,282 92
bank.....	50,000 00	42,634 00	.....	60,669 12	52,163 57	225,526 69
.....	25,000 00	22,008 00	.....	84,269 64	62,053 57	193,331 21
.....	50,000 00	43,202 00	.....	213,926 67	41,838 58	348,967 25
Wisconsin.....	500,000 00	57,851 00	.....	452,740 82	809,046 46	1,319,038 28
Bank.....	No report.					
Walworth County Bank.....	50,000 00	42,520 00	.....	45,761 05	24,499 46	162,780 51
Waukesha County Bank.....	100,000 00	73,890 00	.....	31,106 95	43,137 93	244,134 87
Waupun Bank.....	25,000 00	23,754 00	.....	29,839 93	2,022 61	60,617 54
Winnebago County Bank.....	25,000 00	24,004 00	.....	15,437 82	33,414 07	98,255 89
Wia. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.....	100,000 00	49,346 00	.....	414,255 93	200,625 66	764,267 59
Total.....	\$1,205,000 00	\$2,231,829 00	.....	\$3,920,293 88	\$1,995,250 95	\$12,352,318 93

* \$20,474 29 of it due stockholders, and difference between cost and par value of stock.

**Summary of the Items of Capital, Circulation and Deposits, Specie and Cash Items, Public Securities and Private Securities,
of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the Morning of Monday, July 6th, 1857.**

CAPITAL.....	\$4,205,000 00	CASH ITEMS.....	\$161,880 54
CIRCULATION.....	2,231,829 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES.....	2,576,518 51
DEPOSITS.....	3,920,238 98	PRIVATE SECURITIES.....	7,332,104 12
SPECIE.....	550,488 15		

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, WISCONSIN, July 18, 1857.

I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the Semi Annual Reports made to this Office, by the several Banks that made reports. (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st-section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking. Approved April 19, 1852."

WM. M. DENNIS, Bank Comptroller.

“E.”

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Direc- tors of this Bank.	Due from Brok- ers	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value de- posited with State Treas- er.
<i>a</i> Arctic Bank.....	\$76,000 00	\$70,000 00	.....	.....	\$130,000 00
Badger State Bank.....	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Beloit.....	70,202 41	2,000 00	\$5,544 24	\$6,135 96	67,000 00
Bank of the Capitol.....	38,408 46	.....	774 41	.....	37,000 00
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Columbus.....	34,905 00	14,025 00	582 88	925 13	52,000 00
Bank of Eau Claire.....	6,791 00	25,185 11	1,719 60	9 00	36,480 00
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	58,851 52	.....	742 52	248 13	61,000 00
Bank of Fox Lake.....	39,916 74	.....	6,337 37	121 31	44,000 00
Bank of Grant County, (Hinkley & Co.).....	45,242 00	.....	2,973 05	32 41	59,000 00
Bank of Milwaukee.....	293,835 98	16,472 88	.....	848 95	11,000 00
Bank of Montello.....	19,551 10	7,860 00	.....	.....	24,700 00
Bank of Monroe.....	.....	.....	11,200 00	.....	31,000 00
Bank of the North West.....	50,403 90	700 00	.....	145 96	64,000 00
Bank of Oconto.....	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Oshkosh.....	.....	.....	27,476 00	.....	60,000 00
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	50,011 80	5,241 58	.....	.....	55,000 00

"E."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Assets and Liabilities except Directors & Brokers.	Due from Directors of this Bank.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value deposited with State Treasurer.
Western Bank	69,947 55	1 92	1,171 70	290 97	63,000 00
	60,631 93		2,530 06		44,000 00
					337,400 00
	46,598 00				42,000 00
Marine Bank	132,399 80	19,903 23		869 60	33,000 00
Marquette Bank		50,000 00			54,000 00
Merchants Bank	49,661 38	5,000 00			52,000 00
	No report				
Bank	15,804 05			98 30	44,000 00
	84,678 91			904 00	73,000 00
	36,404 66				75,000 00
Bank	42,261 83	127 54	224 36	393 27	52,000 00
	94,306 36			2,671 67	14,000 00
	244,225 98	7,530 64	9 75	1,315 12	73,000 00
	71,423 98			2,070 65	43,000 00
	83,593 25		103 00	267 97	23,000 00
	16,874 75			187 11	31,000 00
	51,055 99			1,479 78	11,000 00

State Bank.....	90,942 67	.....	.....	196 91	8,000 00
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	576,271 10	.....	.....	2,061 33	97,000 00
St. Croix River Bank.....	.....	55,797 23	.....	.....	167,300 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000 00
bank.....	58,111 71	.....	2,218 85	1,712 29	53,000 00
bank.....	97,079 68	.....	.....	.....	99,000 00
Bank.....	5,927 62	.....	800 69	128 18	28,000 00
Bank.....	48,341 07	.....	.....	.....	99,000 00
W. Ins. Co.....	386,442 74	.....	.....	712 25	65,260 00
Madison.....	46,583 95	3,781 77	.....	144 53	88,500 00
	\$5,116,603 26	\$449,467 41	\$106,054 21	\$38,951 66	\$3,474,334 60

a Commenced business October 6, 1857. d Commenced business July 18, 1857. g \$24,000 of it first mortgage railroad
 b Commenced business August 11, 1857. e Commenced business July 24, 1857. bonds at 54 cts.
 c Commenced business June 20, 1857. f Commenced business July 3, 1857.

"E."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

RESOURCES.

	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Promiss. Notes other than for Loans & Dis-	Real Estate.
Arctic Bank.....			
Badger State Bank.....			
Bank of Beloit.....		\$59	\$2,095 18
Bank of the Capitol.....			
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....			
Bank of Columbus.....			
Bank of Eau Claire.....	\$13,520 00	1,64	1,363 95
Bank of Fond du Lac.....			18,650 41
Bank of Fox Lake.....			
Bank of Grant County, (Hinckley & Co.).....			879 19
Bank of Milwaukee.....	23,000 00		10,975 96
Bank of Montello.....			
Bank of Monroe.....			12,200 00
Bank of the North West.....		1,2	5,300 00
Bank of Oconto.....			
Bank of Oshkosh.....			
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....			6,954 89
Bank of Racine.....	14,000 00		1,000 00

Bank of Japan	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	230
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Reported as specie funds.

11 property.

Controller.

property.

Office furniture, plate, etc.

And bank furniture.

• Including office furniture.

*** Including office furniture.**

including value forfeitures.

Office furniture. as Not State stocks.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

118

Rock County Bank.....	7,000 00		6,947 52	204 48	
Rock River Bank.....			27,585 00		
Bank County Bank.....		17,000 00	6,126 08	1,220 62	
Second Ward Bank.....			9,023 67	2,258 26	
State Bank.....			37,197 00		8,508 00
			29,283 36		62,254 28
		127,700 00	5,000 00		
		21,457 00			
			5,521 24	33 75	1,454 15
	4,000 00		5,465 83	3,980 62	
		937 62	3,196 68	1,590 00	
			4,568 48		
Insurance Company			33,896 01	3,408 47	731 16
on.....		b 65,500 00	18,440 54	225 00	4,300 00
	\$152,133 74	\$558,736 68	\$576,543 73	\$67,439 29	\$229,938 42

a Not State stocks.

b And stocks.

c Specie with Comptroller.

d \$1,606 of it with Comptroller.

e \$1,000 of it specie with Comptroller ;
balance

f In hands

g \$13,400.

p Bank fixtures.

q Office fixtures.

r Furniture.

s Bank furniture.

t Office furniture.

u Including Bank fixtures.

v Office furniture, outfit, etc.

w Including office furniture, plate, etc.

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Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Names of Banks.	Loss & Expenses Account.	Bills of solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Arctic Bank	\$286,000 00
Bulger State Bank.....	\$8,970 00	\$3,010 00	\$3,814 38	382,273 50
Bank of Beloit.....	\$1,193 03	8,978 00	39 00	2,922 19	109,007 98
Bank of the Capitol.....
Bank of the City of La Crosse.....	1,609 00	77 00	1,321 23	115,520 84
Bank of Columbus.....	160 00	.....	.....	84,860 56
Bank of Eau Claire.....	4,165 00	52 00	1,093 24	160,707 40
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	2,507 00	20 00	2,341 71	99,009 71
.....	354 00	16 00	376 86	115,997 27
McKley & Co.).....	2,718 80	14,060 00	151 00	27,703 89	404,021 44
.....	2,151 00	9 00	2,323 00	59,551 97
.....	4,234 00	37 00	.....	71,924 00
.....	5,601 00	23 00	3,447 98	139,264 53
.....
.....	2,177 00	.....	11,362 80	105,976 00
.....	10,875 00	30 00	4,074 83	140,039 82
.....	210 46	.....	.....	.....	131,822 38

"F"—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1888.

RESOURCES.					
Names of Banks.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.
Northern Bank.....	2,235 34	2,605 00	41 00	17,299 34	110,352 69
North Western Bank.....	0 95	4,630 00		3,837 40	175,134 79
Bank.....	1,357 70		120 00	1,545 28	120,000 00
	2,971 23	5,023 00		4,787 88	110,380 06
	1,096 57	13,988 00		4,715 35	132,912 66
		11,816 00	88 00	710 00	358,109 40
		14,442 00			149,648 94
		3,969 17			140,518 39
		5,454 00	18 00	10,050 86	88,027 99
		12,038 00	116 00	8,760 73	95,903 13
		45,255 00		20,602 92	909,993 10
		16,840 00		53,393 40	822,900 69

St. Croix River Bank.....					300,000 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....					99,995 00
Walworth County Bank.....	7,951 05			2,538 00	145,011 25
Waukesha County Bank.....	d 2,588 86			6,091 11	219,939 51
Waupun Bank.....	32 73			824 53	58,784 07
Winnebago County Bank.....	627 26			2,605 72	89,706 83
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank..				3,270 02	562,486 67
Wisconsin Bank of Madison.....				49,707 04	231,366 07
				8,326 18	
	\$42,786 14	\$467,411 06	\$6,314 75	\$498,794 05	\$11,784,807 00

a \$1,485 of it office fixtures.
b Including office furniture, bank plate, etc.

c Office fixtures, plate, etc.
d Bank note plate, office furniture, etc.

"E"—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1888.

LIABILITIES.

Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treas- urer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Total Liabilities.
86,000 00	6,000 00
56,000 00	\$39,435	2,273 50
30,206 00	19,321	9,007 98
45,000 00	9,401	5,520 34
35,799 00	1,401	8,860 56
49,897 00	38,461	0,707 40
36,377 00	7,151	9,019 71
48,488 00	6,491	5,997 27
10,528 00	62,231	8,021 44
21,300 00	5,143 00	59,554 37
24,932 00	16,122 85	71,924 00
49,793 00	21,246 78	139,264 53
45,876 00	103,876 00
49,945 00	15,043 92	140,059 02
32,204 00	25,653 98	131,823 33

Bank of Ripon.....	25,000 00	24,998 00	5,563 00	9,098 63	64,651 83
Bank of Sheboygan.....	25,000 00	22,282 00	45,905 83	.....	93,187 83
Bank of Watertown.....	100,000 00	65,372 00	21,530 41	5,549 38	192,471 79
Brown County Bank.....	25,000 00	24,299 00	4,771 56	6,593 42	60,584 38
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	100,000 00	33,744 00	40,316 53	12,080 09	186,140 62
Chippewa Bank.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00
City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	50,000 00	19,748 00	11,023 33	8,862 42	89,640 75
Bank of Kenosha.....	100,000 00	61,102 00	55,203 68	24,728 54	241,028 17
Bank of Racine.....	50,000 00	43,534 00	55,128 19	38,765 86	187,448 04
County Bank.....	50,000 00	30,021 00	35,731 95	11,349 15	127,103 10
Commercial Bank.....	100,000 00	36,680 00	14,753 86	51,124 19	202,558 05
.....	50,000 00	24,992 00	35,101 45	1,149 84	111,948 29
.....	50,000 00	37,042 00	126,513 69	7,500 00	221,155 69
.....	50,000 00	26,693 00	12,684 59	2,500 00	91,867 59
Barling & Co.....	75,000 00	37,413 00	21,022 54	11,063 02	144,490 56
No report.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank.....	500,000 00	22,779 00	93,304 05	76,405 71	693,488 76
Forest City Bank.....	50,000 00	36,400 00	10,730 13	5,600 00	102,730 13
Fox River Bank.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Bank.....	50,000 00	36,871 00	29,190 37	6,951 43	122,012 80
Green Bay Bank.....	35,000 00	34,300 00	.....	18,893 92	67,763 92
Hall & Bros. Bank.....	60,000 00	47,300 00	1,370 57	1,407 24	100,077 81
Hudson City Bank.....	25,000 00	23,910 00	6,982 00	2,864 90	57,846 90
Janesville City Bank.....	25,000 00	22,893 00	8,026 62	.....	55,719 62
Jefferson County Bank.....	75,000 00	49,160 00	21,779 94	8,926 21	134,166 15
Juneau Bank.....	250,000 00	8,651 00	146,898 70	6,141 04	411,690 74
Kankakee Bank.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keweenaw Bank.....	60,000 00	40,997 00	8,144 08	65,640 48	178,771 44

a \$22,493 74 due stockholders.

b \$3,150 of it difference between cost and par value of stocks.

c \$6,344 06 of it profit and loss.

d \$3,400 of it difference between cost and par value of stocks.

e \$6,551 25 of it difference between cost and par value of stocks.

f Including difference between cost and par value of stocks, and undivided profits.

g Reported as surplus.

"E."—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Names of Banks.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treas- urer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
Kenosha County Bank.....	50,000 00	32,250 00	.....	32,443 29	6,937 39	121,680 68
Lombard's Bank.....	300,000 00	296,965 00	.....	.....	.....	596,965 00
Manitowish County Bank.....	50,000 00	41,538 00	.....	.....	.....	91,538 00
Marine Bank.....	50,000 00	23,942 00	.....	35,599 59	85,532 79	185,074 38
Mercantile Bank.....	50,000 00	47,053 00	.....	.....	a 9,051 30	106,104 30
Mechanics Bank.....	50,000 00	42,776 00	.....	6,228 85	50,444 61	149,449 46
Mechanics & Mechanics Bank.....	50,000 00	37,860 00	.....	15,172 88	7,519 81	110,552 69
Northern Bank.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....	6,972 68	48,162 11	175,134 79
North Western Bank.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	120,000 00
Oakwood Bank.....	50,000 00	42,414 00	.....	14,948 32	3,017 74	110,380 06
Oshkosh Commercial Bank.....	100,000 00	10,559 00	371 66	10,946 00	11,036 00	132,912 66
Producers Bank.....	200,000 00	64,590 00	.....	68,192 73	26,326 67	359,109 40
Racine County Bank.....	50,000 00	24,923 00	.....	33,508 83	b 31,216 41	149,648 24
.....	50,000 00	46,999 00	.....	14,525 14	28,994 25	140,518 39
.....	50,000 00	24,794 00	.....	10,959 99	2,274 00	88,027 99
.....	25,000 00	7,766 00	.....	29,592 53	33,244 60	95,903 13
State Bank.....	50,000 00	21,400 00	.....	111,564 99	c 27,098 11	209,993 10

State Bank of Wisconsin.....	500,000 00	29,693 00	.....	943,779 94	59,486 75	632,900 69
St. Croix River Bank.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	300,000 00
St. Croix Valley Bank.....	50,000 00	49,995 00	.....	.....	.....	89,995 00
Bank.....	50,000 00	42,552 00	.....	20,945 16	31,614 09	145,011 25
Bank.....	100,000 00	83,570 00	.....	19,043 10	17,395 41	914,039 61
.....	25,000 00	24,739 00	.....	8,947 01	98 06	58,784 07
Bank.....	25,000 00	23,942 00	.....	15,454 69	25,310 23	89,706 83
Ind. Co. Bank.....	100,000 00	29,062 00	.....	266,485 56	146,939 11	562,466 67
Madison.....	100,000 00	84,353 00	.....	9,394 43	d 33,678 64	221,366 97
	\$5,515,000 00	\$2,913,071 00	371 66	\$2,077,491 84	\$1,978,872 50	\$11,784,887 00

a Difference between cost and par value of stock, = \$36,890 50
b \$6,414 of it due stockholders. d \$13,840 of

surplus and \$137 60 interest and exchange account.
nd.

“E.”—continued.

Statement of the Condition of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 4, 1858.

Summary of the Items of Capital, Circulation and Deposits, Specie and Cash Items, Public Securities and Private Securities, of the Banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the Morning of Monday, January 4th, 1858.

CAPITAL.....	\$5,515,000 00	CASH ITEMS.....	\$67,439 29
CIRCULATION.....	2,913,071 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES.....	3,474,334 60
DEPOSITS.....	2,077,491 84	PRIVATE SECURITIES.....	6,269,813 23
SPECIE.....	576,543 73		

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,

MADISON, WISCONSIN, January 16, 1858.

I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the Semi Annual Reports made to this Office, by the several Banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize the business of Banking. Approved April 19, 1852.”

J. C. SQUIRES, *Bank Comptroller*

The following Statement will exhibit the Number of Bank Note Impressions which have been received at this Office, from its organization up to the first of January, 1858, the Number delivered to the Banks, or destroyed, and the Number now remaining in this Office.

Names of	Denomination.	No. of Impressions received.
Organized Banks.		
Aetna Bank	5, 5, 10, 20,	4,950
Badger State Bank	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,700
Bank of Beloit	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,337
do	10,	3,000
Bank of	1, 2, 5, 5,	4,000
Bank of	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500
Bank of	1, 2, 2, 5,	5,000
Bank of	1, 2,	17,000
Bank of Fond du Lac	1, 2, 3, 5,	8,500
Bank of Fox Lake	1, 1,	19,000
do	2, 5,	2,000
Bank of Grant County (Hinckley & Co.)	1, 2, 5, 10,	2,800
Bank of Milwaukee	1, 1, 2, 5,	11,000
Bank of Montello	1, 2,	8,500
Bank of Monroe	1, 2, 3, 5,	2,500
Bank of the North West	1, 2, 5,	5,000
Bank of Oconto	1, 3, 5, 10,	3,000
Bank of Oshkosh	2, 5,	6,500

"F."—continued.

The following Statement will exhibit the Number of Bank Note Impressions, &c.

No. of impressions received.	No. of Impressions destroyed and delivered.	On hand.
5,000	4,547	453
4,700	4,851	49
2,500	2,784	16
2,300	2,059	246
2,000	6,448	2,519
2,500	2,911	240
10,300	8,431	1,769
5,000	8,000	
13,000	4,930	8,001
10,200	9,654	646
5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,161	514 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,000	5,143	857
7,300	5,910	1,390
4,500	2,714	2,390
6,000	4,573	1,427
1,000	717	247
6,000	2,179	2,098
7,900	8,100	1,241
3,970	3,070	
4,000	2,803	2,000
10,500	8,000	2,500
1, 2, 3, 5,		
1, 2, 3, 5,		
1, 10,		
1, 1, 2, 3,		
5, 5,		
1, 1, 1,		
1, 1, 2, 3,		
1, 2, 3, 5,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
1, 2, 3, 5,		
1, 2, 3, 5,		
10, 20,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
1, 2, 3, 5,		
1, 1, 2, 5,		
Ge.		

.....	1, 1, 2, 3,	7,000	5,900	1,619
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	6,000	6,000	900
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	4,500	3,455	1,145
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	11,800	11,648	132
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	22,750	4,302	18,448
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	2,900	2,663	198
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	2,300	1,894	465
.....	1, 2, 5, 5,	13,500	7,819	5,681
.....	1, 1, 5, 5,	12,000	6,002	5,999
.....	1, 1, 1,	2,000	1,002	998
.....	5, 10,	4,600	2,603	1,998
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	10,500	10,961	230
.....	1, 1, 2,	2,000	1,925	75
.....	5, 5,	16,900	12,434	4,476
.....	5, 10,	20,000	20,000	.....
.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	6,000	4,624	1,376
.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	6,000	3,335	2,665
.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	5,000	5,300	300
.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	5,000	5,000	.....
.....	1, 1, 3, 5,	20,000	8,003	11,997
.....	1, 1, 3, 3,	8,900	5,427	3,473
.....	5, 5, 10,	6,000	3,398	2,602
.....	5, 5, 10,	4,000	4,000	.....
.....	5, 5, 5,	6,500	6,003	497
.....	1, 2, 2, 5,	4,600	3,868	734
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,500	1,820	2,680
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	11,400	9,103	2,298
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,500	4,547	53
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	5,000	4,574	436
.....	1, 2, 3, 5,	4,700	2,256	2,444
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	3,400	2,475	925
.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	10,775	3,348	1,430
State Bank.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	14,300	12,812	1,588
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	1, 1, 2, 5,	4,004	3,006	1,968
..do.....do.....	5, 5, 10,	10,000	10,000	.....
St. Croix River Bank.....	5, 10,	.....	.....	.....

"F."—continued.

The following Statement will exhibit the Number of Bank Note Impressions, &c.

Names of Banks.	Dates.	No. of Impressions and delivered.
.....	6,	3,335
.....	1,	4,973
.....	1,	47,509
.....	1,	3,545
.....	1,	8,040
.....	2,	6,050
.....	1,	19,003
.....	5,	2
.....	5,	3,203
do. . . d. b. Wisconsin Valley Bank.		
Banks winding up.		
.....	1,	6,990
.....	1,	13,993
.....	1,	4,593
.....	1,	2,492
.....	1,	3,335
.....	1,	6,993
.....	1,	3,273
.....	1,	6,164
J. Bell & Co.		

"G."

List of Banks and Officers, as taken from the Report made to this Office on the first Monday of January, 1858.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Cashier.
Avalle Bank.....	Eagle Point.....	Isaac Plame.....
Badger State Bank.....	Janesville.....	La O. Hyde.....
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	J. M. Dickinson.....
Bank of	Madison.....	James O Barnes.....
Bank of	La Crosse.....	C. M. Seley.....
Bank of	Columbus.....	Charles W. Winfield.....
Bank of	Eau Claire.....	William J. Dexter.....
Bank of Pond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	D. McCarn.....
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	T. R. B. Eldridge.....
Bank of Grant County, (Hinchley & Co).....	Platteville.....	M. Wright.....
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Julius B. Galusha.....
Bank of Montello.....	Montello.....	Augustus G. Ruggles.....
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	J. Woodruff.....
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac.....	Amos W Kellogg.....
.....	Oconto.....	Charles Ray.....
.....	Oshkosh.....	Daniel Uimann.....
.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Edwin P. Brockway.....
.....	Racine.....	F. R. Townsend.....
.....	Ripon.....	William H. Clark.....
.....	Sheboygan.....	John O. Boorback.....
.....	Watertown.....	J. D. Bexford.....
.....	Depere.....	James O. Mann.....
.....	Janesville.....	.....
.....	Dunn.....	.....

City Bank of Beaver Dam.....	D. D. Reed.....	B. G. Bloss.....
City Bank of Kenosha.....	H. B. Towles.....	E. G. Durant.....
City Bank of Racine.....	A. McClurg.....	J. J. Ulmann.....
Columbia County Bank.....	John P. McGregor.....	Fred. S. Ilsey.....
Commercial Bank.....	El. S. Durand.....	Jacob W. Moore.....
	Andrew Prondft.....	William Hubkirk.....
	N. B. Van Slyke.....	Timothy Brown.....
	Lyman Truman.....	R. V. Bogert.....
	George McWilliams.....	Keyes A. Darling.....
	Le Grand Rockwell.....	D. D. Spencer.....
	No report.....	
	Edward D. Holton.....	Earl H. Camp.....
	S. A. Bean.....	M. Newton.....
	No report.....	
Beaver Dam.....		J. H. Mead.....
Kenosha.....		Nelson Ludington.....
Racine.....		D. R. Moon.....
Portage City.....		M. S. Gibben.....
Racine.....		Samuel Lightbody.....
Waukegan.....		Daniel Jones.....
Madison.....		Samuel B. Scott.....
Beaver Dam.....		George A. Beck.....
Fond du Lac.....		J. H. Kimball.....
Wilbourn.....		James K. Prudft.....
Hudson.....		Louis Kemper.....
Milwaukee.....		J. H. Skidmore.....
Waukegan.....		Wm. S. Huntington.....
Green Bay.....		H. R. Church.....
Sheboygan.....		
Maraneth.....		Robert Chappell.....
Ken Claire.....		William W. Wood.....
Hudson.....		A. O. Allen.....
Janesville.....		N. Fletcher.....
Watertown.....		E. M. Hunter.....
Milwaukee.....		
Black River Falls.....		
La Orens.....		
Kenosha.....		
Coastal.....		
Two Rivers.....		
Milwaukee.....		
Beaver Dam.....		
Madison.....		
Whitewater.....		
Howard.....		
Stevens Point.....		
Pepin.....		
Oak Oak.....		
Janesville.....		
Productum Bank.....		

"G."—continued.

List of Banks and Officers, &c.—continued.

Names of Banks.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
.....	Racine.....	R. M. Norton.....	George O. Northrop.....
.....	Janesville.....	Timothy Jackson.....	John L. Kimball.....
.....	Beloit.....	Lucius G. Fisher.....	F. T. Wheeler.....
.....	Baraboo.....	Simson Mills.....	Terrell Thomas.....
.....	Milwaukee.....	A. C. Willmanns.....	W. H. Jacobs.....
.....	Madison.....	Samuel Marshall.....	J. Alder Ellis.....
.....	Milwaukee.....	John G. Inbusch.....	M. S. Scott.....
.....	Brinkerhoff.....	J. M. Dickinson.....	E. Totten.....
.....	St Croix Falls.....	H. S. Winsor.....	D. W. Armstrong.....
.....	Delavan.....	Wm. C. Allen.....	W. W. Dremore.....
.....	Waukegan.....	A. Miner.....	N. Burroughs.....
.....	Waukegan.....	John N. Ackerman.....	L. B. Ellis.....
.....	Neenah.....	Aaron H. Cronkhite.....	O. C. Townsend.....
.....	Milwaukee.....	Alexander Mitchell.....	D. Ferguson.....
.....	Madison.....	M. D. Miller.....	H. Ramsey, Jr.....
.....	Millville.....	W. Ramsey.....	

DOCUMENT "F."

REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To the Legislature:

At this date no reports have been received from Counties by this department. It is impossible, therefore, in this communication, to comply with that requirement of the law which makes it the duty of the Superintendent to report in each year

1st. An abstract of all the Common School reports received by him from the several clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors.

2nd. A statement of the condition of the Common Schools of this State.

3d. Estimates and accounts of expenditures of the School monies.

These will be given in a supplemental report at as early a day as possible, together with such additional matter relating to my office and the Common Schools of the State as I may deem expedient to communicate.

I propose to devote this paper to the presentation of a few thoughts on the general subject of Education, and the duties and responsibilities of parents in connection therewith. "What" said Michilet, "is the first part of politics? Education. The second? *Education*. And the third? EDUCATION." Herein lies the safeguard of our Republican Institution, the highest glory of a People and the hope of a World. I would

that there was a fuller and truer perception of this in the minds of the American people. I think it quite clear, and the fact is forcing itself upon public attention, that it is too much sought by legislation, and by mere legal enactments to promote the interests of the country and render permanent and secure its free institutions. There is pressing need that this great nation change its policy somewhat, in certain directions at least, that it devote the millions of treasure all along absolutely expended for nought and to the detriment of great and vital interests, to the planting of schools throughout the land and to furnishing the means of right education to its entire population. There would then be fewer evils to entrench themselves across the path of its prosperity,—evils which lie back of the outward form in which they manifest themselves—evils which have their origin primarily in the uneducated mind and heart, and against which our weapons of war, our many and severe laws, our stern and unpitying penalties are powerless indeed.

It is not to be denied that the present age is greatly distinguished because of its rich and varied discoveries and developments in Science and Philosophy, and their practical bearing on the more important concerns and interests of Life. How much of light have they thrown on that which was doubtful or hidden. And how lucid and satisfactory has been their interpretation of that which was dark and mysterious to the human soul. With reference to these how much stranger is Truth than Fiction, how infinitely more to be prized as the utterance of the great God through the medium of his invisible works, sweeping forever away our doubts and our scepticism, and saying "Be not faithless but believing."

And yet I am impressed to believe that our country is comparatively—I say *comparatively*—as enlightened and intellectually distinguished as it once was. True it cannot be denied that there is more general intelligence abroad in the land, that the discoveries of the age have shed light on the

minds of our people, that the institutions of learning have greatly multiplied, and the facilities for obtaining knowledge largely increased. But it is denied, and will be denied so long as the evidences of the truth of the denial exist, that intelligence, sound and useful learning, does not possess the relative and commanding influence to which it is entitled. It does not now as it once did, take the lead and hold in high and imperious control the interests and destinies of the nation. As an evidence of this I point you to a marked receding from the high ground once occupied—a descent from the commanding eminence on which our fathers stood, witnessed in the dying away of intelligence in the Assemblies and Senates of a free nation, the lowering of its public standard for merit and trust, the departing of courtesy and decorum and of unsullied dignity from legislative halls, the acceptance of other securities than those of intelligence and moral worth and of other pledges for fidelity and success in the enactment and administration of law. Now all these are proofs, clear and fatal marks of wasting instead of advancing intelligence among the people. Horace Mann uttered a great truth when he declared that “We have not only to propitiate to our aid a host of good spirits, but we have to exorcise a host of evil ones. Every aspect of our affairs, public and private, demonstrates that we need for their successful management a vast accession to the common stock of intelligence and virtue.”

I may mention here as demanding an increase of intellectual and moral enlightenment the evil tendency of that radicalism which is abroad in the land, and which needs to be under the control of cultivated intellect and moral sentiment. I mean now a radicalism that would have no Sabbath, that would annihilate every existing institution—carry flame and bloodshed through the State and Nation—blot out all law, and seek by one sturdy blow to destroy all evil, and by one great effort to purify human society, and lift up Humanity to the proud height of its destined glory. I have said

that in right Education lies the safety of our Republican institutions, the glory of a people and the hope of the world. But let it be understood that we may multiply our many facilities for learning, and add millions of dollars to our already large funds for educational purposes, and dot the land from one end to the other with School houses, Seminaries, and Colleges, and furnish Teachers possessed of the rarest intellectual accomplishments, and yet not secure for our sons and daughters a right education. The great and essential thing may still be lacking. We will see this when we consider that man has a threefold nature: Physical, Intellectual, and Moral, and that the proper and harmonious training, discipline and improvement of this threefold nature alone is education. Now the business of education for the most part has proceeded upon the supposition that man had only an intellectual nature, and that in our schools of whatever class, only this nature was to be developed and matured. Man is exceedingly proud of his intellect. So much is this the case that many a time nothing offends him more than a disparagement of this. Not even a detraction from his moral character will give him that quick offence and kindle that dislike and resentment that you may be sure of, to speak meanly of his talents. Many there are who would deem it more of a compliment to be called a bad man than a fool. Tell him one of his moral deficiencies, yet still he may linger in your company; convince him that you think he is not above half-witted—call him a thick-head and a numbskull—and you may be sure to be troubled no longer with his acquaintance.

I do not say that too much attention has been paid to man's intellectual nature, that we have erred when we have expended vast sums of money and marshalled hosts of instructors for the purpose of leading up the youthful mind to the manhood of its understanding. These intellectual powers are noble—they are something of God—they are God-like. But they do not constitute all of the human soul that is to live forever. And we do grievously sin against the laws

of our being when we exalt the intellect and lavish all attention upon it at the expense of dwarfing the moral nature, and rearing up a race of intelligent worldlings. It is a fact which will meet with universal admission that no person can be more dangerous to community than those who have intellectual education without moral principle. Let France testify. Experience has there demonstrated that in the departments enjoying the highest intellectual cultivation, the greatest amount of crime exists. Hence the best minds there, are compelled to acknowledge that education in France has produced crime. It is a one-sided education—rather it is no education at all—only a mere development of the intellect to the neglect of the divinest part of man.

Along with the intellectual, the moral nature must be developed, nurtured and trained in our schools. Man must not only become learned in the sciences and in all worldly wisdom but learned with respect to that higher and profounder knowledge without which he is uneducated indeed. In this harmonious development of all that the human mind is, we have insured to us the permanent and progressive well-being, prosperity and happiness of individuals and of a people.

Mere intellectual knowledge is a power that can be employed for evil as well as for good. It needs therefore to be under the guidance and control of great moral principles. When these principles are wanting, every thing in a country is tending to utter disorder and ruin. There is no safety for a State or a nation without them. You may have the wisest government that can be invented and arm it with all the checks upon wrong that can possibly be devised, but if you have not at the same time a right system of education, if the intellectual nature be carefully trained and the moral neglected and even debased your best laws will be mere nullities, and no earthly power can enforce them. Back of the law, back of legislation, back of penalties, back of administration, executive and judicial authority lies, that which only can give force and effect to these and which constitutes the only strong and

enduring foundation of national power and prosperity. This great Republic may have its standing army and its powerful navy, it may have its fortifications scattered along the whole extent of its coast, and its walls of strength bristling with cannon at the mouth of every harbor, it may multiply its prisons, and dungeons and scaffolds—and smite with its stern and vengeful penalties on the outward forms of evil, but these are not and cannot constitute its safe defences nor can they guard securely its liberties. There are foes against which these oppose no barrier whatever, foes more to be dreaded than an invading army—they cannot be filled by cannon shot nor thrust through with the glittering bayonet. Chains cannot bind them, nor dungeon walls confine them, nor gibbets strangle them. Intelligence in connection with moral virtue alone can smite them down, and establish this mighty Union upon the rock of safety forever.

It is important that I remark in this connection that the highest intellectual and moral culture cannot be had without the aid of physical training. It is impossible that there should be a harmoniously developed soul in an undeveloped or a partially developed body, a sound, vigorous healthy mind in a defective, sickly, dwarfed and feeble physical organization. The outward man then needs to be educated. And it is for want of proper physical education, that our thrifty sires are fast being succeeded by a race of puny and imbecile sons and daughters.

That the mind, whatever its nature and powers, acts through the medium of organized matter, is a conceded point. The body is the tenement, the mind the inhabitant. Here, in this its earthly and temporal habitation, the soul thinks, and communes, and sees, and hears, and speaks, and journeys from place. It has palpable contact with the material world through the medium of the senses. It looks through these windows, the eyes. The friendly word and the melody of song thrill upon it along the auditory nerve. It feels and returns the brotherly clasp of the hand by the sense of touch,

and breathes the aroma of flowers through the nostrils. It wills, and the various members of the body do its bidding—the feet run swiftly on errands of mercy, the hand grasps the pen and writes down the thoughts that breathe and words that burn. Over many functions of the body it exercises its mysterious control. And such is the intimate connection existing between the two, that they either enjoy or suffer together.

We were saying that the mind acts through the medium of organized matter. We wish now to say, that, to urge it forward, as is too frequently done, by long continued and exciting labor, without the least regard to the laws of our physical being, is absurd, and attended by evils, the most manifest and appalling.

These evils, in their incipient or matured development, may be seen thronging our infant and district schools, especially those of our cities and larger villages, in the shape of shattered constitutions, or of mental weakness and stupidity, while the miserable hypochondriacs that are too frequently leaving our colleges and higher schools of learning, give melancholly evidence that even on classic ground and in academic shades a false philosophy exerts its pernicious influence and destructive power. Every where shall we read on human forms around us, that human constitutions have suffered from the hand of violence—nature's organic and vital laws outraged, and ruined and enfeebled body becoming the tomb of the mind.

Multiplied and alarming are the evils which have originated, and do now originate, in the general neglect of the science of physiology, upon which our systems of education should mainly be based. By this science we are instructed in the nature and history of those functions the harmonious action of which gives health and life. It shows us, too, what are the operations of the mind, as exhibited through this organized materiality. The important truth which it proclaims here that all mental phenomena are exhibited in this life

through an apparatus or organ denominated the brain—the throne and seat of the intellectual operations—ought never to be lost sight of, especially by those employed in the work of education. When this organ, the brain, is in a well developed and healthy condition, the intellectual manifestations will be clear, vigorous and correct. Whenever disease invades this structure, aberration of mind is the result, its degree proportioned to the amount and force of disease, and may be seen from the slightest eccentricity of character to the most confirmed and raving madness.

Imbecility and idiocy depend upon a want of development or upon a malformation of the brain, all going to show that the full development and healthy state of this organ is as necessary to correct mental manifestations, as of a healthy stomach to active digestion, or of sound lungs to free inspiration, or of free, strong muscles to vigorous locomotion.—Long-continued and over excitement in any of these organs tends to derange and weaken their powers, and if the aggressions continue, their structure is soon implicated, their functions decline, and death is imposed as a consequence of their cessation.

This offers a solution of the fact that protracted and severe study, over-exciting and exhausting to the brain, is attended with such pernicious and oft-times fatal consequences. Even though the cause to which we have alluded might not destroy life, yet it would so weaken and disable the brain, that the mind never thereafter would act with freedom or energy.—Imbecility, or even insanity, might be the result, and the individual, instead of living long and usefully, and making bright as he thought to do, some pages of his country's history, linger through a few years of weak and miserable existence, and then descend into a premature grave. And all this for the want of proper care and judicious management, or that happy medium of excitement, which, while it arouses and strengthens, does not infringe upon the healthy action of the brain.

It will always do to excite and quicken the sluggish and apathetic to diligence and activity; but look well to those of a more refined and delicate temperament, whose minds, more etherial or cast in a finer mould, respond so quickly to the slightest touch of emulation or ambition. These are liable to speedy exhaustion, and have been sacrificed by thousands. In the ardent pursuit of knowledge their days and nights have been spent. They would rise early to distinction and to fame. But the golden visions, in whose enchantment they moved, soon faded from view and their sun which arose with such resplendent glory, set in it very morning. Kirke White was a notable example, of whom Lord Byron exclaimed:

O, what a noble heart was here undone,

When Science self-destroyed her favorite son.

He died at Oxford in his 21st year, a martyr to study. Godman, one of the ablest anatomists this country ever produced, died at 32. Wells, an eloquent lecturer on the same subject, at 30. Bechat, whose ardor in the pursuit of science was hardly ever surpassed, at 32. Lord Byron, about the same age. Pollock, author of the "*Course of Time*," at 24. To this list we may add the accomplished and eloquent Summerfield, who went from his pulpit efforts in utter exhaustion, and the very pressure of whose reputation hurried him from this earthly scene of labor. There, too, was Nine, whose glowing words held admiring thousands as by enchantment, and who went down amidst the tears and prayers of the church to an early grave.

No one at all acquainted with the laws of organization need be in doubt as to the cause of these sad and lamentable results. It was inordinate or excessive mental labor. It was the *friction*, so to speak, of the mind upon the body, that brought on speedy dissolution. Nature's laws cannot be infringed with impunity—silent and tranquilly they will continue their operations, though we heed them not, or suffer and pinch in their violation! One of the most learned Professors of Europe, as he lay upon his death-bed, to which he

had been brought by the intensity of his application to study, exclaimed:—"Alas! I have been learning every thing but the all and most important one of taking care of myself." Though this knowledge came too late for him, let us heed the warning, solemn and impressive, coming up from the tomb of departed genius and worth, and learn to take care of ourselves. Especially ought those to heed it who would make study the business of life. For what better capital can we invest than health, or foundation lay for the successful pursuit of knowledge, or triumph in the more conflicting struggles of human life.

There is every thing in Science interesting and attractive. Knowledge holds in her hands the elements of power. Honor and fame throw a halo of glory all around her pathway. What wonder, then, that her votaries consume themselves by the ardor of their investigations? What wonder that the excited efforts of the mind, its aspirations and yearnings, should at times shake and shatter the feeble organization through which it acts, and bring to a speedy and untimely close the trials and struggles of its mighty Ambition?

An illustration may be given from the *London Quarterly Review*. Speaking of the Education of Lord Dudley the writer observes: "The irritable susceptibility of the brain was stimulated at the expense of bodily power and health. His foolish teachers took a pride in his precocious progress, which they ought to have kept back. They watered the forced plant with the blood of life. They encouraged the violation of Nature's laws, which are not to be broken in vain. They infringed the condition of conjoint moral and physical existence. They imprisoned him in a vicious circle, where the overworked brain injured the stomach, which reached to the injury of the brain. They watched the slightest deviations from the rules of logic, and neglected those of dietetics, to which the former are a farce. They taught him no exercises but those of Latin, and gave him a *gradus* instead of a cricket-bat, and his mind became too keen for its mortal coil

and the foundation was laid for ill-health, moral weakness, irresolution, lowness of spirits, and all the Protean miseries of nervous disorders by which his after life was haunted."

The present age is pre-eminently one of excitement and mental activity. Every thing must go by steam, or with telegraphic despatch. The fluctuations of business—the giant speculations by which fortunes are gained or lost in a day—the unbounded desire for wealth which is turning the world upside down in search of gold—the frauds of trade and lying arts of gain,—all keep in constant agitation hosts of men. Our political contests, also, which are open to all, and which in times of peculiar interest, or during our presidential campaigns, wax violent and exciting in the extreme, arraying section against section, and man against his neighbor,—all are calculated to stir, and do stir the passions to their utmost depths. Consider, likewise, our social condition. What rivalry, what jostling for supremacy, what envies and jealousies spread abroad their influences in every community, destroying health and happiness, and entrenching themselves across the path of all true prosperity. And these great evils must increase more and more, until the principles of physiology are better understood and applied—until Education shall be so reformed that the laws of the Creator as adapted to self-regulation and protection shall be the first great lesson taught—until mental cultivation and bodily integrity and power shall be its great object, aim and end.

The principles which I have thus far sought to establish and explain, are more particularly applicable to the periods of childhood and youth. This brings us to the subject of early education,—a subject of universal interest, but which in general is little understood.

The opinion is almost as prevalent and common as it is wrong and pernicious, that the intellectual powers of children should at once be called into active and laborious exercise, and that the early spring-time of our being is the golden period of education. Precocity of mind is so pleasing to most parents

that it is an object of especial desire, and whenever observed it is urged forward by all the motives which themselves and teachers can inspire. Books are written for the express purpose of supplying additional stimulus. Biographical notices are often presented in our Sunday, and other schools, of early prodigies of learning, whose intellectual and moral powers were precociously developed, and who peacefully died in the very morning of their being. These are held up to the minds of children as *examples* worthy of imitation, and calculated greatly to benefit the rising generation.

I never look upon such works but with deep regret, that the subjects of them should have been sacrificed to a cruel ignorance of the most intelligible laws of our physical existence. They should be held up as beacons of terrible warning, to deter others from following in their misguided footsteps, and sinking like them into a premature grave.

It is my firm conviction, founded upon much reflection and observation, that this almost universal desire for early mental development and acquisition, has done more to prejudice the true interests of education, than all other causes combined. It in fact strikes at the very root and source of these interests as a philosophical view of the subject will clearly show.

The brain, the organ of the mind, in early childhood is soft and delicate. The relative size of its different portions constantly varies during several of the first years of life, and it is not till about the seventh year that all its parts are fully formed. It grows more rapidly than any other organ, and more blood is sent to it in proportion to its size than to any other. We have a reason for this. The predominating system of childhood and youth is the nervous, which is earliest developed. The organs at this period are chiefly devoted to nutrition and growth, and the brain is required to direct its undivided influence to their support. These facts demonstrate how prejudicial strong excitement must be to the young, especially when we add their proneness to affections of the nervous system. Inflammation and dropsy of the brain are fre-

quent, while convulsions are among their most common disorders. There are also some diseases which have a direct tendency to develop unduly the brain, resulting in precocity of mind and general feebleness. Mental excitement or early study have the same effect, concentrating the nervous power in the brain, and leaving the other organs to fall into consequent decay. Here we may see why such havoc is frequently made in young constitutions. Dr. Brigham, who gave much study and attention to this subject, speaks as follows: "Dangerous forms of scrofulous diseases among children have frequently fallen under my observation, for which I could not account in any other way than by supposing that the brain had been excited at the expense of other parts of the system, and at a time of life, when nature is endeavoring to perfect all the organs of the body; and after the disease commenced I have seen with grief the influence of the same cause in retarding or preventing recovery. The chance of the recovery of such precocious children, is in my opinion, small, when attacked by disease, while those less gifted easily recover." In the light of these facts we see why such numbers fall victims to a false system of education—this urging the too early and undue development of the mind, till the health is seriously undermined, or premature death induced.

In the early morning of life the system has enough to do to develop and properly sustain itself, and education should be mainly devoted to the wants and physical growth of the child, and the moulding of the habits and moral disposition. In this way health would be encouraged, and the foundation of a final successful education amply and strongly laid. We call the attention of parents and teachers to these important considerations. Too long has the physical training of children, the development of bodily strength and power, been neglected, while every means has been eagerly sought and applied to call into activity the intellect alone. This is wrong and ruinous. By wise culture and discipline to secure a strong, vigorous, healthy body,—this should be the first great

object. There will be enough in the works of nature to engage the attention and employ the mind. The excitement and stimulus of books and school-drill and discipline are not needed for young children. They are worse than useless,—they are positively injurious. There are fields, gardens, groves and pleasure grounds, where, breathing a pure air, so lavishly poured out around them, they might amuse themselves by cropping flowers, pursuing butter-flies, listening to bird-songs, singing themselves, laughing, shouting, looking at curious insects, stones, or other natural objects. Familiar lectures on some or all of the natural sciences,—always with specimens for their illustration,—and these lectures anterior to their learning to read, might be given to great advantage. While, at the same time, habits that are forming their manners and moral dispositions, kind and benevolent feelings, firmness and cheerfulness under trial and unavoidable suffering, should be daily cultivated as among the great duties of early instruction.

It is to book learning, *per se*, at this tender age, that we do most seriously and persistingly object. It is abominable and the extreme of cruelty, this confining young children in school rooms,—and *such* school rooms!—for six hours each day, where their limbs are doomed to inactivity, and their poor backs ache,—causing them to breathe impure air, while an ocean of fresh and invigorating atmosphere forty miles deep is all around them—and crowding upon their memories words and sentences of which they cannot know the meaning, and which would be of no possible use to them if they could. For them this whole process of what is termed education, has not the least possible interest, but is rather abhorrent and disgusting. The school room is looked upon as a prison—which too often it literally is—and of course is heartily detested. Their native feelings which are acute, and which delight in that knowledge which nature addresses to the senses, are blunted, and cease their beneficial operations. The result of their school-going is a deep, confirmed, 'apathy, from which many of them never can be awakened; or if partly aroused, their

minds, weakened and prejudiced by their false training, will never again act with force or freedom.

Our District Schools exhibit too many examples of this deplorable condition. The school houses are at fault. Teachers are at fault. Parents are at fault. The whole educational process is at fault. And the result is seen in the shattered constitution, the ruined health, the enfeebled mind, the perverted moral sense, the nervous excitability, of blasted or abused childhood. The common discipline of the school-room too, is at fault. The whip and the spur, the torture and the shame, making bad infinitely worse, arousing into fearful activity propensities, (fear, hatred and revenge,) which should slumber or be repressed,—all this is wrong and pernicious. Instruction falls powerless upon the subject of such a discipline, and they grow up with habits of inattention and indifference, the curse and bane of their whole after existence.

How different and more auspicious would have been the result, had they entered school at a proper age, with firm and healthy bodies, brains, lungs, stomachs, and moving powers, and had knowledge been imparted to them adapted to their several capacities, calculated to quicken and enlarge their native powers, and enlist at length the full and well directed efforts of the mind. Their progress in science and in all essential practical knowledge, eminently fitting them for the active employments of life, would have been rapid, and there would have been a necessity for repressing the ardor of pursuit, rather than of exciting and compelling, as is now almost universally done.

Is there a practical teacher of any considerable experience who hears me, who has not frequently observed the extreme difficulty of imparting just and clear views of a science to one who commenced its study before he could distinctly comprehend its principles. It is often much easier to instruct those of a mature age, and within a comparatively brief space of time, in any branch of learning, than those who began the

study too early, and continued it for years. The former possess real knowledge, the latter only the memory of rules and precepts, the just nature and application of which they will not understand. We see then the folly and absurdity of endeavoring to impose the sciences, in their exact and technical forms, upon the minds of young children. Theirs is not the age suited to this kind of improvement; and all attempts to force abstruse and difficult knowledge upon them, are in violation of the laws of nature and betray an ignorance of the philosophy of mind.

Again it may be remarked, that those who exhibit precocity of mind while very young, do not in after life meet public expectation, or manifest more than ordinary talent—frequently they fall far below this standard. They grow up to be swayed by the judgment of those who were once considered as vastly their inferiors; and to do homage before those intellects, once dull and stupid compared with their own, but whose slow yet healthy development has made them mighty and majestic.

On the other hand, look at some of the great minds that have left their impress indelibly upon the records of the world, and we shall find that in early life they were not distinguished for the force or brilliancy of their intellectual powers. The boyhood of Sir Isaac Newton gave little or no promise of the bright and glorious future before him. Dr. Adam Clark, a man of profound learning, was only distinguished at seven years of age for rolling large stones. Patrick Henry, the most powerful and brilliant orator of his time, was in early life a byword for dullness, and the first time he appeared in court, his father, then judge, turned his face from him. Chancellor Kent, one of the first legal minds of this country, says, that his boyhood days were chiefly spent in roaming over the fields, fishing, sailing, swimming, riding, and playing ball, and that he was but superficially learned when he entered college, and did not begin to study till he was 24 years of age. Schiller, the great German poet and distinguish-

ed scholar was noted, when a boy, for strolling about the fields, and one day was found during a severe thunder storm in a tree, trying to find where the thunder came from!—These instances might be multiplied to almost any extent, showing conclusively, that greatness of mind does not depend upon the early development of its powers.

It was well said by the distinguished Spurzheim, that “the mind ought never to be cultivated at the expense of the body, and physical education ought to precede that of the intellect, and then proceed simultaneously with it, without cultivating one faculty to the neglect of others, for health is the base, and study the ornament of education.”

I will bring these remarks to a close by submitting a few thoughts on the subject of parental duty and responsibility, as connected with the education of the rising generation.

The parent being the natural guardian and protector of his children, is entrusted with their proper culture and training, nature and nature's God have charged him with this duty.—Somehow and somewhere his children will be educated, if not under salutary home influences and the watchful eye of the parent, it will be under the influences of the street, and amidst evil associates. They will be trained in vice or virtue. Their souls will slumber in darkness under the cloud of ignorance, or rejoice and expand in the genial sunlight of acquired knowledge. In a greater or less degree they will become degraded, lawless, vile and detested; or refined, intelligent, useful and honored. The position they shall hold in either scale will depend upon the kind and measure of education they receive. In proportion to the influence and ability he possesses, the parent is responsible if they receive other than a right education—an education that shall make them true men and women, and qualify them for a faithful and efficient discharge of life's great duties.

As the parent cannot, for many obvious reasons, superintend or conduct in person the education of his children, so he is obliged, in the discharge of his parental duty, to employ a

substitute, and to entrust this education to others. The person thus chosen stands in *loco parentis*, and is to do the work of the parent. He is to aid in the development and training of young immortal minds. The elements of a life that shall never have an end are given him in charge—a life to which the event of death is no abridgment, and across whose eternal and upward pathway the grave throws no barrier; and upon him shall it depend, in no inferior degree—upon his labors, his words, his deportment, his examples, *all that he is, and all that he does*, what shall be the character of that life—what the measure of its progress—what the fulness and glory of its reward!

It is the business of the teacher, as of the parent whose substitute he is, to educate—physically, intellectually, morally. In this, then, the harmonious development of all that human being is—lies the teacher's great work. He is to bring out that which is within, and train it to the vigor, comeliness, and perfect stature of manhood and womanhood.

Quite too often the process of education has proceeded upon the supposition—not that there was something within to be brought up by careful nurture and discipline—but that there was a vacancy, an emptiness, to be filled. To pour in, to fill up, and not to develop from within outwardly, was the work of the teacher. It was a sort of *cramming* process—a something not unlike *sausage stuffing*. Here was the material all dished up and seasoned to the liking, and down it must go. And when this filling-up process was completed, the individual was said to have finished his education. The capacity was exhausted, and the teacher, consequently, had nothing more to do.

I hardly need say, that this formal and mechanical instruction is all false and wrong. This is not to educate, and all knowledge thus obtained is mere parrot knowledge. The child's own thoughts must be set a-going—his intellect called into action—his enthusiasm enkindled. He must be made to feel his own individuality as a rational and responsi-

ble agent. It is not *our* minds, but *their* minds, which must form the characters of our pupils. And the whole process of education—what is it? Not to implant our thoughts, or the thoughts of any man, in the mind of the child; but with them, or by the aid of them, to stir up his own mind to the formation of his own ideas and character.

We learn from this that the work of the teacher requires for its faithful and successful performance, the most careful and thorough preparation. It will not do any longer to set apart and consecrate to this work by laying hands on skulls that cannot teach and will not learn. The time has pretty much gone by when those who could do nothing else were thought fit to teach a common school. It will no longer be tolerated, that a man who is unqualified to take proper care of a horse or an ox, shall be entrusted with the development and training of the immortal minds of our children. He who comes to the solemn office of instructing a human soul that shall never die, ought himself to be trained and disciplined. He ought to feel that he is engaged in no common business, but in that which demands and should absorb the best powers of the mind and heart.

In the importance of the work of the teacher, requiring as this work does, for its successful accomplishment, the most thorough and careful preparation, we see what is the weight of responsibility resting upon the parent, and what is the measure of his obligation. And he has not acted up intelligently to the degree of his responsibility, nor discharged the full measure of this obligation, when he has entrusted the care and training of his children, for the time being, to one who can simply "keep school," and who is willing to keep it, in the absence of more lucrative employment, for meagre wages. We would not entrust the custody and cultivation of our farms to a person who had little or no knowledge of farm labor, and of the requisites for successful management and tillage. If we did, I venture our now rich and productive farms would yield only poor crops and small returns. But

we would not do this. We would require of the one so entrusted a pretty thorough acquaintance with the principles of agricultural science and their practical application—in other words we would demand that he should be a pretty good farmer; that he should understand his business by understanding the nature, quality and capacity of different soils, their adaptation to the various crops to be grown, and how they should be prepared with reference to the most abundant yield. For the services of such an one we would be willing to pay liberally, and feel that we were the gainers by the doing.

So if we were to employ a man to take care of our horses and cattle, or a female to preside over our dairies, we would see to it that they possessed the requisite knowledge and experience for their business, and could be safely trusted in their several departments of labor.

But are lands, and horses, and cattle, of more worth than the immortal minds of our children? And is the growth of grain, and rich, bountiful harvests, of more importance than the careful culture of those minds, and the planting in them of all right and good principles? And shall we require extensive knowledge, and practical skill, and experience, and faithfulness on the part of him who superintends the cultivation of our farms, and not require equal preparation on the part of the individual who takes our place in the education of our sons and daughters? This is the question for us, as parents, to answer and decide. And on our answer shall it depend whether land shall be more cared for and better improved than mind, and whether horses and cattle shall be regarded of more worth than immortal souls.

Whatever may be thought or said of the responsibilities of teachers, with respect of weight and extent, it is true after all that the main responsibility in the matter of education—a responsibility higher, deeper, broader, weightier, than that of all others—rests upon parents, and they cannot throw it off. God has placed it there, and there it will remain. It can

neither be shirked nor evaded. Whatever the means employed, or the agencies that operate in the work of education, and whatever the results produced, the work, as I have said, is that of the parent. The school house is such an one as he builds, the books are such as he furnishes, the rules and regulations are such as he approves, the teacher is his agent or substitute, and the results produced by them are all combined, whether good or bad, favorable or injurious, are to be placed to the praise or blame of the parent.

It is a noble employment to train a young and rising generation for stations of usefulness and honor—to lead youthful minds to the pure fountains of knowledge—to present to yet unpolluted lips the living waters of truth and goodness. To deck the outward person of the child—to possess him with worldly advantages—to bequeath to him an inheritance of broad lands, and silver and gold—is all idle and vain, compared with moulding and beautifying the mind, imparting to it high moral excellencies, and filling it throughout with the principles and hopes of a true christian life. This material body is less than nothing when placed in contrast with the inhabitant which occupies and animates it. It is the embodied soul that is above all price. Possessed as he is of this thinking, reasoning mind—of a soul that desires and struggles and battles amidst the materiality and corruption with which it is surrounded, and that is endowed with capacities for the teachings of God and the knowledge that takes in the universe—we may make the child all that is good and great; we may so mould his very nature as that when he has become a man he shall reflect honor on his teacher, a glory on humanity, and be in consequence of his correct principles, moral deportment, and pure, devoted life, a blessing to society, and the benefactor of his race.

Fathers and Mothers! will you labor for so desirable a result as this? Will you see to it that your school shall help to accomplish so noble an end in the education of your children? Then, when you shall have done with the duties of

this life and have passed away, you will leave behind you those qualified to fill your places, to wield with safety to themselves and their posterity the sovereignty with which the constitution of their country invests them, and to bear upon their shoulders and jealously guard the sacred ark of that country's liberties.

In this connection I may very properly reiterate my views with regard to the necessity of increased qualification for teachers, and the duty of the State with reference thereto. I said in my last annual report, that there is needed a far larger supply than we have of thoroughly trained and competent instructors for our public schools. And the question was raised, How shall this demand be met and supplied?

Teachers' Institutes may assist in the work of qualifying men and women for the duties of the school-room, and are deserving of aid and encouragement from the State; but proper and thorough instruction in the theory and practice of the teacher's profession, can only be furnished by the **NORMAL SCHOOL**.

I regard the action of the last legislature on this subject, in part at least, as premature and ill-advised; and the entire plan as impracticable, and destined of course to fail. Without wishing to disparage in the smallest degree the claims of our colleges and academies, or to call in question their usefulness, I unhesitatingly assert that it is utterly impossible for them to furnish the normal instruction required, even though the entire income of the School Fund were to be distributed among them. The experiment has been fairly and faithfully tried, and failed most signally and disastrously, as shown by Mr. Mann's statement, copied into my last report. New York expended \$301,716.00 upon her academies to enable them, if possible, to supply the deficiency of well-qualified teachers; and yet with all this aid in the establishment and maintenance of Teachers' Departments, they failed in accomplishing the object sought. It would be worse than useless, therefore, to repeat the experiment in Wisconsin. We can hardly

afford to be taught, by the same sad experience, the insufficiency of a like scheme. We may save time, money, and the vexation and shame consequent upon defeat, by proceeding at once to the establishment of a State Normal School on a wise and liberal basis. Never shall we need such an institution more than we do at the present time. I again respectfully urge this subject upon the attention of the legislature, and shall hope for its favorable action in relation thereto.

I again take pleasure in presenting the people of Wisconsin with the list of text-books recommended by this department two years since. It will be found unchanged, for the reason that no books have been found to excel those named, in point of general merit.

Sanders' Speller, Analyzer and Definer.

" Pictorial Primer.

" New First Reader.

" 2nd "

" 3rd "

" 4th "

" 5th "

" Young Ladies' Reader.

" Elocutionary Chart.

Thompson's Table Book.

" Mental Arithmetic.

" Slate and Black-board Exercises.

" Arithmetical Analysis.

" Revised Practical Arithmetic.

Higher Arithmetic.

Cornell's Primary Geography.

" Intermediate "

" High School Geography and Atlas.

Ricord's Primary Grammar.

Clark's New English Grammar.

Welch's Analysis of the English Sentence.

McElligott's Young Analyzer.

" Analytical Manner.

Quackenboss' 1st Lessons in Composition.

“ Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Payson & Dunton's System of Penmanship.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.

“ 1st Lessons in “

“ Compendium of “

Wright's Analytical Orthography.

Northend's Dictation Exercises.

Brookfield's Composition.

Word Builder.

Willard's Small History of United States.

“ Large “ “

“ Universal History.

“ Historical Guide.

Davies' Elements of Algebra.

“ Geometry.

“ Legendres Geometry.

“ Bourdon's Algebra.

“ Surveying.

“ Descriptive Geometry.

“ Calculus.

“ Dictionary of Mathematics.

Youman's Class Book of Chemistry.

“ Atlas “

“ Chart “

Hitchcock's Geology.

Coe's Drawing Cards, 10 parts.

Otis' Drawing Book of Animals, 5 parts.

“ Easy Lessons in Landscapes, 6 parts.

Warings' Elements of Agriculture.

Green's Primary Botany.

“ Class Book of Botany.

Fulton & Eastman's Double Entry Book-Keeping.

F. & E.'s Blanks for Double Entry Book-Keeping.

Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

“ 1st Book of “ “

Mrs. Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

“ **High School** “

Mitchel's Outline Maps.

Pelton's “ “

The leading books on this list, I am happy in saying, have been widely approved and adopted by the schools of the State. Much has been accomplished on the behalf of uniformity, but it is highly important that more should yet be done, and it would be of great advantage to our schools, if even those who honestly believe other books to be somewhat better, would yield their judgment to the opinion of the many, and allow our schools to enjoy that uniformity in books that is not only important to poor and rich in an economical point, but especially important to that class of teachers of which we have so many, who are just beginning their own education as educators, and to whom uniform books will offer advantages as great as that uniformity offers to parents and pupils. I again call attention to the importance of providing for additional branches of study in our public schools. I said in our last report that we need for the attainment of the highest object of the district school, that the course of instruction therein should be more thoroughly practical in its character, fitting those who go out from such, so far as may be, for the callings and employments of active life. To this end I should be pleased to see added to the list of studies which the law specifies as essential to be taught in our common schools, that of natural history, embracing at least the elements of botany, chemistry, zoology and geology. Agriculture might, with great propriety, be added to this list.

I will add here, that studies ought be pursued in our schools embracing the obligations and privileges of citizenship. Hundreds and thousands there are who go out from our common schools to take part in the management of our political institutions—to wield a portion of the sovereign power of this Union, with no other preparation for the enjoy-

ment of republican rights and the discharge of republican duties, than those schools furnish them. Is it not of the highest importance, therefore, that in those schools should be imparted a knowledge of political economy—a knowledge of the constitution and laws of the State and of the United States? “To be ushered into life without this knowledge, is to embark on the ocean ignorant of navigation, and at the risk every moment of making shipwreck.”

Nor must the study of anatomy and physiology be overlooked. This too should have its place on the list of studies required to be pursued in our common schools. The importance of these sciences cannot well be over-estimated. Could our children be taught to know something of the laws and principles which govern their physical nature, and by which it should be regulated, it would be of incalculable service to them.

There are other topics I desire to present and discuss, but will defer a consideration of them until I shall make additional report.

A. CONSTANTINE BARRY,
State Supt. Pub. Instruction.

DOCUMENT G.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

MADISON, October 1, 1857.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COLES BASHFORD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

As directed by law, I transmit to you, herewith, the Report of the Regents of the University, for the year ending this day, and have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. LATHROP,

President of the Board.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

7. The following information is provided for the year ended 31/12/2014:

... ..

... ..

Page 100

W. J.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

[illegible]

REGENTS' REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, the Regents of the University submit this their Tenth Annual Report:

In the last report of the Board, the history of the Institution was brought down to the 21st of December, 1856. In accordance with the statute of last winter, changing the termination of the fiscal year, this report will cover the first three quarters of the year 1857, ending on the first day of October, which will, hereafter, be the date of the Annual Reports of the Board to the Legislature.

The endowment of the University of Wisconsin has been derived, wholly, from the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by Congress, for the support of a seminary of learning of the highest grade. Like grants have been made to each of the new States, as the complement to the endowment of the common schools by grant of the 16th section in each township. The obvious intent of Congress has been to inaugurate a system of public instruction throughout the new States which shall offer every degree of intellectual culture to the young mind of the community; and which, if wisely administered, will constitute an important element in the advancement and conservation of American civilization. These university grants have been variously administered by the several States which have been recipients of the bounty of Congress. Of the aggregate amount of property, produc-

tive and unproductive, derived from this common source, the share of the University of Wisconsin will not be behind that of the most fortunate of this class of Institutions.

This result has been reached by a vigilant and pains-taking administration of the bounty ; guarding it alike, against the greed of the speculator, the local interest of the settler, and the cupidity of fancied rival educational institutions. At the incipient organization of the University, its whole endowment, then present and prospective, consisting in the appraised value of the University land grant, did not much exceed \$130,000. On this slender foundation the superstructure was commenced. The current expenses of the University have been defrayed up to this time, and the endowment has, in the interval, been very greatly enlarged.

The resources of the Institution on the 1st day of February, 1857, may be stated, as follows :

1. Moneys productively invested at 7 per cent. per annum,.....	\$306,871 00
2. Appraised and estimated value of lands unsold, (unproductive)	25,000 00
3. Buildings, grounds, and other property, (unproductive).....	85,000 00
Total property of the University, productive and unproductive, ..	<u>\$416,871 00</u>

The total indebtedness of the institution, contracted in purchase of ground, erection of dormitory buildings, &c., amounts to \$45,000 00

The revenue of the University, for the year 1857, consists :

1. Of the interest on fund invested,.....	\$21,481 00
2. Receipts from students for tuition, rooms and heat,.....	1,200 75
3. Receipts from other sources,.....	112 97
4. Balance in treasury, December 31, 1856,.....	1,054 76

The items of disbursements have been as follows :

1. Interest on indebtedness,.....	\$3,200 00
2. Salaries of Faculty, (three quarters).....	6,805 00
3. Salaries of Secretary, Treasurer, Steward and Janitor, (three quarters).....	1,021 75
4. Appropriations for Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, &c.,.....	3,000 00
5. Food,.....	1,443 56
6. Repairs of dormitory buildings,.....	462 58
7. Improvement and preservation of grounds,.....	986 36

8. Fitting and furnishing public rooms for Library, Cabinet, Lectures, &c.,.....	\$848 52
9. Dane County Bank , for advances last year,	1,593 41
10. Advances to the building fund.....	1,200 15
11. Miscellaneous,	172 67

The residue of the income, after defraying the expenses of the last quarter of the year, will be strictly applied in payment, so far forth, of the cost of the central edifice now in process of construction.

An act was passed by the last Legislature enabling the Board of Regents to borrow \$40,000 from the principal of the University Fund, for the construction of the main edifice of the University, to contain all the public rooms required in an institution of learning of the first class. After much consultation, the Board adopted a plan for the edifice, of the Roman-Doric style of architecture, combining beauty of outline with convenience of internal arrangement. The drawings were furnished by William Tinsley, Esq., of Indianapolis, an architect of experience and distinction.

The edifice will contain a chapel; a lecture room for each department, with study annexed for the use of the Professor; apartments for library, apparatus, cabinet and for collections in natural science, and in art.

Contracts have been executed for the erection of the building, at a cost of thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of excavation and services of superintendent. The fitting up and furnishing of the several apartments in preparation for their uses, will absorb the balance of the building fund, and trench, somewhat, on the annual income of the Institution.

On opening the departments of instruction in the edifice, a new era will be inaugurated in the history of the University, to which its antecedent operations have been properly introductory. The Board are quite unwilling to defer the occupation of the building beyond the opening of the collegiate year in September, 1858; and they will not be compelled to do so,

if the building fund become available as rapidly as the construction of the work can be safely urged on.

At the time of the passage of the law, authorizing the Board to borrow \$40,000 from the principal of the University Fund, for the erection of this edifice, the proceeds of the antecedent sales of University lands had been mainly invested, and the subsequent sales, up to the first day of October, the date of this Report, have not been large. The Board have been able, however, to make such arrangements, as to justify the commencement of the substructure, and the prosecution of the work through the autumn of the present year, 1857. After providing for the current expenditures of the Institution, all the surplus income will be strictly devoted to the prosecution of the work, till completed and furnished.

As at present advised, the Board are of opinion, that the receipts, into the State Treasury, of the principal of the University Fund will not exceed ten thousand dollars, during the coming year. The whole proceeds of the sales of the residue of the University lands, will not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; and of this sum but ten per cent will be paid into the treasury, according to the requirements of law; and it is not to be presumed that, under the monetary pressure which is likely to prevail for the coming year, any considerable amount will be derived to this fund from voluntary payments by settlers, or by non-resident purchasers.

In consideration of these facts, the Board would pray for such additional legislation, as will enable them to prosecute with vigor, and to an early completion, a work of undoubted interest to the cause of education in the State. A power to borrow from any funds, subject to loan, in the hands of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, would constitute the relief desired by the Board, in case of any deficiency in the treasury of moneys belonging to the principal of the University Fund.

No change has been made in the departments of instruction

since the date of the last Annual Report. The departments then, and now, in full operation are :

1. Of Ethics, Civil, Polity, and Political Economy.
2. Of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.
3. Of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Of Chemistry and Natural History.
5. Of Ancient Languages and Literature.
6. Of Modern Languages and Literature.
7. Of the Art of Teaching.
8. Of Agricultural Science.

Two additional departments were created by ordinance, at the January meeting of the Board, to wit :

9. Of Theoretic and Practical Engineering.
10. Of Physics and Astronomy.

The limited accommodations offered by the buildings already erected, and the necessity of devoting all surplus income to the construction of the main edifice of the University, have compelled the Board to defer, for this and the coming year, the election of Professors to these two chairs of instruction ; after which, it is believed, no further course of delay will exist.

The extension of the scope of University instruction so as to embrace the philosophy of the Mechanic arts, the Mercantile College, Civil Architecture and other arts of Design, will, at the proper time, receive the attention of the Board.

The opening of the University Schools of Law, and Medicine, has been also deferred by the Board, till after the erection of the main edifice.

In the further development of the University, the Board are aware that the period is not distant, when the cause of education in Wisconsin, will require, and the means of the Institution will justify, a further division of instructional labor. In all well appointed Universities, the department of Ancient Languages, for example, has its Latin and its Greek Professor,

and in many, a third, of Oriental Languages and Literature. The English Department, has its Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic, and its Professor of Rhetoric, including Elocution and Composition. The Mathematical Department is separated from its appendages of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The Natural Science Department has its Professor of Chemistry, and one or more in the branches of Natural History, and the applications of these sciences to Agricultural and the Arts.

This perfection of appointment will be gradually approached by the University of Wisconsin, and will be fully realized after the income shall have been relieved from the burden of building and furnishing the necessary educational structures, and have discharged the debt incurred by this heavy outlay.

The suggestion has been made in previous reports, that in case of the revival of the Geological Survey of the State, the University should be charged with the duty of making the necessary chemical analyses and assays. A reasonable appropriation to the University for this service, would enable the Board to divide the Department of Chemistry and Natural History, and to open a permanent working Laboratory for the benefit of the agricultural interest of the State, as well as for the more immediate uses of the Survey. The Board have been satisfied, that an arrangement of this character would be no less serviceable and economical to the State, than creditable to the University. In case of a revision and modification of the existing law for the Geological Survey of the State, this view of the subject is respectfully commended to the consideration of the legislature.

The development of the Normal Department of the University, and its practical connection with the public school system, is an object of high educational interest, well worthy of the attention of the legislature. As a department of the University, it should be, to the teachers of the State, a school of strictly *professional culture*, touching the nature of

education, and its best modes, arrangements and processes. The Normal term should occupy about one-third of the academic year, and the members of teachers' class should have access to the lectures of the other departments of the University. During the residue of the year, the Normal Professor might be usefully engaged in holding teachers' institutes throughout the State, say one in each judicial district; the place to be determined by the liberality of local contribution, and the balance of the expense to be drawn from the income of the School Fund. It is believed that a Normal system, embodying these views, well matured and vigorously carried out, would inaugurate a new era in the educational movement in Wisconsin. The Board would be most happy to connect the University with such a system, and make it tributary to a more elevated tone of intellectual culture throughout the State.

A thorough revision has been made of the by-laws of the University. The subjects of study have been so arranged as to open the several departments of instruction to other than regular students, and to provide for graduation in such departments as the students may, under proper advisement, select. By referring to the code, herunto appended, it will be seen to be the policy of the Board to secure the utmost efficiency in the instructional body, and to provide against all outside engagements incompatible with that entire fidelity and devotion justly due from every officer to the University interest, and to the duties of his especial trust.

The completion of the central edifice, will open the way to the admission of female pupils to the Normal and the other departments of the University. It is a question, now much agitated, whether the liberal culture of the female mind is an end most appropriately attained under the existing agency of separate educational establishments, doubling the array, and quadrupling the expense of the instruction. The entire success which has attended the common education of the

sexes in the Normal schools and the higher academies of the Eastern States, goes far towards settling the question for the University. There is not wanting collegiate experience of some authority in the same direction, and the whole question is now in process of being conclusively tested at Antioch College, under the Presidency of Horace Mann. It may be alleged that public sentiment in Wisconsin is not yet ripe for dispensing with separate female schools; still the Board deem it right to prepare to meet the wishes of those parents who desire University culture for their daughters, by extending to all such the privileges of the Institution. The residence of the families of the faculty in the buildings, and the admirable conduct of the commons hall, will, render the membership of female pupils, pleasant, economical and safe.

The extension of the accommodations for the board of University students is a measure of vital importance to the success and usefulness of the Institution. The Executive Committee have been instructed to report to the Regents, at their annual meeting in January, some plan of improvement, which shall be adequate to the growing patronage of the University.

The Cabinet of Minerals has been set up in the room temporarily furnished for it, in the south college. It is now a very valuable collection, the specimens purchased last year from Professor Carr, for the sum of \$1200, having been added to the original collection made by the gratuitous agency of H. A. Tenney, Esq,

Through the munificence of Hon. L. J. Farwell, the University has, during the past year, come into possession of a collection in Natural History, comprising the Fauna of Wisconsin and of the Northwest, and enriched by specimens from other portions of this Continent and from the Old World. A skillful taxidermist has been employed to put the collection into a state of preservation in preparation for its removal to its appropriate location in the central edifice.

About \$1500 have been appropriated, during the year, to the increase of the Library. The books have been selected with care and judgment, and the quality of the library, generally, is not surpassed by any public collection of books of equal cost. With a full appreciation of the instructional value of the library, and the credit which will accrue to the Institution from its increase, it will be the policy of the Board to make as large annual appropriations to this object, as will be compatible with the just demands of the other departments of educational service.

Large additions have been made to the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, since the date of the last report, and these departments are now in good working order, provided with the ordinary means of illustration. The expenditures in this direction, has been about \$1500.

The fitting up of the apartments for the reception of these aids to instruction, the improvement of rooms for recitation and lecture, the repair and preservation of the University property, and the care of the grounds, have received due official attention; and the expenditures made on these objects have been so directed as to be of permanent utility.

The entire annual revenue of the University of Wisconsin, although respectable as an original foundation, falls very far short of the income of the first class Institutions of learning in the older States of this Union, to say nothing of the Universities of Europe. The interest of the debt, unavoidably incurred by the Board, in the construction of buildings, is a sensible diminution of the current means of the University, and the payment of the principal of the debt by annual installments, will still further cripple its operations for a series of years. Our neighboring States of Iowa and Missouri have provided their University edifices without charge upon their respective funds; which funds have been invested at rates of interest not less than ten per cent. per annum. Admitting the policy of charging the settler but seven per cent. on arrears

of purchase money, it is quite apparent that, after the purchase money has once been paid into the treasury, it is but simple justice to the trust, to re-invest it at the best rates, consistent with the safety of the endowment. It would certainly be difficult to demonstrate the wisdom or the beneficence of that public policy, which awards to the capitalist, whether citizen or alien, the privilege of loaning money at twelve per cent. per annum, while the educational funds of the State are carefully restricted by law, to but little more than a moiety of that rate of increase; the more especially since the security of the loan is not at all enhanced by the restriction. It would seem that if a difference is to be set up, at all, in the premises, the discrimination should be in favor of the educational interest, and not against it.

Under the influence of this conviction, the Board would very respectfully recommend to the Legislature such a modification of the existing law, as will secure to the trust, the highest rate of interest allowed in private transactions, on all sums in the treasury subject to loan, belonging to the University Fund. The statute might further direct, that all excess of interest on investments over seven per cent., should constitute a sinking fund for the liquidation of the existing indebtedness of the Institution.

The University of Wisconsin has gained its present position, in the face of countervailing influences, various, serious, and embarrassing. It has won the confidence of the public, and success is no longer problematical. Its distinction among the highest seats of learning in our land, is an object closely connected with the honor and weal of the State, and justly claims enlightened and beneficent legislation. It is to the accomplishment of this valuable object that the best efforts of the Board will continue to be steadily and confidently directed, in discharge of the responsibilities they have assumed, at the bidding of the constituted authorities of the commonwealth.

For further information relative to the internal arrangements, the condition and progress of the University, the Board would very respectfully refer the Legislature to the Communication of the Chancellor, to the Reports of the Standing Committees, of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to other relevant documents, hereunto appended.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX A.

CHANCELLOR'S COMMUNICATION.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

July 21st, 1857.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The year 1856-7, now about to close, has been one of substantial prosperity to the important educational interest confided to your care.

In compliance with a standing order of the Board, the several Professors have made detailed reports of the condition, action, and wants of their respective departments, which I herewith lay before you.

The instructional force of the University, during the first or fall term of the year, consisted of the Chancellor, three Professors, a Tutor, and a French Teacher employed temporarily, during the vacancy in the chair of Modern Languages, occasioned by the resignation of Professor Fuchs. The Professor of Chemistry and Natural History was absent on leave for the entire term.

During the second term the Faculty was full, with the exception of the vacancy in the chair of Modern Languages, partially supplied, as before, by the special employment of a French Teacher.

By the election of Professor Kursteiner to the chair of "Modern Languages and Literature," and his entrance on the duties of the office, the Faculty of Arts has been filled, and instruction has been rendered in all the departments during the summer term, subject to the interruptions occasioned by the temporary absence, on leave, of the Professor of Mathematics, on account of sickness in his family, and of the Professor of English Literature during attendance on the Board of Examiners at West Point, and the purchase and collection of books for the University Library.

There is no principle of more moment, in the conduct of an Institution of learning, than a rigid order, both in instruction and discipline, which assigns a time and a place for every duty, and secures its performance in its own time and place. Absence of members of the instructional body, during term time, breaks this order; and the consideration of double duty when present, even if rendered, is by no means an *amende* adequate to the evil. I deem it proper, therefore, in revising the statutes of the University, to recommend such provisions as may tend to secure a prompt and continued attendance, during term, confiding to the Executive Committee, in the recess of the Board, the sole power of granting leave of absence, when justified by the reasons of the special case. The good officer, with his heart in the cause, will accept cheerfully the most stringent provisions on a point of such vital interest to the order and success of the Institution.

The daily meeting of the whole Collegiate body in the Chapel, for reading of the scriptures and prayer, is an established regulation of great value in the conduct of the University. It presents, to the inspection of the Faculty, the habit of each student, in the matter of regularity and general decorum. It furnishes an occasion for the issue of such general and special orders as the administration of the University, or any department thereof, may require. It meets a necessity, felt by every successful disciplinarian of a suitable forum for

frequent appeals to the reason and conscience of young men, those elements of character which are to be wrought up into habits of self government and of self respect, of dignified and willing obedience to law, during the period of education, while the youthful nature is in process of being moulded, for good or for evil, and hardened into the permanent forms of manhood.

Stated meetings of the Faculty are held, weekly, for consultation on the order, and the administration of the instruction and discipline of the Institution; and on other topics of general or special interest to the common cause. This frequent and stated interchange of sentiment in the instructional body, is of the highest practical importance, in cherishing the proper *esprit du corps* among colleagues; in adjusting the claims of the several departments of study; and, generally, in bringing the knowledge and experience of each into common stock, for the benefit of all. At each meeting, the name of each student is called twice—once for report from each of his instructors on the quality of his recitations and other exercises for the week, and once again for report on the regularity of his attendance and the correctness of his department. The results of these reports go upon the merit rolls for each week, and their aggregate is entered on the permanent records of the University at the close of the term. The position of each student in scholarship and deportment is thus brought distinctly to the notice of each officer, week by week; occasion and material is furnished for the application of special discipline, if any case requires it; and topics are suggested for address before the body of the students, with a view to keep up the general standard and tone of scholarship and character in the Institution.

In an institution of general education, so comprehensive in its character as the one we are designing and constructing on this ground, it is of course desirable that all the advantages of a perfect division of labor should be enjoyed. The

departments should be so numerous, and so accurately defined, as to exhaust the whole field of instruction. This absolute perfection is, however, never reached in the action of our oldest Institutions, and is certainly not to be looked for in a new University like ours, with limited annual revenues at best, and these burdened with the whole charge for buildings and grounds, and all the temporalities, so to speak, of instruction. Under these conditions, here as elsewhere, an Institution may owe educational duties to the student of manifest value, but not specially distributed to the departments. Such duties must be assumed as a common burden by the instructional body, or they must remain undischarged.

The University is a unit—a cause—to which each member of the Faculty owes paramount fealty and service.—This service is distributed into departments, simply because, that, by the division of labor, the common cause and interest will be best subserved. All undistributed instructional services, as well as the order, the discipline, the action of the Institution rest on the shoulders of the instructional body as a common burden. Each should cheerfully and loyally bear his share, according to usage, subject to re-adjustment, if need be, by the Faculty in council, or, on appeal, by the Board.

The mention of the proper position of each member of the instructional body, in the internal economy of an institution of education, suggests the question of his just relations to the outside business world. In the purely professional schools, where men associate together for a portion of the year, engaging to perform a certain amount of duty—to deliver, for example, a given number of lectures—for fees, or for a fixed stipend, the solution of the question is easy. The prosecution of ordinary professional duties, to any extent not incompatible with fealty to the collegueship, is a part of the mutual understanding. So in institutions of general education, with scant endowments, it is customary to eke out the instructional body by a chance employment of men in other avocations

within reach, on small pay, with the implication that the living is still to be made by the continued prosecution of outside duties. It is, however, in these cases, well understood that the institution obtains but a meagre and profitless service, save that a few additional names adorn the pictured page of the annual catalogue.

But not so when a man has consecrated his energies to the educational profession, and enlisted in the service of an institution of learning, on full pay. Such a man does not belong to himself; he has been bought with a price. His time, his talents, his energies, his true allegiance, constitute the precise consideration which he has yielded up for the honors and emoluments of his position. He owes to the institution not only his daily routine of instruction; he owes hours of preparation, by day and by night; his reading and his thought, in their widest range, should, with entire singleness of purpose, be made tributary to the treasures of the lecture room. He owes to the institution even his vacations. For what is the philosophy, and what the justification of the vacation, save that it is needed, both by instructor and pupil, to restore the tone of the system, exhausted by the overdrafts of the literary life. Whatever is more than this, is in fraud of the good cause.

In accordance with this common sense view of the subject, the doctrine that the professor on full pay, shall not engage in the practice of any profession, art, or calling in the business world—shall assume no position in Church or State exacting time and thought—has found its way into the statutes of our best Universities; and if not in all, it is because it has not been deemed necessary to enforce by formal enactment a doctrine of manifest propriety and of common acceptance. It would be well to settle the policy of the University of Wisconsin, in this behalf, by some general provision, which shall express the sense of the Board, to go upon the record, and to be embodied in the by-laws of the Institution.

At the last meeting of the Board, the initiative was taken of opening in the University, a department of Civil Engineering. Some correspondence has been had, and several names have been suggested in candidacy for the proposed chair. There is no department of applied science more deserving of a full development in this Institution than that of Civil Engineering, as supplying a felt want in the community. But there is no room in the present buildings for the school, and while prosecuting the construction of the main edifice, great economy in current expenditures must be practiced, and all surplus income be faithfully devoted to the completion of the building and its preparation for use. In accordance with this idea, the Executive Committee, on consultation, resolved, that, in their judgment, it was inexpedient to elect a Professor of Civil Engineering, or to enlarge the instructional body in any direction, until suitable apartments should be provided, and the treasury relieved of the heavy burden of construction. I would advise, therefore, that the matter be suffered to rest here, with the understanding that the preliminary steps be taken in the mean time for a prompt opening of this department, when the proper time shall arrive.

It is undoubtedly true, that the main design of the University land grant was, to provide for the youth of Wisconsin an institution of general liberal education, thus crowning the system of public instruction endowed by the School land grant. This action of Congress is but the expression, in one form, of the sentiment of modern civilization, that the intellectual culture of the citizen is one of the functions of civil government.

Professional education obviously stands on different ground. It may be considered more distinctly in the light of an individual investment, and, like other investments, may be safely left, in an intelligent community, to individual enterprise,—the precise expected return being, in all cases, personal wealth and distinction. It is, however, for the mutual advantage of

all, that the professional schools should be gathered around the school of general liberal education. This combination presents the distinct idea of an American University—more hopeful, doubtless, than any of the various original forms of the University of the old world. The presence of the professional schools does not debase pure science, but exalts it by the constant suggestion of its beneficent social uses, while the presence of the central school, of general intellectual culture, tends to liberatize the professions, by saving them from the narrow and bigoted views naturally generated in isolated and specific technical schools, and by inducing a more catholic appreciation of other portions of the social economy. It exalts the man, while it elevates the standard of excellence in art. It is an incident of civilization, that the social rank of the several callings in life is determined by the amount of general personal culture deemed essential to excellence in each. The farmer may indulge in the same professional pride with the lawyer, when it is understood that the average personal culture of the former is the same as that of the latter. The grouping of the professional schools presents the occasion of this comparison, and promotes a generous rivalry in reaching a like high standard; and the central school of philosophy and science furnishes the ready means of this general leveling up.

The office of the professional school is to supply the learning and the culture needful to the successful prosecution of any branch of the business of life. Advancing civilization enlarges the catalogue of the professions, by extending the applications of science to the arts, and suggesting the necessity of specific culture to the candidate for practice. The term profession is no longer confined to Theology, Medicine and Law. The schools of Engineering, of Didactics, of Technology, of Agriculture, of Civil Architecture and the Arts of Design, the Commercial College, are all properly professional schools, and as such, should be brought within the scope of

the University of Wisconsin, equally with those which have heretofore been dignified with the professional name and character. But in this grouping of the professional schools, care should be exercised, that the burden of their support should not be so far assumed by the treasury as to prevent the full development of the ~~vast~~ design of the University, as a school of general scientific and philosophical education for the youth of Wisconsin. To provide an able and faithful Faculty, to construct the necessary buildings, and to furnish the public rooms with ample aids of liberal instruction, is the first and paramount duty of administration.

The department in the professional group destined to surround the central school, which calls for the earliest development, would seem to be that of Normal Instruction,—that department which, through the high professional culture of the teacher, brings the University into a beneficent and mutually advantageous relation to the system of public instruction.

Next in the order of development and of interest to the institution, should be ranked what have been familiarly styled the learned professions, because: First, Whether we desire it or not, it is still true, that a more liberal style of general culture is demanded in these professions than in the others; and Secondly, Because a more potent influence and a better assurance of success is thus secured to the parent school, than can be derived from any other quarter.

Next after these, provision should be made for the professional schools of Engineering, of Design, of Commerce, of Agriculture, and of the Mechanic Arts, in the order and to the extent which the sentiment of the community and the means at the disposal of the Board may seem, on due deliberation, to justify or require. Care should be exercised in this matter, that the treasury should not be committed to the ~~un-~~ development of any one of these departments, in detriment of other interests equally meritorious and equally worthy of the fostering care of the Board.

Without expressing dissent from the policy of the Board in withdrawing present support from the departments of Law and Medicine, I would earnestly recommend that, after completing the structures now contemplated, they may be put upon such a footing as to promise permanence and success.

Two professional departments, namely, that of Didactics and that of Agriculture, are still endowed by an annual appropriation of \$500 to each.

The School of Didactics or Normal Instruction is in successful operation, as will appear from the Report of the Professor herewith presented. A Teacher's class is formed, annually, the last week in April, and the course of professional instruction runs through the summer term. A Normal library is in process of collection, and a good beginning has been made without charge to the University except for freight. It will be within the means of the University to make this the school of Normal instruction for the State; though its perfect and entire development would require aid from other funds.

In addition to the stated annual appropriation of \$500 for the support of the professional school of Agriculture, the Board, at their last annual meeting, appropriated \$750 for fitting up a working Laboratory and the purchase of apparatus for the same; which appropriation was placed in the hands of the Professor, in April last. The use which has been made of this fund, the course of instruction before the agricultural class, the number of pupils, and the general condition of the department will be best understood from the Report of the Professor in charge.

An appropriation of five hundred dollars (\$500) to the department of Natural Philosophy, for the purchase of apparatus, was made by the Board at their last annual meeting. The money was placed in the hands of the Professor of that department, and has been duly expended for suits of instruments personally selected in the eastern cities. The account of purchases is herewith presented.

At the same meeting, twelve hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for the increase of the library. Eleven hundred dollars, of the whole sum, were expended by Professor Read, in New York, during and after his service on the Board of Examiners at West Point. The purchases were made with great care and judgment, with due reference to the wants of the several departments; many rare works, of great intrinsic value, procured at very reduced prices; and the whole constitutes the beginning of a good working library. The account of Professor Read is herewith presented. One hundred and fifty dollars of the appropriation were advanced to Professor Carr for the purchase of books of reference in his department, subject to be accounted for to the Board.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated at the same meeting, to the Medical department, for the purchase of the material aids to instruction in that department. This sum was advanced to the Treasurer of the Medical Faculty, whose account I herewith present.

In cases of appropriation, it has been customary for the Secretary to issue his warrant to the person certified by the President of the Board as the proper payee, the certificate being retained and placed on file by the Secretary. As to accounting for the expenditure of the money, there has been no specific rule. I would recommend that the whole subject be regulated by the Board by a suitable statute, to have its place among the by-laws.

Preliminary measures have been taken for the construction of the main edifice of the University, of which report will be made to the Board by the Building Committee. It is in contemplation to lay the foundation walls and those of the first story above ground, this season, in order to the completion of the edifice during the next year. The plan is one of great beauty, and fitness for the position. If constructed wholly of stone, its cost will not be far from \$45,000. By substituting wood where it will detract nothing from appearance and

the durability of the structure, its cost may be made to come within the sum fixed by the Board.

The by-laws regulate, with great care, the disbursement of money from the Treasury of the University, by forbidding any payments whatever except on warrant from the Secretary, and prescribing the occasions on which the Secretary shall issue warrants. It appears to me to be equally important that the Secretary, as the accounting officer of the Board, should be apprized of every dollar that goes into the Treasury of the University, and charge the same to the Treasurer. To this end I would recommend that no portion of the University Fund Income be removed from the Treasury of the State into the Treasury of the University, except by order of the Board, or of the Executive Committee, under seal, and attested by the Secretary—and that these orders should be for specific sums—the same being charged to the Treasurer on the Secretary's books. With regard to other dues paid into the Treasury, it should be the duty of the Treasurer to present every receipt given by him to be countersigned by the Secretary, who should duly charge the same.

It should be made the duty of the Secretary to keep himself well informed of the condition of the University Fund and its income; to make report of the same at the annual meeting of the Board; and, in the interim, at the call of the Executive Committee.

It is in my judgment desirable, that more full record should be kept than heretofore of the doings of the Board; that the reports of committees and communications be spread out on the record as well as specific orders and resolutions, so that the books of the Board may contain, at least, all the documentary history of the Institution which does not go on to the books of the Secretary of State.

It is also desirable, that an index should be made and kept for the convenience of any having occasion to examine the action of the Board on any given subject.

Considering the very important and responsible service we desire the Secretary to render, as the recording and accounting officer of the Institution, I deem it my duty to recommend that the pay of the office be duly increased.

On the other hand, I would submit to the Board, that, as the income and disbursements of the Institution increase, the per centage to the Treasurer as disbursing officer, should be subject to readjustment, in order that, if just, a saving may accrue to the Institution.

The change which has been made in the time of beginning and ending the fiscal year, will make it necessary for the Board to report to the Governor, on, or before, the first day of October. As this is the last stated meeting before that date some preliminary action, in this behalf, will be needful at this time.

I communicate, herewith, a resolution of the Faculty recommending candidates for the degrees of A. B., and A. M., in course, to be conferred at the approaching Commencement.

By the arrangements for this Anniversary, to be celebrated to-morrow, a place will be assigned to the Board in the procession, from the west portico of the Capitol to the Baptist Church, and seats will be reserved in the Church on the left of the stage. It is very much to be desired that the order in these matters should be duly observed. It will add to the interest of the occasion that the music will be by the University choir. Professor Kursteiner, of the department of Modern Languages, has signalized his devotion to the Institution by daily instruction of students in the Theory and Art of Music. From thirty to forty students have availed themselves of his services during the term, and it will hereafter be a classic in the Institution.

The Commencement Exercises will close about 1 o'clock P. M., and the hours from 3 to 7, will be devoted by the Faculty to the reception of the friends of the University. It

It is to be hoped that the members of the Board will embrace that occasion to visit the public rooms, and inspect the library, apparatus, scientific collections, and the other elements of prosperity which have been got together, not forgetting the Boarding establishment, without which, in this location, all other advantages would have proved wholly unavailing, and without the enlargement of which, the prospective growth of the Institution will not be fully realized. I would therefore ask the special attention of the Board to this point.

In the Department of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy, daily instruction has been rendered by me, through the past year, to members of the senior class and to such other young gentlemen as elected to pursue the subjects embraced in this department. The first term was occupied with the subject of Ethics. The text book, Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, was used as suggesting, for class discussion, a convenient order of topics in this eminently important branch of study. Civil Polity, with a thorough analysis of the Constitution of the United States, and with illustrations drawn from the constitutional history of other States, ancient and modern, was taught by a course of oral lectures and alternate examinations, and occupied the second term. During the third term instruction was rendered in International Law and Political Economy; in the former by lecture and examination; in the latter through Say's Treatise as a text book. These several topics were pursued with interest by all, though with various success—the advantage generally being on the side of those who approached this class of subjects, through a previous mathematical and classical training. My personal instructions have been extended to several other classes during the year, according to the demand for assistance in the other departments.

Of the students of the University for the year ending the 22d of July, sixty-two are from the town of Madison, eighty-two from other portions of Wisconsin, and thirty from other

States and Territories. The Institution, as to patronage as well as resources, may now be regarded as established on a secure basis. It is in a condition to dictate the terms of admission to the several classes, and should avail itself of the advantages of its position. I would recommend a thorough revision of our course of study, in connexion with a new edition of our by-laws.

It is highly important that the University be frequently visited by the Board, individually or by committees, and report made for the information of the public, relative to its means of instruction, the character of its daily exercises, and the quality of its public examinations. I commend this topic to the due attention of the Board.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly renew the assurance of my hearty concurrence with the Board in all measures calculated to bear onward to a successful issue the great trust which has been committed to your hands.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. LATHROP.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Regents:

The Executive Committee, charged with the administration of the University during recess of the Board, have, at stated and called meetings, continued to exercise the general powers conferred upon them under the by-laws, as the exigencies of the Institution seemed to require, and have executed the special orders of the Board requiring action on the part of the Committee.

They have the satisfaction to be able to report the University in a sound and healthful condition, enlarged in its means of instruction, enjoying the confidence and commanding the patronage of the public. The extension of the boarding establishment will occupy the attention of the Committee, and, in compliance with the order of the Board, report will be made on that subject at the annual meeting in January.

Mr. Madison Evans resigned the office of Tutor at the close of the last academic year. Mr. John F. Smith, a graduate of the University, has been appointed to the vacant post, and is now in the successful discharge of the duties of the office.

Accounts against the University have been audited, from time to time, and warrants have been issued by the Secretary on those which have been allowed.

For a more perfect understanding of the doings of the Committee, the Board are referred to the Secretary's record of their proceedings, and to papers on file in this office, of which profert will be made at the call of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. LATHROP,

L. B. VILAS,

D. W. JONES,

CHAUNCEY ABBOTT,

N. W. DEAN,

Committee.

The committee submit the results of their labors in full confidence that they will meet the approval of the Board and public generally.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. A. TINSLEY,

Chairman Building Committee

Madison, Wisconsin, 1858.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin :

The Building Committee of the Board of Regents, to whom was entrusted the procuring of a plan for the Central University Edifice, and to advertise and receive proposals for building, and award a contract for the same, have discharged that duty in a manner satisfactory, it is believed, to all concerned and for the best interests of the institution. The plan finally accepted, was furnished by Mr. Tinsley, of Indiana, and the contract for the building awarded to James Campbell, of Madison, for the entire work complete, at \$36,550, he being the lowest bidder therefor.

The stone work of the basement story is already in an advanced state of forwardness, and it is hoped and expected that it will be completed this fall, so as to enable the committee, should their finances permit, to complete the entire structure on or before the 1st day of November, 1858.

The exterior plan of the building is a model of architecture, imposing and massive; and the internal arrangements are such as to most fully meet the wants and necessities of the institution, in all its several departments, so far as they could be foreseen, and provided for in advance.

The committee submit the results of their labors in full confidence that they will meet the approval of the Board and public generally.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. A. TENNEY,

Ch'n Building Committee.

Madison, October 1st, 1857.

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, in its resolution of the 10th day of August, 1856, directed the Building Committee of the Board of Regents, to whom was entrusted the procuring of a plan for the Central University Library, and to advertise and receive proposals for building and award a contract for the same, have the honor to report, in a manner satisfactory, it is believed, to all concerned, and for the best interests of the institution. The plan accepted, was furnished by Mr. Timothy of Indiana, and a contract for the building awarded to James Campbell, of Madison, for the entire work completed at \$25,250, he being the lowest bidder thereon.

The stone work of the basement story is already in an advanced state of forwardness, and it is hoped and expected that it will be completed this fall, so as to enable the committee to should the finances permit, to complete the entire structure.

The plan of the building is a model of architecture, combining and massive; and the internal arrangements are such as to most fully meet the wants and necessities of the institution, in all its several departments, so far as they could be foreseen, and provided for in advance.

APPENDIX D.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MADISON, October 1st, 1857.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report, showing a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements by Wm. N. Seymour, Treasurer of said Board, for the fiscal year 1857, ending this date.

N. W. DEAN,

Treasurer pro tem.

Report of Receipts and Disbursements by the Treasurer, from the 31st day of December, 1856, to September 30th, 1857.

Receipts.

1857.		Amount.
January 1,	Balance on hand 31st December, 1856, as per last report,	\$1,054 76
January 8,	Received from State Treasurer,	110 00
January 9,	do do	190 00
January 10,	do do	400 00
January 14,	Received from S. Mills, late Treasurer,	105 00
January 20,	Received from State Treasurer,	500 00
January 23,	do do	500 00
January 29,	do do	100 00
Feb'y 3,	do do	3,781 00
Feb'y 9,	do do	1,000 00
Feb'y 13,	do do	2,000 00
Feb'y 18,	do do	1,500 00
Feb'y 24,	do do	1,500 00
March 3,	do do	2,500 00
March 11,	do do	5,000 00
April 2,	do do	2,000 00
April 7,	do do	400 00
April 7,	Received from J. H. Lathrop, for tuition,	660 75
April 8,	Received from John Conklin, for lots,	111 97
April 19,	Received from J. H. Lathrop, for tuition,	658 00
	Total,	\$24,081 48

Disbursements.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1857.			
January 1..	501	J. H. Lathrop.	\$500 00
January 1..	500	E. S. Carr.	250 00
January 1..	488	E. S. Carr.	17 88
January 1..	505	Mons. Trembleau	100 00
January 1..	491	Franklin Knight.	4 50
January 9..	511	Weed & Eberhard.	131 00
January 10..	512	J. Wetherby	87 00
January 13..	503	John Conklin.	78 00
January 14..	513	H. M. Everett.	90 00
January 14..	468	A. S. Wood.	30 00
January 14..	445	A. S. Wood.	45 00
January 20..	514	S. P. White.	234 97
January 21..		Dane County Bank—2 notes & interest.	698 41
January 29..	516	B. Brown.	42 40
January 29..	517	A. L. Castleman.	44 30
January 30..	519	C. Shuttleworth.	42 00
February 3..		State Treasurer—interest on loan.	2,800 00
February 3..	521	J. D. Ledyard.	406 00
February 9..		Dane County Bank.	1,000 00
February 9..	522	S. H. Tracy.	202 97
February 13..	422	Tom O. Edwards.	450 00
February 18..	515	J. Wetherby.	449 10
February 18..	518	Alex. Schue.	500 00
February 24..	524	James Green.	37 00
February 25..	525	A. A. Baker.	6 00
February 28..	526	G. H. Slaughter.	128 00
March 3..	527	John Bathgoh.	300 00
March 7..	528	J. H. Colton.	27 00
March 9..	529	S. H. Tracy.	130 98
March 11..	530	S. P. White.	90 60
March 14..	531	Tibbitts & Gordon.	114 37
March 16..	532	W. & L. E. Gurley.	148 00
March 26..	538	John Bathgoh.	104 56
April 2..	537	E. S. Carr.	978 00
April 2..	539	J. D. Pickard.	18 00
April 2..	540	J. G. McMyin.	17 50
April 3..	538	J. H. Lathrop.	500 00
April 3..	533	John W. Jones.	9 74
April 3..	534	Livingston, Fargo & Co.	3 50
April 3..	535	Wisconsin State Telegraph Co.	1 70
April 4..	543	Mr. Evans.	125 00
April 4..	544	Mr. Evans.	67 50
April 7..	542	J. W. Sterling.	312 50
April 7..	545	J. W. Sterling.	88 75
April 8..	546	J. W. Sterling.	500 00
April 8..	547	J. W. Sterling.	100 00
April 9..	548	E. S. Carr.	180 00
April 9..	549	E. S. Carr.	180 00
April 11..	550	S. H. Tracy.	285 00
April 11..	551	Daniel Read.	375 00
April 15..	552	Mons. Trembleau.	100 00
April 18..	553	Nicholas Omara.	34 00
April 18..	554	Nicholas Omara.	25 00

Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1857			
April 20,...	555	S. H. Tracy,	\$53 46
April 25,...	541	O. M. Conover,	312 50
April 28,...	556	Crosby, Nichols & Co.,	15 25
May 2,...	557	John Conklin,	37 00
May 11,...	563	Alex. McBride,	50 00
May 12,...	559	Darwin Clark,	38 00
May 13,...	564	D. Holt,	75 00
May 13,...	558	D. O. Poole,	3 00
May 16,...	565	Daniel Barry,	4 50
May 16,...	570	J. H. Lathrop,	6 00
May 16,...	568	R. B. Gibson,	3 50
May 16,...	567	James Farley,	3 00
May 16,...	566	M. & M. Railroad Co.,	1 95
May 16,...	569	Vaughn, Ray, & Medill,	10 00
May 23,...	572	D. Read,	1,000 00
May 25,...	573	Joseph Chatterton,	20 00
May 30,...	562	Wm. A. Mears,	123 88
June 5,...	574	H. A. Tenney,	200 00
June 5,...	575	Wm. Tinsley,	133 60
June 5,...	576	E. T. Mix,	50 00
June 18,...	577	James Douglass,	50 00
June 22,...	578	D. S. Durrie,	12 37
June 26,...	561	Powers & Skinner,	6 25
June 30,...	584	John N. Jones,	5 15
June 30,...	581	Student's Miscellany,	32 12
June 30,...	582	Nicholas Omans,	28 00
June 30,...	583	R. B. Gibson,	8 50
June 30,...	579	Livingston, Fargo & Co.,	4 85
June 30,...	580	W. E. Cramer,	10 00
June 30,...	585	Livingston, Fargo & Co.,	3 70
July 1,...	587	A. Kursteiner,	250 00
July 1,...	586	E. S. Carr,	375 00
July 2,...	588	Madison Evans,	125 00
July 2,...	589	O. M. Conover,	312 50
July 7,...	592	J. H. Lathrop,	500 00
July 7,...	591	M. & M. Railroad Co.,	37 59
July 7,...	590	John N. Jones,	3 24
July 11,...	594	E. Chilson,	18 85
July 11,...	595	O. L. Williams,	36 00
July 11,...	596	P. McCabe,	27 00
July 11,...	597	J. Memhard,	7 00
July 11,...	593	C. S. Mears & Co.,	63 95
July 14,...	599	S. H. Tracey,	16 97
July 17,...	600	O. C. Buck & Co.,	21 00
July 17,...	601	J. W. Sterling,	312 50
July 21,...	598	Adams & Adams,	22 68
July 21,...	602	J. L. Pickard,	12 50
July 22,...	604	Madison Evans,	54 17
July 27,...	603	Henry Peltage,	10 00
July 29,...	605	Quiner & Halden,	102 05
July 29,...	607	Wm. Fannigan,	17 33
July 29,...	606	O. L. Williams,	95 90
July 29,...	608	D. Read,	375 00

Disbursements—continued.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1857			
July 29,...	610	M. & M. Railroad Co.,	\$6 41
July 29,...	609	T. D. Coryell,	12 00
July 29,...	611	J. D. Ruggles,	50 00
Aug. 4,...	614	H. A. Tenney,	400 00
Aug. 5,...	613	C. L. Williams,	176 42
Aug. 5,...	612	Wright & Paine,	99 34
Aug. 5,...	615	John Conklin,	52 00
Aug. 8,...	616	Peter Newman,	20 12
Feb. 11,...	523	Hibbard & Luce,	98 53
Aug. 11,...	617	Atwood & Rublee,	42 50
Aug. 11,...	620	J. L. Pickard,	12 50
Aug. 17,...	619	Thurston & Muldoon,	15 00
Aug. 25,...	621	James Livsey,	23 62
Aug. 29,...	618	S. Foren,	8 00
Aug. 31,...	622	Joseph L. Rose,	72 47
Sept. 2,...	623	Wm. Tinsley,	304 50
Sept. 30,...	637	Wm. N. Seymour, Treasurer's fees on Receipts, \$240 81—fees on Disburse- ments, \$197 37,	438 18
			<hr/> \$20,174 94
		Balance in hands of the Treasurer,...	3,906 54
			<hr/> <hr/> \$24,081 48

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin respectfully report, that on the 1st day of October, 1857, they met at the office of the Secretary of said Board and compared the warrants issued by the Secretary with the books and vouchers therefor; and also the account of the Treasurer of said Board with the warrants drawn on him by said Secretary, and certify to said Board that we found the same to be correct and true.

And we further certify that the aforesaid Treasurer delivered to us warrants and authorized vouchers paid by him during the first three quarters of the year 1857, in the sum of \$20,174 94, which were cancelled by us.

JOHN H. LATHROP,
Ch'n Executive Committee.

J. D. RUGGLES,
Sec'y Board of Regents.

Madison, October 1st, 1857.

APPENDIX F.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned, Secretary of said Board, respectfully reports, that during the first three quarters of the year 1857, warrants have been drawn upon the Treasurer of the Board, as follows, to wit:

1857	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
January 3	E. S. Carr,	Salary,	250 00
January 2	J. H. Lathrop,	do	500 00
January 3	O. M. Conover,	do	250 00
January 3	J. W. Sterling,	do	250 00
January 5	John Conklin,	Services as Janitor,	78 00
January 7	D. Read,	Salary,	375 00
January 7	Mons. Trembleau,	do	100 00
January 7	Madison Evans,	do	125 00
January 9	Weed & Eberhard,	Diploma Lithographed in N. Y.	131 00
January 10	J. Wetherbee,	Wood,	375 00
January 12	H. M. Everitt,	do	90 00
January 20	S. P. White,	Labor and mat. fur. on building,	234 97
January 23	J. Wetherbee,	Wood,	449 10
January 29	Beriah Brown,	per diem and mileage as Regent	42 00
January 29	A. L. Castleman,	do do	44 50
January 30	Dr. A. Schue,	Medical Dept. of University,	500 00
January 30	C. Shuttleworth,	Labor,	42 00
Febr'y 2	J. D. Ledyard,	Interest on loan and exchange,	406 00
Febr'y 2	S. H. Tracy,	Labor and materials,	202 07
Febr'y 11	Hibbard & Luce,	Lumber furnished,	98 53
Febr'y 21	James Green,	Philosophical apparatus,	37 00
Febr'y 25	A. A. Baker,	Patent door springs,	6 00
Febr'y 28	G. H. Slaughter,	Wood,	128 00
March 2	Jno. Bathgate,	do	300 00
March 7	J. H. Colton & Co,	Maps for University Library,	27 00
March 9	S. H. Tracy,	Labor and materials,	130 98
March 11	S. P. White,	Labor on building,	90 00

Secretary's Report - continued.

1857	To whom.	What for.	Amount.
March	13 Tibbits & Gordon,	Merchandise,	\$114 37
March	14 W. & L. E. Gurley,	Transit Inst. Levelling Rod, &c.	142 00
March	21 J. N. Jones,	Postage,	2 74
March	21 Livingston, Fargo & Co.	Express charges,	3 50
March	21 Wix State Teleg. Co.,	Telegraph from Dr. Carr,	2 70
March	26 John Bathgate,	Wood,	101 36
April	2 E. S. Carr,	Salary,	375 00
April	2 J. H. Lathrop,	do	500 00
April	2 J. L. Pickard,	per diem and mileage as Regent	15 00
April	2 J. G. McMynn,	do	17 50
April	2 O. M. Conover,	Salary,	312 50
April	4 Prof. Sterling,	do	312 50
April	4 M. Evans,	do	127 00
April	4 M. Evans,	do as Librarian,	37 50
April	7 J. W. Sterling,	Disburse. & salary as Steward,	95 75
April	8 do	Philosophical Apparatus,	500 00
April	8 do	Library Appn.,	100 00
April	9 E. S. Carr,	Laboratory and apparatus,	750 00
April	9 do	Library Appn.,	150 00
April	11 S. H. Tracy,	Work and Material,	235 00
April	11 D. Read,	Salary	375 00
April	14 Mons. Du Trembleau,	do	100 00
April	18 Nicholas Omans,	Services as Janitor,	34 00
April	18 do	do	25 00
April	20 S. H. Tracy,	Labor and material,	53 46
April	28 Crosby, Nichols & Co.	Reviews,	16 25
May	2 John Conklin,	Serv. as Jan. - Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	37 00
May	9 D. O. Poole,	Crockery furnished board dep.	25 50
May	9 Darwin Clark,	Furniture,	35 50
May	9 J. W. Sterling,	Silliman's Journal for 1856,	4 50
May	9 Powers & Skinner,	Advertising,	26 45
May	9 Wm. A. Mears,	Lumber,	172 88
May	11 Alex. McBride,	Shade Trees,	50 00
May	12 David Holt,	Melodeon,	35 00
May	16 David Barry,	Labor on University grounds,	14 50
May	16 M. & M. R. R. Co.	Freight,	1 36
May	16 James Farly,	Labor on University grounds,	25 00
May	16 R. B. Gibson,	Congressional debates,	3 50
May	16 Vaugh. Ray & Medd,	Advertis notice to Contractors,	10 00
May	16 J. H. Lathrop,	Disbursements for clean building	5 00
May	21 Chas. Theiss,	Conductors for Univer. building	2 30
May	23 D. Read,	Bal. of Library appro. of 1857,	1,000 00
May	25 Joseph Chatterton,	Estimates for main building,	20 00
June	5 H. A. Tenney,	Grading do	200 00
June	5 William Tinsley,	Premium for design do	133 60
June	5 E. Townsend Mix,	Plans do	50 00
June	18 James Douglass,	do do	50 00
June	22 D. S. Durrie,	Merchandise	12 37
June	29 Livingston, Fargo & Co.	Express Charges,	4 85
June	29 W. E. Cramer,	Advertising,	10 00
June	29 Student's Miscellany,	Miscellaney and Advertising,	32 12
June	29 Nicholas Omans,	Labor in Lab. and on grounds,	28 00
June	29 R. B. Gibson,	Congressional debates,	3 50
June	39 J. N. Jones,	Postage,	5 15

Secretary's Report—continued.

1857	To whom	What for	Amount
June 30	Livingston, Fargo & Co.,	Express charges,	\$3.70
July 1	Prof. E. S. Carr,	Salary,	275.00
July 1	A. Kursteiner,	do,	250.00
July 2	Madison Evans,	do,	125.00
July 2	O. M. Conover,	do,	212.50
July 7	J. N. Jones,	Postage,	3.24
July 7	M. & M. R. R. Co.,	Freight on books,	37.59
July 7	J. H. Lathrop,	Salary,	500.00
July 10	C. S. Mears & Co.,	Lumber,	63.95
July 11	E. Ohlson,	Labor,	18.85
July 11	O. L. Williams,	Furniture,	36.00
July 11	Pat McCabe,	Labor,	27.00
July 11	John Memhard,	Moving "Farwell Collection,"	7.00
July 11	Adams & Adams,	Merchandise,	29.08
July 11	S. H. Tracy,	Work and materials,	16.97
July 11	O. C. Buck & Co.,	Furniture,	21.00
July 16	J. W. Sterling,	Salary,	312.50
July 21	J. L. Pickard,	Attend. and mileage as Regent,	12.50
July 22	Henry Pellage,	Music for Commencement,	10.00
July 22	Madison Evans,	Balance of salary,	54.17
July 23	Quinn & Matthews,	Grading for main building,	102.05
July 29	O. L. Williams,	Salary as Steward,	95.90
July 29	Wm. Flanagan,	Services as Janitor,	17.33
July 29	D. Read,	Salary,	375.00
July 29	T. D. Coryell,	Engineering,	12.00
July 29	M. & M. R. Co.,	Freight,	6.41
July 29	J. D. Ruggles,	Salary as Secretary,	50.00
August 4	Wright & Paine,	Drugs and Chemicals,	99.34
August 4	O. L. Williams,	Boarding establishment,	176.42
August 4	H. A. Tenney,	Appn. basement main building	400.00
August 5	John Conklin,	Services as Janitor to June 10,	52.00
August 8	Peter Newman,	Carpenter work,	20.12
August 8	Atwood & Rublee,	Printing,	42.50
August 8	Simeon Foren,	Wheelbarrow,	8.00
August 8	Muldoon & Thurston,	Blacksmithing,	15.00
August 11	J. L. Pickard,	per diem and mileage as Regent	12.50
August 20	James Livesey,	Mason work on buildings,	23.62
August 31	Joseph L. Ross,	Furniture for Preparatory Dep.	72.47
Septem. 2	Wm. Tinsley,	Services as architect,	304.50
Septem. 8	S. D. Carpenter,	Advertising and printing,	29.75
Septem. 21	Calkins & Webb,	Printing and advertising,	284.63
Septem. 30	Wm. N. Seymour,	Treasurer's fees,	488.18

The condition of the University Fund on the 30th day of September ultimo, as shown by the financial books and records of the Secretary of State, was as follows:

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$265,432 26
Amount due on Loans.....	50,521 20
Balance in Treasury.....	613 01
Total,	<u>\$316,566 47</u>

The amount of fund shown as above, except the balance in the Treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, which interest constitutes

The University Income.

This is annually paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Board, and is applied towards defraying the current expenses of the University. The amount of the fund drawing interest is as follows:

Amount due on certificates of sale,	\$265,432 26
Amount due on Loans,	50,521 20
Total,	<u>\$315,953 46</u>

The interest on this amount for one year at seven per cent. per annum, is,	22,116 74
From which sum, however, there must be deducted for over payments made by the State Treasurer to the University, during the three financial quarters of 1857,	360 39
Leaving the balance of Income,	<u>\$21,756 35</u>

Sales of the remaining University Lands, however, and Loans, will probably increase the Income during the winter, to such an extent that the amount to be drawn in March next, will reach the sum of,

22,000 00

The report of the Treasurer of the Board will exhibit in detail a statement of the amounts received and disbursed by him during the period embraced since the date of the last annual report, from which it will be seen that a balance of

\$2,998.54 was due to the University on the 30th day of September ultimo, subject to be applied to the current expenses of the last quarter of the present year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. D. RUGGLES,

Sec'y of Board of Regents.

Madison, October 1st, 1857.

APPENDIX G.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
For the Year ending July 21, 1857.

THE GREAT GATSBY

by F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

WITH AN AFTERWORD BY THE AUTHOR

BOARD OF REGENTS.

J. H. LATHROP, President, *Madison.*
CHARLES DUNN, *Belmont*
CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, *Madison.*
NELSON DEWEY, *Cassville.*
JOHN K. WILLIAMS, *Shullsburg.*
LEVI B. VILAS, *Madison.*
A. L. CASTLEMAN, *Madison.*
S. L. ROSE, *Beaver Dam.*
N. W. DEAN, *Madison.*
D. W. JONES, *Madison.*
A. C. BARRY, *Racine.*
H. A. TENNEY, *Madison.*
J. L. PICKARD, *Platteville.*
J. G. McMANN, *Racine.*
E. S. CARR, *Madison.*

J. D. RUGGLES, Secretary, *Madison.*
N. W. DEAN, Treasurer, *Madison.*

FACULTY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Chancellor,*
And Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

O. M. CONOVER, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

AUGUSTE KURSTEINER, J. U. C.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

JOHN F. SMITH, A. B., *Tutor.*

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
*Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and the Applications of Science
to the Arts.*

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

STUDENTS.

Seniors.

Name.	Town.	State.
Sinclair Walker Botkin,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Thos. Deboice Coryell,	Verona,	Wisconsin.
Charles Fairchild,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Wm. Greene Jenckes,	Terre Haute,	Indiana.
John Francis Smith,	Verona,	Wisconsin.

Juniors.

Richard W. Hubbell,	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.
John W. Slaughter,	Culpepper, C. H.	Virginia.
William P. Vilas,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

Sophomores.

Alex. C. Botkin,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Hill C. Bradford,	Culpepper Co.	Virginia.
Richard O. Cheney,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
William W. Church,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Leonard S. Clark,	San Francisco,	California.
Samuel Fallows,	Hanchettville,	Wisconsin.
Samuel T. Ferguson,	Monticello,	Minnesota.
Moulton De Forest,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Edward B. Guild,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Henry Gardner,	Burke,	Wisconsin.
Elbert O. Handy,	Hudson,	Wisconsin.
Theodore D. Kanouse,	Cottage Grove,	Wisconsin.

Sophomores—continued.

Names.	Town.	State.
Edwin Marsh,	Beaver Dam,	Wisconsin.
I. W. McKeever,	West Middleton,	Pennsylvania.
Lawson C. Merrill,	Green Bay,	Wisconsin.
Philip C. Slaughter,	Culpepper, C. H.	Virginia.
James M. Stoner,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
George W. Taylor,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

Freshmen.

George W. Ashmore,	Arena,	Wisconsin.
George W. Bird,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
James B. Britton,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Leander M. Comins,	East Eddington,	Maine.
Rufus R. Dawes,	Malta,	Ohio.
Randall W. Hanson,	Minneapolis,	Minnesota.
George C. Hill,	Waterloo,	Wisconsin.
Nicholas G. Iglehart,	Chicago,	Illinois.
John B. Parkinson,	Fayette,	Wisconsin.
John D. Parkinson,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
William P. Powers,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Granville S. P. Stillman,	Oneida,	New York.
William E. Spencer,	Somerset,	Ohio.
John E. Sutton,	Hanchettville,	Wisconsin.
Edward B. Taylot,	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.

Classes in Science and English Literature.

F. Q. Ball,	Monroe,	Wisconsin.
Robert C. Beacham,	Sun Prairie,	Wisconsin.
Alfred L. Bostedo,	Weyauwega,	Wisconsin.
Spencer A. Bryant,	Lake Mills,	Wisconsin.
Gustavus H. Bryant,	Lake Mills,	Wisconsin.
O. M. Babcock,	Columbus,	Wisconsin.
William Brown,	Caledonia,	New York.
David H. Brooks,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

Classes in Science and English Literature—continued

<i>Names,</i>	<i>Town,</i>	<i>State,</i>
Marcus Brush,	Waterloo,	Wisconsin.
Alvin F. Clark,	Montrose,	Wisconsin.
Albert D. Cleveland,	York,	Wisconsin.
Ethan A. Colvin,	Kewaskum,	Wisconsin.
Augustus A. De Kay,	Minneapolis,	Minnesota.
Otis Remick,	Cornish,	Maine.
William Reuken,	Grafton,	Wisconsin.
William Robson,	Fitchburg,	Wisconsin.
William H. Searles,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Collins Shackelford,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Andrew Smith,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Samuel W. Smith,	Mineral Point,	Wisconsin.
Franklin L. Smith,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Benjamin F. Stevens,	Milford,	Wisconsin.
William Swain,	Milwaukee,	Wisconsin.
George Ward,	Fort Atkinson,	Wisconsin.
William F. Welling,	Black Earth,	Wisconsin.
Leroy B. Wheeler,	Verona,	Wisconsin.
Edward M. White,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Peter D. Wigginton,	Dodgeville,	Wisconsin.
John Wigginton,	Dodgeville,	Wisconsin.

Preparatory Classes.

James R. Bailey,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Adrian L. Bancroft,	Columbus,	Ohio.
Wm. W. Bird,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
J. W. Blatchley,	Dane,	Wisconsin.
Arthur L. Brooks,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
William D. Burwell,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
John M. Byrne,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
James Byrne,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Wm. H. Camack,	Dane,	Wisconsin.
Charles C. Chittenden,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

Preparatory Classes—continued.

Names.	Town.	State.
Ashley J. Clark,	Cambridge,	Wisconsin.
Jerome D. Clark,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Samuel P. Clark,	Montrose,	Wisconsin.
John Conklin,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Ambrose B. Curtis,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Romayn D. Davenport,	Lockport,	Illinois.
Wm. A. Davenport,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Fernando A. Davis,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Francisco H. Davis,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Daniel W. Dawes,	Malta,	Ohio.
Newton De Forest,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Henry C. De Forest,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Newell H. Dodge,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Charles O. Eaton,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Levi Emery,	Portland,	Wisconsin.
James A. Falkner,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
John Fellows,	Hanchettville,	Wisconsin.
Phineas A. Flower,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Herrick A. Forbes,	Scott,	Wisconsin.
Edward J. Foster,	Mayville,	Wisconsin.
Philander W. French,	Fitchburg,	Wisconsin.
Andrew Gardner,	Weyauwega,	Wisconsin.
Almerin Gillett,	Hudson,	Wisconsin.
Jonathan D. Goodrich,	Hustisford,	Wisconsin.
Joseph E. Gougar,	Joliet,	Illinois.
Lewis Gougar,	Joliet,	Illinois.
Henry L. Gray,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Wm. A. Greene,	Milford,	Wisconsin.
Edward Grosvenor,	Athens,	Ohio.
Azariah S. Hall,	Hanchettville,	Wisconsin.
Paul Halverson,	Pleasant Spring,	Wisconsin.
Brant Hammond,	Verona,	Wisconsin.
John Wesley Hand,	Hudson,	Wisconsin.

Preparatory Classes—continued:

Names.	Town.	State.
Flavius J. Harrington,	Elkhorn,	Wisconsin.
John Harrington,	Beloit,	Wisconsin.
Clement L. Hart,	Hustisford,	Wisconsin.
Thomas M. Haynes,	Black Earth,	Wisconsin.
Wm. McK. Heimbaugh,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
William H. Hill,	Fulton,	Wisconsin.
Theodore M. Hobby,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Charles J. Holt,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Elijah D. Hunt,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
De Forest Hunt,	Marathon,	New York.
Nicholas H. Iglehart,	Cincinnati,	Ohio.
Edward H. Jones,	Oconomowoc,	Wisconsin.
James E. Karn,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Wm. Henry Keepers,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Henry G. W. Kittredge,	Chicago,	Illinois.
James P. K. Knight,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
George Kutzback,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Edward N. Larkin,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Michael Leahey,	Portland,	Wisconsin.
Charles W. Leavens,	Caldwell's Prairie.	Wisconsin.
James M. Lee,	Waterloo,	Wisconsin.
Henry B. Lighthizer,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Charles E. Lum,	Hanchettville,	Wisconsin.
William J. Madden,	Dodgeville,	Wisconsin.
Alfred H. Marston,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Oscar F. Mattice,	Waterloo,	Wisconsin.
Henry K. McCord,	Middleton,	Wisconsin.
Wm. McPherson,	Fort Atkinson,	Wisconsin.
Emery R. Mears,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Miletus E. Miles,	Coldwater,	Michigan.
Milton F. Mills,	La Grange,	Wisconsin.
William S. Morrow,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Edwin E. Noyes,	Madison,	Wisconsin.

Preparatory Classes—continued.

Names.	Town.	State.
Hiram J. Parker,	Lake Mills,	Wisconsin.
Thomas B. Parkinson,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Lewis J. Patch,	St. Paul,	Minnesota.
Charles E. Pease,	Dayton,	Ohio.
John D. Plackett,	Vienna,	Wisconsin.
Warren Porter,	York,	Wisconsin.
George K. Powers,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Edward Read,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Eden Reed,	Lockport,	Illinois.
Charles Saxer,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Addison A. Sterling,	Sterlingville,	Pennsylvania.
John Tunnickliff,	Warren,	New York.
Martin Van Bergen,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Henry Vilas,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Thomas J. Vimont,	Bourbon Co.,	Kentucky.
William E. Voigt,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Daniel G. Williams,	Madison,	Wisconsin.
George A. Williams.	Madison,	Wisconsin.
Total,	- - - - -	164

of the general departments of science, literature and arts.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

I.—PREPARATORY COURSE.

Occupying one or two years, according to the proficiency of the student.

1. English Grammar,—Bullion's.
2. Geography,—Mitchell's.
3. Arithmetic,—Ray's, 3d part.
4. Elements of Algebra,—Ray's.
5. Latin Grammar,—Andrews and Stoddard's.
6. Virgil's *Æneid*,—6 Books.
7. Greek Grammar,—Bullion's.
8. Greek Reader,—Bullion's.
9. Cicero's Select Orations.

II.—SUB-GRADUATE COURSE.

Occupying four years, and distributed as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

- First Term.*—Algebra,—Loomis's.
Roman History,—Livy.
Greek History,—Felton's Greek Historians.

Second Term.—Algebra and Plane Geometry,—Loomis.
 Roman History,—Livy.
 Grecian History,—Felton's Greek Hist.

Third Term.—Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
 Latin Lyric Poetry,—Horace.
 Greek Epic Poetry,—Homer.

SECOND YEAR

First Term.—Men. Sur., Nav., and Spher. Trig.
 Latin Poetry,—Hor. Satires and Epistles.
 Greek Epic Poetry,—Homer.
 French and German,—(optional.)

Second Term.—Spher. Trig. and Analytic Geometry.
 Cicero de Oratore.
 Ancient History of Asia,—Herodotus.
 French and German,—(optional.)

Third Term.—Calculus.
 Germania and Agricola,—Tacitus.
 Egyptian History,—Herodotus.
 French and German,—(optional.)

THIRD YEAR

First Term.—Mechanical Philosophy.
 Tacitus and Greek Drama.
 Rhetoric.
 German and French,—(optional.)

Second Term.—Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Physics.
 Juvenal and Plato.
 Logic and Evidences of Christianity.
 German and French,—(optional.)

Third Term.—Acoustics and Optics.
 Select Latin, and Demosthenes.
 Mental Philosophy, Intellectual Powers.
 German and French,—(optional.)

FOURTH YEAR

First Term.—Ethics.

Mental Philosophy, Active Powers
Chemical Philosophy.

Second Term.—Civil Polity, Constitutional and International Law.

Philosophical Grammar and Criticism.

Chemistry, Organic. The Metals.

Agricultural Chemistry,—(optional.)

Third Term.—Political Economy.

Organic Chemistry and Geology.

Astronomy.

Art of Teaching,—(optional.)

The chart, on the next page, will present to the eye, in another form, the subjects of study in their order.

EXTRA COURSE.	
Vigil, complete	
Clerico	
Ballad	
French and German.	
French and German.	
French and German.	
German	
German	
German	
De A	
De S	
Engl.	
Agric	
Art o	

Students, desiring to pursue a select course of study, will be admitted to recitations and lectures, in connexion with the regular classes. In order to a ready selection, the following tabular view will set forth all the subjects of study, in the sub-graduate course, for the year, arranged by terms.

FIRST TERM, beginning the third Wed. of September.	SECOND TERM, beginning the first Wed. of January.	THIRD TERM, beginning the fourth Wed. of April.
Algebra. Livy. Greek Historiana. Virgil's <i>Æneid</i>—complete. Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and Spher- ical Trigonometry. Horace—Satires, &c. Homer. French. Mechanical Philosophy. Tacitus—continued. Greek Drama. Rhetoric. German. Ethica. General Chemistry. Mental Philosophy, (Active Powers). De Amicitia. De Senectute.	Algebra—complete. Geometry—Plane. Livy—continued. Greek Historiana. Cicero. Analytic Geometry. De Oratore. Herodotus. French. Mechanics and Physics. Juvenal. Plato. Logic. Evidences of Christianity. German. Civil Polity, Constitu- tional & International Law. Organic Chemistry. Metals. Philosophical Grammar, Criticism. Engineering. Agricultural Chemistry.	Solid Geometry. Plane Trigonometry. Horace—Odes. Homer. Sallust. Calculus. Tacitus. Herodotus. French. Acoustics, Optics. Select Latin. Demosthenes. Mental Philosophy. (Intellectual Powers) German. Political Economy. Geology, &c. Astronomy. Art of Teaching.

Classes will be formed, each term, if necessary, in each of the studies of the Preparatory course.

The foregoing subjects of study are distributed into departments; each one of which is placed under the charge of a Professor, with such assistance as may be necessary, who is responsible for the progress and attainments of the students therein.

I—OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

O. M. CONOVER, A. M., *Professor.*

JOHN F. SMITH, A. B., *Tutor.*

In this department, instruction is rendered in the Latin and Greek Languages, and in the Mythology, Geography, Antiquities, and Literary and Civil History of the Greeks and Romans.

For the order of subjects in this department, reference is made to the general schedule of the preparatory and sub-graduate courses.

Exercises in Latin and Greek composition will be commenced at an early period in the course, and continued to its close. The subjects of Ancient Mythology, Geography and History, will be taught mainly through the Greek and Latin authors themselves, supplemented by occasional lectures.

The following books of reference are recommended to students in this department, to wit: Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; Finlay's Classical Atlas; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

II—OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ASTRONOMY.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., *Professor.*

JOHN F. SMITH, A. B., *Tutor.*

The preparatory course, in this department, in addition to Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra, will comprise rudimentary instruction in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

In the sub-graduate course the order of subjects is indicated in the general programme of studies. Mechanical Philosophy, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism, Acoustics, and Optics, will be illustrated by experimental and theoretical lectures. Meteorology, Astronomy and Engineering have been

thus far attached to this department. A more perfect distribution of subjects will soon be made, limiting it to pure Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy; a relief which will render its instructions, within its proper sphere, more thorough and effective.

III.—OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D., *Professor.*

The instruction in this department is given by lectures and demonstrations on the part of the Professor and students, together with examinations.

The recitation of the student consists in his giving a lecture, illustrated with experiments and demonstrations on the same subject and after the manner of the Professor, thus not only necessarily acquiring an intimate knowledge of the subject discussed, but at the same time the facility of communicating his knowledge.

The subjects discussed are such as constitute the Philosophy of common life and the useful arts.

FALL TERM.

Physics of Chemistry, Chemical Philosophy, Chemistry of the non-Metallic Elements.

WINTER TERM.

Chemistry of the Metals, Organic Chemistry.

SPRING AND SUMMER TERM.

Organic Chemistry and Geology.

IV.—OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, LOGIC, RHETORIC, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

DANIEL READ, LL. D., *Professor*.

JOHN SMITH, A. B., *Tutor*

The subjects of this department fall properly into two divisions.

I.—*Philosophical*, embracing—

1. Philosophy of the Intellectual Powers.
2. Philosophy of the Active Powers.
3. Logic.
4. History of Philosophy.

II.—*Literary*, including—

1. Rhetoric and Criticism.
2. English Literature, embracing the history of the English Language, an examination of its elements, powers, and Grammar, and the history of English Literature in its various departments.

The method of instruction is mainly by lecture. The student is required in his daily examinations to give, orally or upon the black board, analysis of the different subjects of study, as well as to present carefully prepared written abstracts and dissertations upon assigned topic.

V.—OF ETHICS, CIVIL POLITY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

CHANCELLOR J. H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Professor*.

The instructions of this department are rendered, in course, to sub-graduates of the fourth year, and to such other students of the University as elect to attend. The subjects of instruction are eminently adapted to prepare the student to become a good and useful citizen of the Republic, and, as

such, constitute an essential department of University instruction. They occupy a full year—one exercise each day.

FALL TERM.

Ethics,—Moral obligation; Development of Moral Law; Sanctions of Moral Law; Practical applications of the Science.

The text book, Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, is used, merely as suggesting a convenient series of topics for oral lecture, and for familiar discussion, in class.

WINTER TERM.

Civil Polity,—Political Ethics; Science of Government; The American Constitution; International Law.

This class of subjects is taught wholly by lecture, with intermediate examination and discussion. The student is required to write out his views on each topic, from minutes taken in the lecture room and, at stated periods, to read his results before the class.

THIRD TERM.

Political Economy,—Production of Material Wealth; Distribution, Exchange and Consumption; Applications of the Science; Relations to Civilization.

The discussion of this subject, in class, is in the order of topics suggested by Say in his Treatise on the Production, Distribution and Consumption of Wealth.

VI.—OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

AUGUSTE KURSTEINER, J. U. C., *Professor*.

It is the design of the Professor in this department, to combine, in useful connection, the theory with the practice in teaching the modern languages,—as a true knowledge of a modern language implies the ability to read, write, and speak the same. As a basis for his instruction in French, he uses

the Grammar of Fasquelle; for the German, he follows the course of Woodbury; yet he treats the topics contained in the different lessons, as far as possible, independently, according to his own judgment. After having acquired a certain proficiency in the fundamental and grammatical rules of the language, the student is led gradually into the very heart of it, by means of reading, writing, and conversational exercises. It is deemed necessary for the student to acquire the art of thinking in the language the study of which he pursues,—therefore, as soon as he is far enough advanced, he is required to write letters and essays, which are critically corrected by the Professor. For the reading exercises, are used Woodbury's and Fasquelle's Readers, at first, and for the advanced classes are proposed, any classic authors of the language, as, for example, the works of Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul Richter, Lossing, &c., of Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Racine, Corneille, Moliere, &c.

In the advanced classes, the Professor adopts the plan of conducting the exercises entirely in French and German, whereby the conversational powers of the student will be developed. The Professor will, at the beginning of each academical year, form beginning classes, with which he will pursue the course above described.

The Professor of this department will also form a class in vocal music, at the beginning of each academical year, and

receive during the year, as members of it, such students only as are qualified to join the class by previous instruction in singing. The choir of the University will render the art of any public exercises of the Institution.

assistance in a.

TICS, OR THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

VII.—OF DIDAC.

LL. D., *Professor.*

DANIEL READ,

the fourth Wednesday of Tuesday of July.

The Normal term begins on April and closes on the fourth Wed.

The subjects of instruction are such as the following: education, what is it? physical education; intellectual education; moral education; æsthetical education; an examination of the powers of the mind as to communicating and receiving knowledge; who do the work of education, the office of the teacher, and the importance of making teaching a distinct profession; the school house and its proper furniture and appointments; school polity and discipline; incentives to study; mode of hearing recitations; punishments; premiums; graded schools; school libraries; proper methods of teaching different subjects; what can the state do; school laws of Wisconsin, &c.

Teachers and students who attend the lectures on didactics, attend also other subjects of instruction in the different departments at their option.

The design of establishing a course of instruction of this nature, new as a University course, is especially to aid, encourage and instruct teachers, and to awaken in all who may attend it a deeper interest in that greatest work of human society, the proper education of its youth.

The class in attendance on the second annual course of lectures in this department, in 1857, numbered twenty-eight.

The next course of Normal instruction will begin and end with the summer term, in 1858.

VIII.—OF THE APPLICATIONS OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY TO AGRICULTURE AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D., *Professor.*

The design of this department is to afford instruction in the applications of Chemistry and Natural History to industrial pursuits.

The instructions for the present, and until further provisions are made, will consist of a course of lectures commencing with, and continuing through the winter term.

DEPARTMENTS DEFERRED.

The departments of Engineering, of Physics and Astronomy, of Law, and of Medicine, will not be opened before the completion of the main edifice, now in process of erection.

DEGREES.

Those who complete the course of study and exercises in all the University departments, except Medicine and Law, and pass the required examinations, shall be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in regular course.

Those who complete the studies of the departments from I. to V. inclusive, passing examinations and performing exercises as required, shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in course.

Those who complete the course required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, substituting Modern for Ancient Languages, shall be entitled to graduation as Bachelors of Science.

Those who pursue, after graduation as Bachelors, studies connected with the three several courses indicated above, will be entitled, on recommendation of the Faculty, to the Masters degree in each, at the end of three years.

Those who complete the course in any one of the departments of the University, shall be entitled to a Diploma, certifying them to be graduates of said department.

It has long been a subject of complaint that no provision is made in our Colleges to encourage by suitable Academic honors those who are unwilling to complete the prescribed course of classical reading, and that thus, however high their scientific and philosophic attainments, they are ignored as University students. It is hoped that the adoption of the degrees of Bachelor of Science, and of Philosophy, to be conferred with the same formalities, and after the requirement of public exercises, as in the case of those admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, may remove this objection; while

none can complain that confusion is produced as to the meaning and import of University degrees.

MEANS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the sub-graduate class of the first year must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the preparatory school, or their equivalents.

Candidates for an advanced standing are also examined in the studies to which the class they propose to enter have attended.

Applicants for admission must present testimonials of good moral character, and students coming from other colleges a certificate of honorable dismissal.

It is provided in the by-laws, that no student shall be admitted by the Chancellor to residence in the buildings, or to the exercises of any term, till the charges for tuition and room for study and lodging, shall have been paid, in advance.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The University edifices contain public rooms for recitation, lecture, library, cabinet, etc.; study and lodging rooms for students; apartments for the residences of some of the families of the Faculty; and a large dining hall for the board of the Faculty and students. A laundry is also attached to the establishment. The buildings are warmed, during winter, by furnaces in the basement.

Furniture, for lodging and study rooms, must be furnished by the student.

REGULATIONS.

Each class attends three recitations or lectures daily. There are also frequent exercises in declamation and composition.

EXAMINATIONS.

Each term is closed by a public examination of all the classes, at which every member of each class is required to be present.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS, &c.

The library, which is open to all the students of the University, comprises over three thousand volumes, and will receive yearly additions by the purchase of the most valuable standard works. \$1,250 have been appropriated to this object during the year 1857.

In the cabinet of Minerals, there are over four thousand specimens, and the whole is of great scientific value. Full suits of specimens, collected in the geological survey of the State, are directed by law to be deposited in the University.

The Farwell collection of specimens in Natural History, recently donated to the University, is in excellent condition, and is of high scientific and instructional value.

The philosophical and chemical apparatus has been enlarged and improved during the year. \$500 have been appropriated to the philosophical department, and \$750 for fitting up and furnishing a working laboratory, for analysis and practical instruction in chemistry and its applications.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two literary societies connected with the University. These are valuable auxiliaries in the mental training of the students. Each of them has already a library of several hundred volumes.

MERIT ROLL.

A permanent record is kept of the daily attendance, conduct, and recitations of each student; and information of his standing communicated, from time to time, to his parent or guardian.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The students are assembled at prayers daily, in the chapel of the University, at the morning hour for commencing study and recitation.

TERMS.

The collegiate year is divided into three terms or sessions, of thirteen weeks each, beginning as follows:

1. The third Wednesday of September.
2. The first Wednesday of January.
3. The fourth Wednesday of April.

Commencement anniversary, the fourth Wednesday of July.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, \$4 00

Room, 3 00

The bill of wood for furnace heat is three dollars per term.

These comprise all the University charges, except for actual damage done by the student. Occasions for this item of charge are very rare.

BOARDING, &C.

The families of several of the members of the Faculty reside in a portion of the new edifice, and take their meals in the hall. Students are admitted to the several tables of the Faculty at a charge not exceeding two dollars per week.

Many of the students board themselves at their rooms, at rates varying from \$1 to \$1 50 per week.

Washing is done in laundry for forty-four cents per dozen.

As the expenses of this establishment are to be defrayed out of the current receipts, it is strictly provided, that no student shall be admitted to board in the hall, till he shall have deposited, with the Steward or the Chancellor, \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks, or at the rate of two dollars per week for any less time; also \$5 for washing—the proper drawback in each case, if any, to be paid to the student, at the close of the term.

Furniture for private study and dormitory, may be purchased at reduced prices of the locating officer, by the student,

on entrance, and re-sold to the same officer at the termination of membership.

These arrangements having been perfected, the State University offers to pupils a more economical and safe residence, than any other Institution of Learning in the West.

ABSENCE

The importance of punctual and continued attendance of students, from the beginning to the end of each term, cannot be too highly estimated. The loss of a single day bears unfavorably on the character and the progress of the scholar. The distribution of vacations, and their aggregate length, leave no justification for encroachment upon term time by further unnecessary absence. It is to be hoped that parents and guardians will concur with the Faculty in refusing leave of absence in ordinary cases.

THE STUDENT

It is the duty of every student to attend to his studies with diligence and to observe the rules of the institution. He should be punctual in his attendance and regular in his habits. He should be economical in his expenditures and temperate in his diet. He should be courteous in his manners and respectful in his conduct. He should be diligent in his studies and industrious in his labors. He should be honest in his dealings and true in his word. He should be brave in his actions and firm in his principles. He should be patient in his trials and cheerful in his adversity. He should be kind in his words and gentle in his spirit. He should be pure in his heart and clean in his life. He should be devoted to his God and his country. He should be a blessing to his family and a credit to his institution. He should be a man of letters and a man of worth. He should be a student of the State University and a citizen of the State of Illinois.

DOCUMENT "H."

REPORT
OF THE
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

STATE PRISON OFFICE, Waupun, Jan. 4, 1858.

To His Excellency,

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In consequence of my inability to obtain money on my appropriations, settlements with the parties having claims against the prison were necessarily deferred until after the time fixed by law for making my annual report. My anxiety to report in full the whole of my official acts, induced me to defer, and is the only apology I have to offer for delay.

On the 1st day of January, 1857, as appears from my last report, there were confined in prison 108 prisoners, since then I have received 102, which makes the whole number in prison for the last year, 210, fifty of whom I have discharged, which leaves in prison on the 1st of January, 1858, 160 prisoners; which makes the average number for the past year, one hundred and thirty-five and one-third, being an average increase of about forty-five and two-thirds. This fact shows that crime is fearfully on the increase, the cause of which

should, if possible, be discovered and the proper remedy applied. Of the number of convicts received by me, within the last two years, seven of them have served their times in this institution under my predecessors in office. They did not seem to have any horror for returning, but looked upon the institution as a secure harbor of repose, rather than a place of punishment.

The remedy I would suggest for this is a more rigid enforcement of discipline, without which our State Prison is no more than an expensive humbug, a nuisance of a State college for young criminals to graduate in, and then be let loose upon the community no wiser, but more wicked men than they were when they first came in. If they are to be governed upon the humanitarian principles, it would be much better to leave the government and support of such an institution to an association of philanthropists, than it would be to have the State a party to such expensive folly.

In my last annual report, the balance of indebtedness for the current expenses and for convict labor, was reported by me to be \$2,976.68. A further investigation has enabled me to discover that my predecessor had paid several sums of money to convicts and neglected to charge it to them on the Prison books, in all amounting to \$208.52, which reduces the indebtedness of 1856, to twenty-seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents. To which add the sum of thirty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents, as the total indebtedness for 1857, which make the whole liability of the prison for the past and present year, \$38,894.15. I have also received from convicts on entering the prison, money to the amount of one hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifty-six cents, which I have charged myself with, which, if added to the above forementioned sums, makes in all the sum of - - - - - \$39,058 71
Of which I have paid in cash and convict labor, 33,405 61

Total amount due and to be provided for to pay off
the indebtedness of both years, - - - - - \$ 5,648 10

As an offsett against the indebtedness, or
 balance as above, there are reliable cred-
 its on the books to the amount of \$ 578 85
 Groceries, pork, beef, flour, wood, cloth,
 leather, and other supplies on hand to
 the amount of - - - - 4,668 28

Total am't for stock and book acct., \$5,247 08

Which is properly chargable to the current expenses of 1858, and should be taken from my estimate of the amount to provide for the current expenses of the ensuing year. For a detailed statement of the facts, I refer you to the following tables, which have been carefully prepared by my efficient Deputy, Mr. JOHN LOWTH.

The whole balance of indebtedness, reported by me as due on the 31st day of December, 1856, was \$2,976 68.

In arriving at this conclusion, I took certain balances which purported to be due prisoners for over-work, on a prisoner's account book kept by my immediate predecessor. On a strict investigation, I have since found that some of these balances were settled and paid, even before I took possession of the Commissioner's office, and that the true balance, due at the close of the year 1856, should be somewhat less than was stated in my report for that year, and amounted properly to \$2,768 16, which I shall assume to be the correct balance of indebtedness against the Prison for the year 1856.

Balance of indebtedness for 1856, - - \$ 2,768 16

The following statement will show the
 indebtedness of the prison for the cur-
 rent expenses for the year 1857, exclu-
 sive of the expenses of building—as
 appears from the prison books to be in
 the aggregate, - - - - \$36,135 99

As follows:

For Officer's Salaries, - - - - \$15,033 83
 " Merchandise, - - - - 2,823 32

" Beef and Pork, - - -	3,966 52
" Flour and Corn Meal, - -	1,342 45
" Wood, - - - - -	3,101 13
" Leather and findings for shoe shop,	1,100 90
" Groceries, as Oil, Molasses, Fish, &c.,	1,530 56
" Hardware, - - - - -	85 90
" Freight on Railroads and otherwise,	148 13
" Coal, - - - - -	19 40
" Medicine, Paints, &c., - -	70 86
" Medical attendance, - -	375 00
" Lumber, - - - - -	9 82
" Printing, Advertising, Newspapers,	118 13
" Postage and Postage stamps, -	22 67
" Stationery & Books for Prisoners' Library, - - - - -	279 80
" Roofing Wash House, - -	48 20
" Arms and Amunition, - -	141 11
" Counsel on trial of Commissioner before Governor, &c., - -	665 00
" Money paid discharged Prisoners,	225 25
" Discount on negotiating appropriation, - - - - -	2,299 99
" Credits of Com. other than for sal.,	2,691 74
" Repairs on Gate Keeper's House,	27 50
	<hr/> \$36,125 99

The following statement will show the amount of money which I have received from all sources during the year 1857. You will perceive that I charge myself with the whole amount negotiated at any time, and credit myself hereafter with the discount paid on such amounts negotiated, in my statement of disbursements, **\$45,835 20**

Received, March 16th, 1857, on first appropriation passed by Legislature of 1857, -	\$ 5,000 00
Received, March 16th, 1857, on 2d appropriation,	15,000 00
Received on negotiation with People's Bank,	10,000 00
" " Marshall & Illsley,	8,000 00

"	"	William Hobkirk,	1,024 55
"	"	H. Shepard,	975 45
"	"	M. Spillane,	1,100 00
"	"	Pierce, Smith & Co.	600 00
"	"	L. M. Darling,	500 00
"		from prison shops, &c., . . .	1,081 67
"		" Prisoners on entering prison,	172 67
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1857, belonging to common expense fund,			127 23
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1857, belonging to Building Fund,			1,753 68
			<hr/> \$45,835 29

The following statement will show the amount of Cash paid on the indebtedness of 1857, and also on the balance of indebtedness of 1856, as follows:

On Officer's Salaries, exclusive of Comr.'s	\$12,228 85
" Merchandise,	1,818 00
" Beef and Pork,	2,150 75
" Flour and Corn Meal,	310 47
" Wood,	3,100 01
" Leather and Findings for Shoe Shop, .	744 19
" Groceries, such as Oil, Molasses, &c., .	906 13
" Hardware,	4 77
" Freightage,	148 13
" Coal,	19 40
" Medicine, Paints, &c.,	81 27
" Medical attendance,	8 39
" Lumber,	9 83
" Printing, Advertising and Newspapers,	101 23
" Postage and Postage stamps,	22 67
" Stationery and Books for Prison Lib'y,	279 08
" Roofing Wash House,	48 20
" Arms and Ammunition,	141 11
" Counsel Fees,	665 00
" Money paid Prisoners on discharge, .	225 25
" Discount paid on Negotiating Approp.	2,299 99
" Repairs on Gate Keeper's House, . .	27 50
" Money held in trust for Prisoners, .	13 16
Paid on indebtedness of 1856,	2,698 05
	<hr/> \$28,396 35

The following statement will show the manner in which the indebtedness of 1856 and 1857, has been further settled and paid, as follows:

	\$1,544 41
By sale of articles from yard,	\$577 50
" Work in Shoe Shop,	507 87
" " Stone, "	92 65
" " Tin "	15 49
" " Tailor's Shop,	65 00
" " Blacksmith's Shop,	54 00
" Comm. Incidental credits—work in shops, etc.,	147 17
" Work in Shoe Shop, applied on debt of 1856,	24 73
	<hr/> \$ 1,544 41

RECAPITULATION OF INDEBTEDNESS & DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due on indebtedness of 1856,	\$ 2,768 16
Cash paid on indebtedness of 1856,	\$2,098 05
Work in shop to apply on indebtedness of 1856,	24 37

\$2,117 78

Indebtedness,	\$2,768 16
Payment on Indebtedness,	2,117 78
Leaves Balance due for 1856,	650 38

As follows:

To Jno. N. Ackerman, on claim of 1855, and included in reported balance due of 1856,	\$250 80
To Horace Worden, balance due of	23 54
" Several prisoners for overwork, due since 1855,	376 04
	<hr/> \$650 38

Whole indebtedness for current expenses of 1857,	\$36,125 99
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Cash paid on Indebtedness of 1857,	\$26,303 51
" " to apply on Comm. credit 1857,	3,464 57
Paid by w'k in shops &c., before mentioned,	1,519 75

\$31,287 83

Indebtedness of 1857,	\$36,125 99
Payment on indebtedness of 1857,	31,287 83

Leaves Balance of Indebtedness due for 1857,	\$ 4,838 16
" " " " " 1856,	650 38
Balance due Prisoners of money held on trust,	159 56

Leaves total balance to be provided for on the
current expenses of Prison, for the years
1856 and 1857, \$ 5,648. 10

The following statement will show the amount due Prison-
ers now in Prison for overwork since 1855, and for money
held in trust for Prisoners, received from them since my offi-
cial term commenced:

Due to Henry Richards, specially reported last year,	\$160 03
" " A. C. Lawson, for overwork due in 1855,	7 62
" " Wm. Watts, " " " "	96 35
" " Charles Wirths, " " " "	44 73
" " Jno. Clancy, " " " "	2 14
" " Solah Mathews, " " " "	4 13
" " Frank Drum, now due to B. B. Baldwin on order,	3 44
" " Samuel Norton, for overwork,	1 67
" " Maurice O'Connell, for overwork,	1 90
" " James Connaughton, for overwork,	11 16
" " Thomas Dexter, " " " "	7 58
" " Wm. Hanson, " " " "	1 44
" " Elias Long, " " " "	33 45
" " S. Fows, " " " "	30
" " Wm. Birge, " " " "	10
Total,	\$376 04

Money received from prisoners on entering prison, and used
for prison purposes, and now due as a balance against the
State:

Due to John B. Spencer,	100 00
" " Louis Franck,	1 25
" " G. R. Spencer,,	33
" " John Gallagher,	2 40
" " Michael Connell,	10 97
" " C. Barney,	6 76

" " John Owens,	13 00
" " P. Hammerlee,	13 50
" " Wm. Boyles,	8 00
" " J. C. Frey,	35
" " John Gaines,	8 00

\$159 56

The following statement will show the balance due on the indebtedness of 1857, and to whom due:

balance due E. Munger, for Merchandise,	\$ 5 29
" " Pfister & Co., for Leather and Findings,	187 52
" " Boyd and Ledyard, Merchandise,	69 86
" " Starkweather & Co., order for transfer of Credit,	27 81
" " H. Friend & Bros., Merchandise,	146 88
" " Bradford & Bros., Merchandise,	662 85
" " Samuel Smith, services as chaplin,	125 00
" " A. D. Alls, stone boat plank,	3 75
" " Jno. McCune, order for transfer of credit,	383 84
" " Pierce, Smith & Co., order for transfer of credit,	103 25
" " W. S. Wells & Co., merchandise,	139 53
" " H. L. Butterfield, service as physician,	364 25
" " Geo. H. Butterfield, medicines and paints,	89 20
" " Dahlman & Co., groceries,	213 04
" " Thos. Sampey, order for transfer of credit,	30 00
" " J. M. Moore,	20 60
" " L. B. Preston, merchandise,	2 50
" " P. Cole, order for transfer of credit,	15 90
" " A. Lumsden, leather and findings,	169 19
" " A. J. Sheldon, order for transfer of credit,	14 50
" " L. B. Dodge, " " "	224 64
" " W. H. Taylor, " " "	91 00
" " Albert Walker, merchandise,	45 00
" " G. Hill, order for transfer of credit,	6 21
" " J. R. Case, " " "	40 60
" " H. C. Carman, " " "	41 08
" " Mrs. H. Boothe, " " "	18 00
" " Jno. Taylor, " " "	354 56
" " Furlong & Son, " " "	600 00

"	"	Furlong & Son, groceries,	864 08
"	"	Seymour Wilcox, order for transfer of credit,	90 00
"	"	D. C. Fairbanks, " " "	72 78
"	"	M. M. Pomeroy; printing and newspapers,	2 75
"	"	P. V. Duster, " " "	14 00
"	"	D. Ferguson, order for transfer of credit,	105 00
"	"	Wm. Ware, " " "	111 59
"	"	H. Utley, " " "	18 00
"	"	L. Rooney, services as turnkey,	20 00

Total, \$4,838 16

The following statement will show how much is due the prison from individuals for work performed by them in the prison shops in the year 1857; also how much remains due from individuals since 1856, and how much of provisions, wood, &c., remains on hand for use during the year 1858, which, to all intents and purposes, is a fair offset against the balance due on indebtedness of 1857:

AMOUNTS DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS FOR 1856.

From	T. C. Snow, of Waupun, for cut stone,	\$ 6 44
"	D. E. Dingman, " " "	74 76
"	R. Pebbles, " " "	27 67
"	L. Raymon, " " work in blacksmith shop,	11 08
"	H. Van Winter, of Portage City, for cut stone,	58 86

AMOUNTS DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS FOR 1857.

From	Hatcher & Moore, of Waupun, for cut stone,	\$161 22
"	Whitney & Danforth, " " convict labor,	158 98
"	C. Rank & Co., " " " "	84 89

Total amount due from individuals, . . . \$578 85

There is on hand and for use in the year 1858:

Leather and findings for shoe shop,	\$148 98
Material for clothing,	805 52
Ready-made clothing,	80 76

Stock in store room, such as oil, molasses, &c.,	398 66
Provisions, such as, potatoes, flour, pork, &c.,	513 91
Wood,	1,556 90
Farm stock and farm tools,	261 25
Books for prison library,	200 00
Furniture for Commissioners apartments,	88 09
Hairbanks' weighing scales,	60 00
Stock in paint shop,	50 50
Material in blacksmith shop, and articles made,	503 66
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Total amount of stock on hand,	\$4,668 23
Amounts due from individuals added,	578 85
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Total of offset against balance due for 1857,	\$5,247 08
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Which actually leaves a balance in favor of prison of, \$408 92

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN STORE ROOM.

100 pounds bar lead,	\$10 00
1 barrel syrup,	32 25
110 yards blue drilling,	13 75
64 yards summer cassimere,	12 80
8 calf skins,	10 50
2 kip skins,	9 00
2 cow hides,	6 00
5 pounds split leather,	2 10
40½ yards cotton flannel,	5 06
125 yards black satinett,	56 25
549½ " grey "	844 00
813½ " black "	195 75
12 pieces Essex prints,	30 00
86 yards brown twill cloth,	36 00
72½ " hickory stripe,	9 06
84 " in shirts,	10 50
8 pounds saleratus,	72
7 bunches lamp wick,	70
8 water pails,	1 60
6½ pounds stocking yarn,	6 50
14 vest patterns,	7 34

22 yards ravens duck,	6 13
1 can mustard,	1 00
1 set counter scales,	5 00
1 large set of scales,	7 00
8 coverlids,	12 00
5 summer hats,	88
4 blankets,	10 00
2 boxes glass, 8 by 10,	4 50
8 balls shoe thread,	80
5 " wrapping twine,	86
15 pounds shoe nails,	1 50
6 quarts shoe pegs,	86
1 chest tea,	8 75
7 summer coats,	7 00
8 " vests,	3 00
29 lamp chimneys,	4 00
1 wash dish,	25
25 axe handles,	3 00
34 files,	13 50
24 dozen woollen socks,	96 00
1 block and tackle,	28 00
89 sheep skin lining,	44 50
73 papers shoe wax,	72
2 bedsteads, 2 stands,	60 00
2 carpets,	80 00
1 large scale,	60 00
3052 pounds fine flour,	60 14
4 barrels lamp oil,	180 40
10 " pork,	218 50
1 spade,	1 00
4 lengths stove pipe, 24 hickory shirts,	11 24
3 boxes glass, 12 by 16,	9 38
1 hair mattress,	20 00
2 barrels pork,	43 70
41 boxes candles,	26 60
3 bushels onions,	1 50
1 plow and drag,	13 00
2 garden rakes,	2 00

8 pitchforks,	2 25
1 beetle and three wedges,	2 00
1 cauldron kettle,	9 00
6 shovels,	6 00
1 cultivator,	8 00
253 volumes of books,	200 00
6 pocket rules and three razors,	9 00
1 oil can, 1 molasses can,	14 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,993 78

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN SHOE AND TAILOR SHOP.

2 cowhides, - - - - -	\$6 00
1½ kip skins, - - - - -	6 00
1 patent calf skin, - - - - -	2 50
3 pair calf fronts, - - - - -	2 50
2 " cowhide fronts, - - - - -	75
3 " kip fronts, - - - - -	1 00
3 sheep skin linings, - - - - -	2 00
6 pair calf boots, - - - - -	30 00
6 " small shoes, - - - - -	3 75
4 " women's shoes, - - - - -	6 00
20 quarts shoe pegs, - - - - -	1 25
5 pair cowhide uppers, - - - - -	2 00
1 ball of webbing, - - - - -	50
½ yard gum elastic, , - - - - -	75
½ pound shoe thread, - - - - -	50
34 " split leather, 3 pairs uppers, - - - - -	2 00
15 winter vests, - - - - -	9 38
65 pair summer pants, - - - - -	16 12
67 summer coats, - - - - -	34 50
83 vests, - - - - -	8 25
60 pounds wire, - - - - -	6 00
12 summer caps, - - - - -	1 50

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN PAINT SHOP.

4 kegs white lead, - - - - -	10 00
6 gallons linseed oil, - - - - -	6 00

INVENTORY OF STOCK IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

200	pounds cast steel, 20c.,	-	-	-	-	40 00
9000	" common iron, 4½c.,	-	-	-	-	405 00
800	" stone coal,	-	-	-	-	4 00
1	sett slating tools,	-	-	-	-	8 50

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND WOOD.

550	48-128 cords of wood,	-	-	-	-	1,556 90
825	bushels potatoes,	-	-	-	-	165 00
80	" corn	-	-	-	-	14 00
19	hogs,	-	-	-	-	76 00
2	cows,	-	-	-	-	50 00
1	heifer,	-	-	-	-	15 00

AMOUNT OF MATERIAL ON HAND FOR MAIN BUILDING.

41,335	feet lumber,	-	-	-	-	1,010 28
40,000	" lath,	-	-	-	-	148 00
41	26-128 cords block stone,	-	-	-	-	1,084 00
29,000	brick,	-	-	-	-	239 25
400	bushels sand,	-	-	-	-	44 00
56	cords rubble stone,	-	-	-	-	265 50
18	" cut, or 22 before dressed.	-	-	-	-	572 00

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE & STOCK IN SUP'T'S ROOM.

1	carpet, 1 gross buckles,	-	-	-	-	13 00
1	ream paper,	-	-	-	-	3 00
1	box buttons,	-	-	-	-	60
2	receipt books,	-	-	-	-	1 00
6	pounds thread,	-	-	-	-	6 00
6	cards shirt buttons,	-	-	-	-	2 25
1	gross coat buttons,	-	-	-	-	68
9½	dozen large combs, 6 doz. fine combs,	-	-	-	-	24 20

INVENTORY OF MATERIALS, &c., IN THE YARD.

20	socket blocks for grave stones,	-	-	-	-	80 00
7	stone window sills for custom work,	-	-	-	-	3 56
2	cranes and gearing,	-	-	-	-	388 56
2½	barrels water lime,	-	-	-	-	6 18

1 derrick,	51 00
7 locks,	4 25
13 tons of hay, at Albert Walkers',	78 00
84½ gallons of linseed oil, 8s,	34 50
	<hr/>
	\$8,443 00

Received the above articles from E. McGARRY,

EDW. M. MAC GRAW,

State Prison Commissioner.

INVENTORY OF ARTICLES OMITTED IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

10 staples and rings for ox yokes, at \$1 each,	\$10 00
70 horse shoes,	8 75
5 pounds horse nails,	1 88
19 hooks and 11 staples for barn doors,	2 00
317 pounds drag teeth, at 9c per lb.,	28 53

INVENTORY OF CUT STONE ON HAND.

Such as bottle and fillet steps, circular steps, cornice for octagons, wheel steps, concave and convex bushed ashler

stones, for pinnacles and balconies,	\$481 00
Amount of block stone for same, 6 cords,	156 00
To labor, dressing 18 cords cut stone, at 15c per foot,	518 40
	<hr/>
	\$9,615 00

The above bill is correct as to amount of property.

EDW. M. MAC GRAW.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN SHOE SHOP.

1 Size Stick. 3 Lap Irons. 18 Knives. 2 Size Straps. 3 Sand Stones. 3 Shoulder Sticks. 4 Long Sticks. 7 pair Pinchers. 4 setts Crimping Boards and Irons. 7 Hammers. 2 Shoe Shaves. 2 setts Peg Knives and Floats. 12 Burnishing Irons. 7 Knee Straps. 7 Pegging Awls and Handles. 12 gross Awls. 7 Shoe Seats. 1 Punch. 4 Last Hooks. 3 setts of Clamps. 3 Ran Files. 7 Rasps. 1 Oil Can. 1 Lamp. 30 pair Lasts. 20 Single Lasts. 1 Spoke Shave. 1 Shank Iron. 1 pair Edge Planes. 4 pair Compasses. 3

Bottom Brushes. 1 Dust Pan. 2 Pails. 1 Sprinkler. 1 Shop Tub. 1 Stove. 1 Shovel and Poker. 7 lengths of Pipe and 2 Chairs.

INVENTORY OF GOODS IN TAILOR SHOP.

3 sett of Shears. 3 Sleeve Boards. 1 Stove and Pipe. 1 Goose. 6 Thimbles and 1 Shovel.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN TIN SHOP.

1 Tin Folder. 1 Groover. 1 Stove Pipe Roller. 1 Wire Machine. 2 Turners. 2 Burrers. 1 Setting down Machine. 1 small Swedge. 1 Stove Pipe Folder. 1 small Punch Machine. 1 small Gutter Beader. 1 Candle Machine. 1 Square Punch. 2 Hammer Swedges. 1 Oval Elbow Swedge. 1 double seam Buck Horn. 8 pair Shears and 1 pair snips. 1 Square Stake. 1 Blow Horn Stake. 2 Candle Mould Stakes. 1 sett of Hollow Punches. 1 two inch Conductor Stake. 1 Planishing Hammer. 1 Needle Case Stake. 3 Raising Hammers. 1 pair of Pan Irons. 2 Fire Pots. 2 Long Iron Stakes. 1 Vise. 2 pair Compasses. 2 pair round Pliers. 4 Files. 4 Groovers. 2 Rivet Setts. 3 Chisels. 6 Punches. 1 Oil Can. 1 large Swedge Machine. 3 Mallets. 2 Work Benches. 1 Machine Bench. 1 Charcoal Kettle.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN STONE SHOP.

135 Points. 154 Chisels. 47 Pitching Tools. 53 Nash Hammers. 27 Axes. 32 Squares. 12 Scabblin Hammers. 10 Crow Bars. 5 Bush Hammers. 42 Scrath Awls. 1 Shovel. 8 Stoves with Pipes.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN CARPENTER SHOP.

6 3-4 setts of Bench Planes. 3 Plows. 23 Bitts. 1 large Iron Clamp. 4 setts of Braces. 77 Bitts. 1 Fillister. 2 Panel Planes. 3 Moulding Planes. 14 Gages. 1 sett of Hollower and Rounds. 1 sett Bead Planes. 7 Rabbitting Planes. 7 Back Saws. 5 Rip Saws. 6 Cross Cut Saws. 8 Pannel Squares. 7 Try Squares. 5 Steel Squares. 3 Bevels. 6 Claw Hammers. 1 Riveting Hammer. 8 Oil Stones. 11

Gouges. 4 Whip Saws, 2 Screw Drivers, 1 Tothing Plane. 14 Morticing Chisels. 1 Iron Clamp. 5 Draw Knives. 10 Framing Chisels. 12 Augers. 8 Bitts. 20 Firmer Chisels. 1 Morticing Machine. 3 pair Matching Planes. 2 Dadoes. 3 Bead Planes. 4 pair Compasses. 2 pair Table Planes. 3 Files. 1 Rasp. 2 Spoke Shaves. 2 Hand Saws. 2 Sash planes. 2 Glue Pots and Kettles. 1 Grind Stone and frame. 6 Work Benches. 7 Bench Screws. 2 Chalk Lines. 3 Scratch Awls. 3 Brad Awls and Handles. 4 Rules. 1 Tool Chest. 1 Saw Sett. 10 Bush Saws. 2 sett of Saw Horses. 1 Monkey Wrench. 2 Nail Boxes. 3 Mallets. 1 Shingle Hatchet. 2 Lath Hatchets. 1 Adze. 1 Broad Adze. 1 Shave Horse. 1 Water Pail. 2 Stoves. 23 lengths of Pipe and 4 Elbows. 1 Pit Saw. 1 Screw Arm Sash Plane.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

36 pair of Tongs. 4 Anvils. 4 Bellows. 3 Vises. 2 Grind Stones. 3 Sledges. 1 Stove and Pipe. 1 Swedge Block. 1 Punching Block. 8 Hammers. 8 pair Swedges. 4 setts Hammers. 2 Flatters. 7 Hand Punches. 2 Creasers. 2 dozen of Files. 6 Wrenches. 11 Drills. 1 Iron Brace and Bitts. 1 Field Drill. 5 Screw Plates with Caps and Dyes. 1 Square. 3 Buttises. 2 Horse Shoe Hammers. 1 Draw Knife. 2 pair of Pinchers. 1 Rasp. 1 Nail Block. 4 hard Chisels. 3 sett of Fullers. 3 Centre Punches. 3 Ardises. 27 Hand Punches. 1 Cast Steel Stone Hammer. 12 Heading Tools. 3 Pokers. 3 Fire Rakes. 3 Fire Shovels. 1 Scoop Shovel. 4 Oil Cans. 2 pair Compasses. 1 pair Cannipers. 35 Mundels. 15 Cold Chisels. 1 Stamp. 1 small Stone Hammer.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS USED ON MAIN BUILDING.

1 Fine Seive. 2 Plastering Trowels. 3 Hoes. 4 Spirit Levels. 4 Stone Hammers. 14 Trowels. 3 Shovels. 2 Picks. 6 Hods. 8 Setting Bars. 1 large Sand Screen. 6 Plum Rules, with Bobs.

INVENTORY OF BEDDING, &c., IN CELL ROOM.

Of which there are of Coverlids,				270
" " " Blankets,				84
" " " Sheets,				397
" " " Pillows,				165
" " " Ticks,				180
" " " Wash Dishes,				172
Cupboard,				1
Two Sprinklers. 10 Pails. Stoves,				6

INVENTORY OF FIRE ARMS.

Of which there are of Revolvers,				17
" " " Muskets,				18
" " " Bullet Moulds,				4
" " " Powder Flasks,				8

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE IN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE AND DINING ROOM.

1 Secretary. 1 Cupboard. 10 Chairs. 3 Tables. 3 Ward Robes, 2 Stoves, and Pipe for the same. 3 Ward Robes in Clerk's office. 1 Clock. 1 Mirror. 7 Chairs. 1 Secretary. 2 Tables. 2 Stoves, and Pipe for the same. 1 Cook Stove, with Pipe, in Superintendent's kitchen.

INVENTORY OF ARTICLES IN FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

24 Bed Covers. 18 Sheets. 8 Pillow Cases. 8 Bed Ticks. 8 Pillows. 2 Pails and 1 Dipper. 3 pair Blankets. 1 Bed Cover. 1 Bed Tick. 1 Bed Stead. 1 Table. 1 Stand. 4 Chairs. 1 Clock. 27 Pillow Cases. 38 Sheets. 6 Bed Steads. 2 Mattresses. 2 Stoves, with Pipe.

Number of Stoves in Guard House, 6

" " " " Kitchen, 1 Stove and Cauldron.

" " " " 1 Boiler Kettle.

" " " " 3 Stoves in second and third stories of Superintendent's Rooms.

The above Inventory is correct as to amount of property and number of articles.

EDW. M. MAC GRAW.

The following table shows the number of convicts in prison on the 31st of December, 1856. The number received and discharged during the year 1857. The number of prisoners, in prison, on the first of January, 1858. The average number during the year. The crimes for which they were convicted, and the counties in which they committed the crimes for which they were convicted.

Number of convicts in prison January 1st 1857,	106
Number received from the 1st of January 1857, to	
the first of January, 1858,	102
Total number in prison for the past year,	210
Number in Prison January 1st 1858,	160
Number discharged during the past year,	50
Average number for the year,	136½
Being an increase over last year of,	47½

Of the 210 prisoners in prison during the past year;

Milwaukee county furnished	106
Rock county,	12
Racine county,	21
Waukesha county,	7
Walworth county,	6
Dodge county,	4
Ozaukee county,	2
Dane county,	2
Fond du Lac county,	3
Marquette county,	10
Kenosha County,	2
Columbia county,	5
Jefferson county,	6
Richland county,	1
Sauk county,	1
Bad-Ax county,	2
Manitowoc county,	4
Pierce county,	1
Winnebago county,	1
Iowa county,	1
La Crosse county,	1

Portage county,	1
Adams county,	1
Grant county,	5
Lafayette county,	1
Calumet county,	1
Crawford county,	2
Waushara county,	1-210

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

Americans,	99
Europeans,	11-210

RECAPITULATION.

From America,	99
" Germany,	85
" Ireland,	50
" England,	18
" Norway,	2
" Scotland,	1
" Wales,	1-210

CRIMES FOR WHICH THOSE NOW IN PRISON WERE CONVICTED.

Murder in the first degree,	14
" " second "	2
" " third "	1
Manslaughter, first degree,	5
" second "	1
" third "	2
" fourth "	1
Rape,	4
Embezzlement,	8
Burglary,	10
Poisoning Well,	1
Assault with intent to Kill,	6
Assault with intent to commit Rape,	3
Arson,	3
Perjury,	2
Robbery,	2
Sodomy,	1

Adultry,	:	1
Passing Counterfeit Money,	:	3
Polygamy,	:	1
Keeping House of Ill Fame,	:	2
Larceny,	:	92-160
Total number in Prison January 1st, 1858	:	160

MAIN BUILDING.

The Legislature last winter appropriated \$12,000 to be applied in constructing the main building. I am happy to say that we have made considerable progress in its construction. The open winter was favorable to us. The building is now closed in, and secure from the action of the frost. As its construction has created some curiosity in consequence of the charges that were preferred against me, for the alleged alterations I was charged with making, a brief description of this monument of State pride may not be uninteresting to the taxpayers of this State. The building is situated north and joins to the south wing, which was built by Andrew Proudfit, Esq. The building is seventy-two feet front, by eighty-five deep, four stories high, with four octagons, in one of which there is a flight of stone winding stairs, that leads from the Commissioner's Office to the top of the octagon. The basement is divided into four principal rooms, the west part of which is designed for the use of convicts, for cooking, washing, &c. The east part is intended for the use of the Commissioner and his family. The floors are flagged with stone, and the cellars and corridors are to be arched over with brick. The principal story is intended for a Guard Room and Matron's Room. The east side of the building is intended for the Superintendent's Office, Sitting Room and Deputy Warden's Office, and a fire proof vault. The partition walls in this story are principally stone. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The height of story is 12 feet 5 inches from floor to ceiling. There are two flights of stone stairs, one leading from the basement to the principal story, and the other from the principal story to the Hospital. In a word, the building is de-

signed to be as nearly 'fire proof' as possible. The external appearance of the building, and the internal arrangement, reflects great credit on the architects, Messrs. Mygatt & Schmidtner, who designed it, and Messrs. O. B. Whitton, and Wyatt, and Shoeffler, who carried out the design. Mr. Shoeffler the master stone-cutter, is deserving of special notice, for the mechanical skill and ability he has displayed in teaching the convicts in this much-to-be-admired art; and the willingness they have evinced to learn and make themselves useful was gratifying to me, and profitable to the State.

The second story consists of a male and female Hospital, Superintendent's parlor, library, bed rooms and nursery. The female hospital is so arranged that there is no communication between it and any other room on that floor. The hall, running through the centre from east to west, to a balcony, the floor of which is 12 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. This floor is covered with one stone that covers the whole of the platform. The height of this story is 12 feet 4 inches from floor to ceiling, the principal partition walls of which are brick.

The west half of the third story is for a chapel. Its dimensions, 89 feet by 67 feet; 17 feet 6 inches in height. There are three stairways leading to it; one from the female department, and one from the male, and a public stairway for the Commissioner's family, and for citizens. The east half of this story is to be used for convalescent hospital, bed rooms and closets, and there is in it a water tank, 10 feet by 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 5 feet 4 inches deep, from which soft water is to be conducted by pipes to the various departments below. The height of this story is 14 feet 6 inches, from floor to ceiling. The partition walls of this story are all brick.

The upper or attic story on the east side is divided into four large sleeping rooms by brick partition walls, upon which rests the roof, and are designed to support the cupalo or bellfry. These rooms are lighted by small windows between brackets that support the cornice. This is a departure from the original design, but I think a justifiable one, as it will make these

rooms more healthy and useful, and add to, rather than diminish from, the external appearance.

The outside walls are completed, except the pinnacles, which I believe are cut and ready to put up in the spring. The height of the walls of the main building, from basement floor to the top of pinnacles, is sixty-five feet six inches.

The carpenter work of this building has been done by convicts, under the direction of Mr. Richard Archer, and I am satisfied that that portion of the work is done as well as it could be done by outside mechanics. The roof is as perfect and as complete as the hands of man could make it. There is a copper gutter laid in its place, and copper conductors are all ready to be put up. I have agreed with a Mr. R. Barrett, of Vermont, to cover the roof with slate, at \$12,50 per square, and I am satisfied it is the cheapest and most durable covering we could put on, and more in keeping with that class of buildings than any other roof would be. The slate has been delayed by the extreme cold snap we had in the early part of winter. The vessel that has them on board put up for the winter in some port at the head of Lake St. Clair. She will be in early in the spring, and the slate will be put on by Mr. Barrett, as soon it arrives.

I herewith subjoin an estimate of the value of convict labor done on the main building during the past year, from which it is ascertained, that after deducting the amount paid for outside labor, that the convicts employed on the main building earned \$16,561.73, to which add the provisions and building material unconsumed and unused as per inventories herewith, \$12,978.09; which if you deduct \$29,539.82 from \$36,125.99, it will show that the institution for the past year only cost the State \$6,586.17. These conclusions are based upon facts and figures, to be found in the tables contained in this report. In fact I might almost demonstrate that the institution, for the past year, supported itself. I am satisfied that the State could not get the work done by contract in the manner we have done, for less than fifty thousand dollars.

In the present financial crisis, I will not recommend the Legislature to appropriate any more for the main building than what is necessary to pay for the material already purchased, and what may be necessary to pay for slate, lime, sand and glass. There is five or six excellent carpenters in the carpenter shop, that can, under the direction of a proper man to superintend and direct them, do all the carpenter work. The amount I would recommend to be appropriated is as follows, to wit:

To defray the current expenses of the prison for the ensuing year, and to complete the main building,	. \$35,000 00
To pay the balance due on the indebtedness of '57,	. 4,838 16
Balance due for constructing the main building,	. 5,184 95
<hr/>	
Total amount necessary to be appropriated,	. \$45,023 11

Several of the parties to whom the State is indebted for supplies furnished the prison, have expressed a desire to have the amounts due to them appropriated directly to themselves, in order to pass their claims over to their creditors; and in order that the Legislature may do so understandingly and correctly, I give the names of the parties and the amounts due to them. I hope that their request will be complied with.

Messrs. Mygatt & Schmidtner claimed from me some extra compensation for services rendered, as did some other men employed in the construction of the main building; but I deemed it more prudent for me to refer such matters to whom it properly belonged. All I can do is to say that they are deserving of liberal consideration and I have no doubt but they will receive what is just and right from you.

The Legislature appropriated three thousand dollars to lay the foundation of a wall around the prison, but I did not use any of it for the purpose it was appropriated, believing it was better to secure the main building than it would be to commence and leave them all in an unfinished state.

There is another reason why I did not commence the wall and it is this: The south wing is situated on the extreme

southern line of the prison ground. This I deem to be wrong, as it would bring the houses of the citizens in too close contact with the prison, so much so that they could, from their own houses talk to the prisoners in their cells. To obviate this, I would recommend the purchase of a strip of land south of the prison, before any wall is built. I would recommend the Legislature to abandon the idea of building the north wing, and make provisions for the building of a State Prison for those that are sentenced for life, and for periods of from five to ten years, and let the present prison serve for the confinement of those that are guilty of petty offence. I could assign a great many good reasons for this recommendation, if time and space would allow. I will let one suffice, and that is, that there will never be a market for convict labor at Wau-pun, as it costs too much for transportation of raw material, and of the articles when manufactured, to make it pay, and there will never be any competition. The Legislature should give this subject their serious consideration.

The following statement will show how much material and labor of citizen mechanics has been purchased for the erection of the main centre building of the Prison, in the year 1857, \$18,461 82

For block stone,	\$4,282 71
“ rubble stone,	810 76
“ lime,	653 42
“ sand,	1,070 58
“ lumber,	2,298 06
“ lath,	148 00
“ common brick,	1,821 06
“ fire brick,	41 00
“ copper for roof gutter,	969 20
“ iron, steel, tin plate, tools, &c,	1,350 74
“ castings and machinery for cranes,	116 84
“ hauling lumber and bricks,	340 29
“ coal,	113 91
“ advertising for contracts,	32 70

" citizen mechanics and architect,	4,174 05	
" work on roof gutter,	78 44	
" freightage on railroads,	133 13	
" water lime,	9 93	
" boulder stone, &c., for oven in kitchen,	22 00	
	<u> </u>	\$18,461 82

The following statement will show the amount of cash that has been paid for material and labor on main or centre building of prison, in the year 1857, and also how much has been paid on indebtedness for 1856, \$18,468 48

Paid on indebtedness of 1856,	981 38	
" " Block and Rubble Stone,	2,890 85	
" " Lumber,	1,523 56	
" " Brick,	1,400 00	
" " Sand,	688 70	
" " Lime,	117 21	
" " Tools,	51 22	
" " Iron, Steel and Copper for Roof,	1,547 60	
" " Freightage,	133 93	
" " Mechanic's Labor,	3,845 17	
" " Coal,	113 91	
" " Advertising,	82 70	
" " Water Lime,	9 13	
" " Hauling,	95 96	
" " Rope,	58 80	
" " Work on Roof and Gutter,	78 44	
	<u> </u>	\$18,468 48

The indebtedness for building purposes has been further

paid by work in shops, and articles sold from yard, to

the amount of 812 10

Making total paid on building indebtedness, \$14,280 56

RECAPITULATION OF BUILDING INDEBTEDNESS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due on building indebtedness for 1856, \$1,100 00

Paid on " " " " \$931 68

R. Wyatt, (included in Cr. of payments of current expenses), 96 00

\$1,027 68

Leaves balance due for 1856, 72 41

As follows:

To M. Rich & Sons,	72 41	<hr/>
Whole building indebtedness for 1857	\$13,461 82	
Cash paid indebtedness of 1857	\$12,587 18	
Paid by work in shops, &c., :	812 10	<hr/>
Total of payments,	\$13,349 28	
Leaves balance of indebtedness for 1857	\$ 5,112 54	

As follows :

To E. Munger,	\$ 188 06	
" Haney & DeBow, ,	849 94	
" Jno. Perrin,	1 22	
" Willson & Moore,	6 62	
" Mygatt & Schmidtner,	106 75	
" L. M. Darling,	421 06	
" Pierce, Smith & Co., ,	634 28	
" H. & J. F. Hill,	41 00	
" J. C. Doten	25	
" Thomas Sampey,	44 81	
" A. Ingersoll,	496 46	
" H. Fess, Jr.,	18 25	
" M. Spilane,	2,081 50	
" T. Oliver,	67 18	
" D. Hiler,	135 66	
" A. Sumner,	75 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,112 54
Add the balance due on the indebtedness of 1856,	72 41	
	<hr/>	
Leaves balance due to be provided for,	\$5,184 95	

The following statement will show how much of material there is now on hand which was purchased for main or centre building, and may be considered a fair offset against the balance due on building indebtedness:

Lumber on hand,	\$1,010 28
Lath,	148 00
41 26-128 cords Block Stone,	1,084 00
18 cords, or about 22 cords before dressed,	572 00
50 " Rubble Stone,	265 50

20 Socket Blocks for grave stone,	33 56
29000 Bricks,	289 25
400 bushels of Sand,	44 00
Craines, Derrick and Gearings,	389 56
6 cords of Dimension Stones,	156 60
2½ barrels of Water Lime,	6 00

\$3,948 15

The following statement will show, by way of recapitulation, the amount of money received from all sources during the year 1857, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the year, paying past indebtedness, and for building purposes, and how the same has been disbursed:

The whole amount of cash received from all sources and orders on the State Treasurer, considered as cash, -	\$45,835 20
Paid on indebtedness of 1856 and 1857, -	\$28,326 56
“ “ building “ “ “ -	13,468 46
“ “ Commissioner's credits, - -	3,464 57
Total of Disbursements, - -	\$45,329 59
Receipts of Cash, - - - - -	\$45,835 20
Disbursements, - - - - -	45,329 59
Leaves balance due from me to Prison, - . -	\$5 61

AMOUNT OF LABOR DONE ON MAIN BUILDING OF PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1857.

	Feet.	Perch.	Dollars.
Of which there has been Masonry in outside walls of Main Building, at \$2 75-100 per p'ch,	2622		7,210 50
Am't of feet of common Ashler, at 2s per foot,	7757		2,018 00
“ “ Caps, Sills, Belting, Coursers and Cornices, - - - - -	5594		2,237 00
Dimension Stones, Arches, Consoles or Brackets, Projections, Moulding Caps and Blind Windows, - - - - -			1,008 00
Dressing 66 steps for S. E. octagon, with column head, -			432 00

Dressing 4 Laying Flägs under stairway, - -	20 00
" Stone from side of basement to second story, and steps from basement to the same,	156 00
Laying Cut Stone stairs from basement to second story, and rough masonry connecting with the same, - - - - -	115 00
To dressing and laying cover stones over Sup'ts Vault, door jams, arch with pannel for inside door of vestibule, - - - - -	236 00
Amount of rough masonry in partition of basement, principal and second stories, - -	1,117 00
Stone masonry in arches over basement, - -	66 800 00
Amount of flagging in basement, dressing and laying the same, - - - - -	548 00
Labor on angular arches in attic story, - -	40 00
" on inside Caps and Sills for doors and windows, - - - - -	75 00
" to drilling holes in windows to receive iron bars, - - - - -	40 00
Cutting holes for additional flues in south wing, To 28 yards excavation, at 2s per yard, in furnace room, - - - - -	10 00 7 00
To dressing one sill and two caps in basement, The bottle and fillet steps for main door of each front are all cut, - - - - -	17 00 187 50
11 circular steps for S. E. octagon, - - -	55 00
1 capitol for each front, - - - - -	5 00
1 pannel stone for base of column, - - -	10 00
8 steps for rear front. with circular heads, -	24 00
100 feet of concave and convex bush'd Ashler, -	40 00
1 cap for rear balcony, - - - - -	10 00
2 octagon pinnacles for balconies, - - -	10 00
25 pieces of octagon cornice, - - - - -	125 00
6 pinnacles, - - - - -	15 00
Laying brick in arches over basement, - -	89 00
" " in partition walls of principal, second, third and attic stories, - - - - -	691 50
Laying fire-place in third story, - - -	15 00
" 60 feet of superficial brick flooring in	

east cellar, - - - - -	8 00
Laying brick arches over circular and gothic windows, - - - - -	100 00
Laying bake oven in basement, - - -	120 00
“ Arch under octagon stairway, - -	12 00
“ Three arches in principal story, - -	6 00
To labor on iron for windows, anchors to support trusses and masonry, and bolts for trusses over chapel, to support roof, - - -	509 00
Making centers for arches over basement, -	26 00
“ “ “ principal, second, third and attic stories, - - - - -	100 00
Lintels of inside doors, windows, of outside walls, and wall plates to receive joists and bond timbers for windows and doors, - - -	63 00
Labor of preparing and laying joists of principal, second, third and attic stories, - - -	784 00
Labor on trusses and chapel, - - -	200 00
“ preparing and building roof, - -	250 00
“ in kitchen of basement, - - -	80 00
“ on centres of octagon windows, - -	49 00
“ making 21 registers, including solder and wire, - - - - -	42 00
Labor, making 693 feet tin pipe, - - -	255 00
“ “ 20 elbows, - - - - -	25 00
“ laying in walls the above tin work, -	70 00
“ on 44 window frames, at 12s per frame,	66 00
“ on copper gutters of roof, - - -	74 00
To labor preparing floors of principal and second stories, for deafning, - - - - -	156 00
To making copper elbows and conductor pipes,	30 00
Labor for 18 cords of cut stone, which is now on hand at 15 cents per foot, - - - - -	518 40
Total amount of convict and other labor,	<hr/> \$20,406 90

In my last report I alluded to the fact of my being arraigned before the Governor for alleged malfeasance and miscon-

duct in office. As you are aware, I did appear before him, on the 15th of January last, for the purpose of answering those charges. Not knowing what personal malice might prompt these reckless men to do, I employed Messrs. Ryan & Arnold to defend me; but after subjecting me to heavy expense, the charges turned out to be pure fabrications. They utterly failed to prove that I was even guilty of an official indiscretion.

In view of these facts, I thought the Legislature would have (without hesitation) appropriated to me as much money as would have indemnified me for the loss I sustained by reason of the unjust prosecution. The very official act that induced these reckless men to prefer these charges against me was an act that saved the State over thirty thousand dollars. Therefore it is unreasonable and unjust for the State to refuse to pay me the full amount of my reasonable demand, while they pay the parties that preferred the charges they were unable to maintain. They refuse to pay me the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, and even refused paying me eight hundred, although the State Prison Committee, by A. Scott Sloan, reported a bill to appropriate to me that amount, but because the Governor had not decided the case, the Legislature refused to allow the amount so reported.

I awaited on the Governor several times, but could not get him to decide. My counsel waited on him, but to no purpose. Finding myself thus baffled and abused, I procured the passage of a resolution through the Assembly, calling on the Governor to give a decision in my case; but he paid no regard to it. Another resolution was passed, calling on him to decide, and publish his decision, with the testimony in the case; but he neglected to do either, and leaves the public to draw their own conclusions as to my guilt or innocence; and the Legislature allow me to labor under pecuniary embarrassment by refusing to pay me what I was justly entitled to.

Now I respectfully submit that the Governor's neglect of duty should not be allowed to delay the payment of my claim.

any longer. It will be seen that a large amount of it has been paid for counsel fees. I have credited myself on the prison books for \$650.00, which I paid Messrs. Ryan & Arnold; but that is a small portion of the expense that I have been subjected to. There is yet due and unpaid \$1,150.00. That amount I hope you will immediately provide for by an appropriation, in doing which you will do no more than simply justice to me and to the people. I am satisfied they do not wish to deprive me of the emolument of my office, by compelling me to defend myself at my own expense, when I have acted in good faith and done what I thought and proved to be for the public good.

In conclusion, I wish to return thanks to my faithful officers who have co-operated with me in discharging the arduous duties of my office, and especially my Deputy, Mr. John Smith. The manner in which the books have been kept is sufficient to satisfy any person who sees them of his ability. For myself, I have nothing more to say than that I have endeavored to do my duty during the last year. We have had no deaths, no escapes, nor attempts at escape; and I think I may safely say that the morals of the prisoners are no worse, and I think the discipline a little more perfect than I found it.

Hoping my official conduct will meet the approbation of our Excellency, and the Honorable Legislature,

I remain, respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWARD MCGARRY,

State Prison Commissioner of Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
MILWAUKEE COUNTY. } ss.

EDWARD MCGARRY, being duly sworn, says, that the matters and statements set forth in the foregoing Report, by him subscribed, are just and true, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

E. MCGARRY.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 16th day of January, A. D., 1858.

JOHN A. SEGER,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

DOCUMENT I.

1750 100.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

PRESIDENT:

REV. S. C. BURNHAM.

TREASURER:

W. A. LAWRENCE.

SECRETARY:

L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

TRUSTEES:

REV. S. C. BURNHAM,
I. MILTIMORE,
W. A. LAWRENCE,

L. J. BARROWS,
J. F. WILLARD,
W. H. TRIPP.

Superintendent—W. H. CHURCHMAN, A. M.

Matron—Miss E. M. CURTIS.

Professor of Music—F. A. CAMPBELL.

Assistant Teacher—Miss M. E. HAND.

Master of Handicraft—C. A. NELSON.

Master of Household — A. J. J. J. J.
Assistant Teacher — M. J. J. J. J.
Professor of Music — J. J. J. J. J.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COLES BASHFORD,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

The Board of Trustees, charged with the management of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, would respectfully submit to the Legislature, through your Excellency, the Eighth Annual Report of their official labors on behalf of the State.

It is a source of extreme gratification to the Board, to be able to present their interesting charge as in a very flourishing condition. Another year's experience, with this one of the educational interests of the State, has but served to increase their conviction of its utility, and they would earnestly commend it to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

The several officers employed in the ministration of the internal affairs of the Institute, have discharged their respective duties during the past year with fidelity, and are eminently entitled to the confidence of the public.

For a full history of the internal management and operations of the Institute since our last report, your Excellency is referred to the appended report of the Superintendent, to whom the details of its management are confided.

The Board fully unite with the several suggestions and recommendations of the Superintendent, and ask for them the earnest consideration of the Legislature and yourself.

The report of the Building Committee, also subjoined, will make you acquainted with the details of our building operations since the date of our last report. From it you will perceive that the interior of the center building and east wing, with the exception of the third, fourth and attic stories of the former, have been completed in a neat and substantial manner, such as best comports with the character and design of the Institute. In addition to the interior, we have also caused to be erected the wall of an area along the entire south front of the building. This is constructed of stone masonry, and is very substantially built.

Following the example of all other similar institutions, East and West, the Board have introduced gas pipes throughout the building, during its progress, and while they could be concealed without marring the floors and walls, as would be the case if done at some future time, after the building shall have been finished.

These pipes were not put in with the expectation of procuring a supply of gas from our city works, for we are too remote from them to admit of this, without incurring more expense than would seem expedient. Our plan is to manufacture our own gas with some one of the portable gas-machines now successfully used, in many parts of the country, in both public and private buildings. They are quite simple and comparatively inexpensive.

This apparatus will be introduced as soon as the means of the Institute will justify the expenditure; for it is highly essential, not only as a matter of economy, but also as a preventive against accident by fire. For though the pupils do not themselves need to handle lights of any kind, yet they are extremely liable to danger from those left in their way by others. The greater safety of gas, consists in the matter of

the burners being immovably fixed in a position where they are inaccessible to children and out of the way of adults.

For warming the building the Board, after a careful consideration of the various systems in use, concluded to adopt that known as Gold's Patent Steam Heating Apparatus, and entered into a contract for its introduction with Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., of Chicago, agents for the State of Wisconsin. The necessary fixtures have been put up in a satisfactory manner, and the apparatus is now ready for use. We have, of course, had but little opportunity as yet to test its efficiency, but have full confidence in its successful operation.

In the application of the above named system, the apartments are warmed by direct radiation from sheet iron condensers placed in them. These radiators vary in size and number to suit the dimensions of the rooms, and are of such a form as to occupy but little space. They are filled with steam, at a very low pressure, which is conveyed to them through iron pipes, from a boiler placed in the cellar and enclosed by heavy stone masonry.

The water, formed by condensation in the radiators, returns to the boiler by the same pipes which convey the steam to them. A perfect circulation is thus kept up between the boiler and the radiators, preventing the loss of heat which would take place if the condensed steam were allowed to escape.

Attached to the boiler are several contrivances for regulating the draft, the supply of water, and the pressure of steam, thus making it a complete self-regulating apparatus, and removing all liability to danger. This renders the whole thing so simple in its operation as to require the direct care of no one but an ordinary fireman in its management.

It is claimed for this apparatus, among other advantages, that the consumption of fuel is much less than by any other method of warming.

The subject of warming the Institute building was one upon which the Board had much anxiety, and we found some difficulty in deciding upon the method to be adopted. Not that we were at a loss in pronouncing judgment upon the merits of the various systems in use, but we hesitated about adopting that which we deemed the best one, on account of its greater cost over some others. We felt it to be our duty, however, to select that which combined, in the greatest degree, the advantages of safety, healthfulness and economy.

The use of stoves was found inadmissible, not only in point of danger to the building and inmates, but likewise on account of their unhealthfulness and large consumption of fuel. We are constantly hearing of casualties from this source, even among those who have sight, and the danger would obviously be greatly enhanced in an institution for the Blind.

We were left, then, to choose between the hot-air furnace and some one of the several methods of warming by steam and hot-water circulation. The former was at first settled upon, on account of its first cost being less than that of the latter, but, upon further investigation it was found, according to the universal testimony of those well qualified to judge, to be liable even in a much higher degree to the objections urged against the use of stoves. The unhealthfulness of the devitalized air thrown into the rooms through the flues has become proverbial, as well as the rapid consumption of fuel; and there are on record almost numberless instances of the loss of buildings by fire, resulting from its use. In view of these facts, the Board changed their determination and concluded finally to adopt steam as a medium for warming; and believing, upon examination, that Field's Patent Apparatus was better adapted to their wants than any other, arrangements were made for its introduction as heretofore stated. In this

step we are confident that the best interests of the State and the Institute have been subserved, even in an economical point of view, though the first cost of the fixtures may seem large.

We have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject, because we believe it to be one of especial interest to our State at this time, when she is erecting so many public buildings; and we feel it to be our duty to offer our modicum of experience, by way of suggestion, to those having them in charge. There is probably no one thing pertaining to the construction of public buildings which is of greater moment than proper methods of warming.

In fitting up the laundry and bathing rooms of the building, we have also adopted the use of steam in these for heating water, drying clothes, &c., thereby rendering these domestic operations more expeditious and convenient.

The Trustees, while they have ever kept in view the principles of true economy in the construction and fitting up of the Institute buildings, have felt it incumbent upon them to unite permanency and good taste with adaptedness to the object; so that, in these respects, as well as efficiency of management, the Wisconsin Institute will lose nothing by comparison with other similar establishments, East or West. This, they flatter themselves, they have thus far succeeded in doing, and that at a small cost, compared with the outlay for similar objects in other States—the total amount expended upon the buildings up to this time being only about forty-three thousand seven hundred dollars. True, they are not yet completed; but the sum still needed to perfect them, cannot swell the entire cost to an equality with that of almost any other institution for the Blind, as will be seen by reference to the following abstract from a table in Barnard's American Journal of Education:

12

Name of Institution.	Location.	Cost or estimated value of Buildings & Grounds.	Annual Current Expenses.
Perkins' Institution for the Blind.....	Boston, Mass.	\$150,000	\$21,600
New York...do....do....do.....	New York...	150,000	38,728
Pennsylvania do....do....do.....	Philadelphia.	125,000	26,583
Ohio'.....do....do....do.....	Columbus...	40,000	18,000
Virginia Instit. for Deaf & Dumb & Blind	Staunton....	75,000	11,000
Kentucky Institution for the Blind.....	Louisville...	70,000	11,000
Indiana.....do....do....do.....	Indianapolis.	100,000	15,000
Illinois.....do....do....do.....	Jacksonville.	80,000	14,000
Missouri.....do....do....do.....	St. Louis....	45,000	.....
Louisiana Instit. for Deaf & Dumb & Blind	Baton Rouge.	128,000	.....
Michigan...do.....do.....do...	Flint.....	150,000	.....

The work yet to be done upon the main building and grounds of our Institution is as follows, viz.:

1st. The joinery, plastering and painting of the third, fourth and attic stories of the center structure.

2d. The construction of the cupola, portico and verandah of the same, together with the piazzas of the east wing.

3d. The erection of stone walls and steps to enclose the areas under the piazzas above named.

4th. The construction of two large cisterns and as many wells.

5th. The extension of the warming apparatus and plumbing into the third story of the central division of the building.

6th. The putting up of a small apparatus for manufacturing gas for lighting the building.

7th. The grading of the grounds and enclosing them with a substantial fence.

Besides the completion of the main building, &c., as above specified, a commodious shop building, suitable for the carrying on of several mechanical branches, is highly essential. During the current session of the school, a temporary frame building will be used for one trade only, that of broom-mak-

ing, this being all that it will accommodate. Other trades should be introduced, but it is impracticable without an increase of shop room.

The immediate execution of all of this work is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the institution, but the Trustees are destitute of the necessary means for the accomplishment of the object. It is therefore respectfully urged upon the members of the Legislature that they make, at their next session, a sufficient appropriation to supply this important demand, in addition to that necessary for the current support of the Institute. Estimates for both, will be submitted through the usual Visiting Committee appointed by the Legislature, from year to year, to examine the accounts of the Trustees, and inquire into the condition and wants of the several departments of the Institute.

For a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Institute since the date of our last report, your Excellency is referred to the accompanying reports of S. W. Smith, former Treasurer, and W. A. Lawrence, his successor.

The statement of the former shows disbursements on orders of the Board, amounting to \$8,161 62, and that of the latter shows disbursements amounting to \$18,549 78—making a total of \$26,711 40; deducting from this total, the amount of the several sums paid by the Treasurers in discharge of loans, with interest, and accounted for in detail, \$8,190 00, we have, as the nett expenses of the Board for the year, \$18,493 40. Of this sum, \$10,742 29 were spent for building purposes, and the remaining \$7,751 11 for current support, furniture, school apparatus, and sundry other personal property for the use of the Institute.

It will be perceived that the present Treasurer's receipts on account of appropriations by the last Legislature, do not equal in amount the sums named in the act. This is to be accounted for by the fact, that the Board have not been able to obtain a single dollar of said appropriations from the treasury, and

were therefore obliged to sell their warrants at a considerable sacrifice in order to progress with the building and keep up the Institute.

This necessity was entirely unanticipated by them, and, as it greatly curtailed their resources, proved the cause of serious disappointment as to the amount of work upon the buildings accomplished this season. We trust that in future we may not be subject to like embarrassment from this source. The interests of the State, as well as those of the Institute, demand that it shall be otherwise.

There is still due the Institute an appropriation for current support, which cannot be realized until the beginning of February next, as it was to be paid from the revenue of the present year. A portion, at least, of this appropriation must be anticipated, by loan, in order to make it available for supplying the necessities of the Institute until after the next session of the Legislature. Here, too, we will be subject to loss, by the payment of interest on loans, necessarily made for defraying current expenses; and the same has been the case for several years past, on account of the manner in which the appropriations have been made. The Board would respectfully suggest, therefore, that future appropriations for support of the Institute be made from money already in the treasury, rather than that to accrue from a prospective revenue, as the present practice subjects us to an annual loss, as above stated.

In taking a retrospective view of the history of this humane institution,—tracing its career back to the time when, through the philanthropic efforts of a few sympathizing friends, a handful of the afflicted “children of night” were gathered within the walls of a small rented tenement in our city, in order that they, though shut out from the beauties of the visible world, might be brought to see with the eyes of the spirit, and bask in the diviner light of knowledge,—we call to mind the struggles of that little band of sightless ones, in their poorly equipped school-room, striving to master the rudiments

of knowledge, or trace out with "the quick discerning finger" the words of holy writ, that told them of a better land, upon whose beauties their unsealed orbs might one day gaze with rapturous delight. We contrast the picture with that now presented to the visitor by our stately edifice, well furnished and thronging with beings made happy by their newly awakened hopes and prospects; the contrast makes us feel that we have much cause for congratulating the friends of the blind in the complete success of our enterprise.

It is now about eight years—and they have been years of trial and labor—since the incipient steps towards the establishment of the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind were taken. Some of the present Board have been connected with it from its earliest beginning, and have watched over its progress with much anxiety during its struggles through the many difficulties which are incident to such an undertaking. To them the present prospects of the Institute are especially gratifying, and they feel themselves amply rewarded for their years of gratuitous labor, by the opportunity now afforded for witnessing the good fruits of that labor.

The Trustees would not be understood, in the foregoing remarks, as taking to themselves an undue share of credit for the present prosperous condition of the Institute. Justice to our experienced Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Churchman, requires at our hands an acknowledgment of his invaluable services in bringing about the favorable results alluded to. The Institute is indebted to him, not only for his very efficient management of its internal affairs, but likewise for much valuable aid rendered to the Board in adapting the building, with its numerous appliances, to the end in view.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board,

S. C. BURNHAM,

L. J. BARROWS, *Sec'y.*

President.

Janesville, October 1st, 1857.

[illegible]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—Your Building Committee beg leave, in accordance with your instructions, to present the following summary as their Fourth Annual Report:

On account of the change of the fiscal year of the State, enacted by the last Legislature, and consequent requirement that the Annual Report of the Institute should be made up to the first of October, instead of the first of January as heretofore, the Committee will not be able at this early date to report the full completion of all the work undertaken for the season, some parts being yet in hand.

It will be impracticable, therefore, to give you a statement of the exact cost of all the improvements for the year, when completed. You will find below, however, an approximation to it, which cannot vary materially from the truth, together with a precise statement of the amount paid out upon the several departments of the work up to the first of October.

To the end that they might avail themselves of the advantages of competition, the committee, before commencing any of the work in the spring, advertised for sealed proposals for the execution of such parts of it as could be appropriately let in this way, and in every instance awarded the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders. The successful competitors were as follows, viz:

For the joinery of the entire building, excepting the third, fourth, and attic stories of the center structure, James Mills.

For the painting of the same, together with the glazing of the basement and transom windows, Messrs Wormworth & Higgins; and for the stone masonry and flagging of the main south area, Ira Miltimore.

Private contracts were also made with Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., of Chicago, for putting up Gold's Patent Steam Heating Apparatus, and with Messrs. Foord & Babcock, for inserting gas pipes throughout the building.

For such parts of the work as could not be let by contract, the best practicable arrangements were made for insuring economy and fidelity.

Some of the above named contracts have been completed, and the remaining ones will be, it is thought, by the middle of the present month. So far as the work has been accomplished, the committee take great pleasure in stating that it merits your unqualified approval.

The following is an estimate of the cost of the building operations of the present season, when completed:

Amount of contract for joinery,	\$4,617 00
do. Lathing and plastering,	1,620 05
do. Painting and glazing,	585 00
do. Warming apparatus,	2,650 00
do. Gas pipes,	100 00
Estimated cost of area wall, with coping and flagging, when complete, including excavation for the same,	900 00
Estimated cost of masonry and excavation in cellar, for enlargement of boiler room, etc., for warming apparatus,	400 00
Amount paid for castings, (cistern, conduit, and columns,)	97 00
Amount paid for bricks, and hauling the same,	62 00
Railroad freights,	34 88
Probable cost of incidentals, not specified above,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,546 53

J. F. WILLARD,

Chairman Building Com.

Janesville, Oct. 1st, 1857.

APPENDIX B.

FORMER TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

The undersigned Treasurer for the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, would report that he has paid the following described orders, amounting to the sum of..... \$3,161 62

And that he has received for the account of said Institute,

amount on hand Dec. 31, 1856.....	507 51	
Amount from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00	
Amount from Trustees Feb. 16, 1857.....	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	8,007 51
Leaving due me.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$154 11

S. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Janesville, March 28, 1857.

Date.		To whom paid.	Interest.	For what paid.	Amount.
1856.					
Feb. 10,	119	J. M. Alden & Co.....	.....	Brick.....	\$79 00
July 19,	375	Mills & Lockwood....	5 83	Building Expenses.	105 83
Aug. 2,	418	Pat. Fitzgerald.....	.....	do.....	17 81
Aug. 2,	419	James Cullen.....	.....	do.....	16 25
Aug. 2,	421	Charles Richards.....	.....	do.....	9 19
Aug. 9,	441	Mills & Lockwood....	5 19	do.....	105 19
Aug. 2,	453	T. Z. Buck.....	.....	do.....	1 00

Appendix B—continued.

paid.	Inter.	For what paid.	Amount.
son.....		Building Expenses...	\$4 50
d.....		do.....	10 00
Wood.....	4 83	do.....	104 83
.....	4 83	do.....	104 83
.....	3 61	do.....	103 61
Keen.....		do.....	65 67
Wood.....	3 33	do.....	103 33
.....	9 66	do.....	209 66
.....		do.....	78 00
Wood.....	2 92	do.....	102 92
Wards.....		do.....	2 25
.....		do.....	60 61
.....		do.....	100 00
.....		do.....	100 00
.....		do.....	111 34
croft.....		Crackers.....	4 50
.....		Building Expenses...	100 00
Douglas.....		Bldg of W.H. Charchman.....	63 00
Anderson.....		Carriage Hire.....	18 00
son.....		Meat.....	22 09
ies.....		Building Expenses...	37 18
.....		do.....	15 00
.....		do.....	51 56
ngale.....		do.....	9 00
.....		do.....	5 00
.....	5 25	do.....	140 37
inson.....		do.....	14 87
.....		do.....	32 71A
.....		do.....	33 00
arrows.....		do.....	107 18A
.....		do.....	15 00
dson.....		Stoves and Hardware.....	135 16
r.....		Building Expenses...	24 46
Wood.....	8 11	do.....	208 11
dson.....		do.....	63 33
lowan.....		do.....	30 00
.....		do.....	7 30
.....	3 23	Wagon.....	68 23
Standard.....		Advertising.....	5 00
a, Secret'y.....		Secretary's Services.....	50 00
Wood.....	3 72	Building Expenses...	103 72
.....	3 72	do.....	103 72
.....	3 75	do.....	103 75
.....	3 75	do.....	100 75
May.....		Clothing.....	1 00
n.....		Building Expenses...	1 00
& Co.....		do.....	1 00
.....		do.....	1 00
.....		do.....	1 00
.....		Brick.....	1 00
.....		Building Expenses...	1 00
.....		do.....	1 00
t.....		do.....	1 00

Appendix B—continued.

Date.		To whom paid.	Inter.	For what paid.	Amount.
1856.					
Dec. 6,	632	Norton & Lawrence...		2 Espys for Chimneys.	\$11 25
Dec. 6,	634	J. M. Smith.....		Groceries.....	76 51
Dec. 6,	635	J. A. Wood.....		Hardware.....	10 77
Dec. 6,	636	J. F. Willard.....		Bal. of Services.....	85 02
Dec. 6,	637	George Grey.....		Painting.....	96 31
Dec. 6,	638	R. Brand & Co.....	2 69	Furniture.....	138 26
Dec. 6,	639	O. J. Dearborn.....		Carpets, &c.....	29 67
Dec. 6,	640	J. M. Riker.....		Harness, &c.....	25 60
Dec. 6,	641	Wm. H. Trippe.....		Bal. of Services.....	42 93
Dec. 6,	642	D. Y. Kenyon.....		Repairs on Institute..	10 81
Dec. 6,	643	T. Z. Buck.....		Use Horse & Wagon..	1 06
Dec. 6,	644	Wm. H. Trippe.....		Bal. for Horse.....	94 50
Dec. 6,	645	Moseley & Bro.....		Day Book & Ledger..	6 00
Dec. 6,	646	J. F. Willard.....		Soap, Oats, &c.....	28 25
Dec. 6,	647	Barrow, Secretary.....		Salary.....	50 00
Dec. 6,	648	S. W. Smith, for Disct.	2 69	Loan.....	510 50
Dec. 6,	650	George Grey.....		Building Expenses...	53 00
Dec. 13,	652	Mills & Lockwood...		Work on House.....	4 00
Dec. 13,	653	Hume & Co.....		Drawing Plans.....	10 00
Dec. 12,	654	Mills & Lockwood...		Building Expenses...	130 93
Dec. 20,	655	J. F. Willard.....		Store Hog.....	6 00
Dec. 20,	656	William Wilson.....		Milk.....	7 72
Dec. 20,	657	Miss M. E. Hand.....		Services as Teacher...	18 75
Dec. 20,	658	W. M. Churchman.....		Serv. as Music Teacher	75 00
Dec. 20,	659	Miss E. M. Curtiss...		Services as Matron....	83 33
Dec. 20,	660	W. M. Churchman...	10 50	Services as Superinten.	250 00
Dec. 1,	661	Roswell Hill.....		Building Expenses...	10 10
1857.					
Jan. 8,	662	J. O. Clair....		do.....	12 34
Jan. 9,	663	R. S. Burdick.....		do.....	33 00
Jan. 10,	664	Pixley & Kimball....		do.....	28 74
Feb. 10,	665	Jacob Jones.....		do.....	51 19
Feb. 10,	666	Rice & Osborne.....		do.....	25 00
Feb. 10,	667	L. Doyle.....		do.....	33 18
Feb. 10,	668	Daniel Scanlin.....		do.....	10 00
Feb. 10,	669	James Nesbit.....		do.....	12 00
Feb. 10,	670	William Nesbit.....		do.....	14 37
Feb. 11,	671	Thomas Thornton....		do.....	13 52
Feb. 14,	672	Andrew Keckle.....		Wages.....	144 00
Feb. 14,	673	R. O. Bent.....		Meat.....	146 28
Feb. 14,	674	E. W. Hovey.....		Flour.....	20 46
Feb. 14,	675	do.....		Merchandize.....	25 94
Feb. 14,	676	R. Hill.....		Blacksmithing.....	9 43
Feb. 14,	677	J. Sutherland & Co...		Stationery.....	36 85
Feb. 14,	678	John R. Beale.....		Buffalo Robes.....	16 00
Feb. 14,	679	Babcock & Foord....		Merchandize.....	91 06
Feb. 14,	681	Wm. Chapin.....		Lime.....	19 20
Feb. 14,	682	E. Heller.....		Flour.....	30 77
Feb. 14,	683	N. F. Lund.....		Copying.....	25 00
Feb. 14,	684	M. O. Smith & Co....		Merchandize.....	46 84
Feb. 14,	685	Democratic Standard..		Advertising.....	3 50
Feb. 14,	686	T. B. Woolliscroft...		Crackers and Bread..	13 84
Feb. 14,	687	Morse & Martin.....		Furniture.....	63 25

Appendix B—continued.

Date.		To whom paid.	Inter.	For what paid.	Amount.
1857.					
Feb. 14,	688	E. Mahony.....	.....	Music	\$25 00
Feb. 14,	689	J. & J. Bradshaw.....	.....	Feathers.....	62 30
Feb. 14,	690	U. Story.....	.....	Sleigh	9 00
Feb. 14,	691	Penn. Blind Institute,	.....	Books	52 50
Feb. 14,	692	P. A. Pierce.....	.....	Milk and Butter.....	67 59
Feb. 14,	693	Madison Exp.....	.....	Madison Expenses...	64 50
Feb. 14,	694	J. M. Smith.....	.....	Groceries	152 94
Feb. 14,	695	Perkin Blind Institute	.....	Books	50 24
Feb. 14,	696	Joseph Church.....	.....	50 Cords Wood.....	225 00
Feb. 14,	697	Penn. Blind Institute,	.....	Beads.....	34 14
Feb. 14,	698	W. H. Churchman....	.....	Incidental.....	100 93
Feb. 16,	702	E. Lamoin.....	.....	Building Expenses...	30 38
Mar. 11,	703	McKey & Bro.....	.....	Merchandize	24 50
Mar. 11,	704	Wood & Moon.....	.....	Livery	13 00
Mar. 11,	705	Free Press.....	.....	Advertising, &c.....	6 50
Mar. 11,	706	Ira Miltimore .....	.....	Madison Expenses...	9 50
Mar. 11,	707	Exp. Madison, Barrows	.....	.....do.....	10 00
Mar. 16,	708	Edwin Kield.....	.....	Potatoes.....	31 25
Mar. 28,	709	I. Miltimore.....	.....	Expenses to Chicago..	20 00
					\$8,161 62

APPENDIX C.

Report of Wm. A. Lawrence, Treasurer of Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, to 1st October, 1857, showing his receipts and disbursements, from his appointment to said date, as such Treasurer, to wit:

Receipts.

1857.		
April 8,	By loan from Central Bank of Wisconsin,.....	\$2,000 00
April 22,	do. do. do. do.	3,000 00
May 18,	By appropriation in part, sold State Bank of Wisconsin, \$10,000 at 90c.,.....	9,000 00
June 24,	By appropriation in part, sold Central Bank of Wisconsin, \$2,000 at 92c.,.....	1,840 00
Aug. 11,	By appropriation in part, sold Central Bank of Wisconsin, \$3,000 at 92c.,	2,760 00
		18,600 00

Disbursements.

Date.		To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1857.				
Feb. 10,	485	Charles Richards,.....	Building expenses,...	\$ 2 18
Feb. 10,	498	Jno. Knight,.....	do.....	5 50
Feb. 10,	499	Pat McGloon,.....	do.....	5 56
Feb. 10,	680	E. H. Strong,	Postage,	2 33
Feb. 10,	554	James O'Connor,.....	Building expenses,...	4 13
Mar. 28,	556	A. K. Allen,.....	Groceries,	1 82
Mar. 28,	710	S. C. Burnham,.....	Cow,	40 00
Mar. 28,	711	P. L. Smith & Co.	Carriage,.....	225 00
Mar. 28,	712	R. H. Bent,.....	Meat,	58 67
Mar. 28,	713	W. H. Churchman,	Incidental expenses,...	100 36
Mar. 28,	714	do.....	Piano,	260 00
Mar. 28,	715	do.....	House furniture,.....	341 56

Appendix C—continued.

Date.		To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1857.				
Mar. 28,	716	E. W. Hovey,.....	Flour and eggs,.....	\$ 8 97
Mar. 28,	717	Williston & Lakin,.....	Groceries,.....	130 49
Mar. 28,	718	S. Antisdell,.....	Provisions,.....	8 62
Mar. 28,	719	E. W. Hovey,.....	Hams,.....	22 46
Mar. 28,	720	J. F. Pease,.....	Tuning Pianos,.....	6 50
Mar. 28,	721	— Blackhurst,.....	do.....	8 00
Mar. 28,	722	L. Davis,.....	Sawing wood,.....	33 80
Mar. 28,	723	W. H. Churchman,.....	Salary,.....	250 00
Mar. 28,	724	Miss E. M. Curtis,.....	do.....	62 50
Mar. 28,	725	Miss M. E. Hand,.....	do.....	37 50
Mar. 28,	726	Mrs. M. M. Churchman,.....	do.....	75 00
Mar. 28,	727	Secretary of the Board,.....	do.....	50 00
April 22,	728	S. W. Smith, Treasurer,.....	Balance due Treasury,.....	154 11
April 22,	729	M. Stockman,.....	Wood,.....	157 50
April 22,	730	Treasurer,.....	Interest on loans,.....	65 00
April 22,	731	do.....	do.....	97 50
April 22,	732	W. H. Churchman,.....	Incidental expenses,.....	50 00
April 22,	733	Ogilvie & Barrows,.....	Medze,.....	79 11
April 22,	734	L. J. Barrows,.....	Med. attendance,.....	29 50
April 22,	735	D. Y. Kenyon,.....	Repairs,.....	5 50
April 22,	736	E. K. Strong,.....	Postage,.....	4 62
April 22,	737	American Bible Society,.....	Raised Bibles,.....	81 00
April 22,	738	L. Davis,.....	Labor,.....	18 50
April 22,	739	Henry Hurlbert,.....	Painting,.....	1 25
April 22,	740	I. M. Smith,.....	Groceries,.....	77 93
April 22,	741	W. H. Churchman,.....	Incidental expenses,.....	83 00
April 18,	699	Treasurer, \$1,000 loan. and interest, \$17 50,.....	Loan,.....	1017 50
April 27,	700	Treasurer,.....	do.....	1000 00
April 27,	701	do.....	do.....	500 00
May 4,	742	E. W. Hovey,.....	Provisions,.....	11 24
May 4,	743	J. W. Story,.....	Horse,.....	200 00
May 4,	744	Treasurer,.....	Interest on note,.....	30 00
May 23,	745	Ira Miltimore,.....	Building expenses,.....	200 00
May 23,	746	do.....	do.....	25 00
June 1,	747	E. Lamoin,.....	do.....	4 00
June 2,	748	R. W. Davis,.....	do.....	10 00
June 4,	749	J. H. Vermilye,.....	Insurance,.....	45 00
June 6,	750	Wm. Nolling,.....	Building expenses,.....	4 00
June 6,	751	James Mills,.....	do.....	300 00
June 6,	752	R. W. Davis,.....	do.....	10 00
June 6,	753	E. Lamoin,.....	do.....	4 00
June 6,	754	Wm. Nolling,.....	do.....	4 00
June 8,	755	Henry Thornton,.....	do.....	200 00
June 8,	756	I. M. Smith,.....	Groceries,.....	26 15
June 8,	757	Secretary,.....	Salary,.....	50 00
June 8,	758	R. C. Bent,.....	Meat,.....	128 64
June 8,	759	H. A. Wheeler,.....	Cement,.....	3 75
June 8,	760	P. A. Pierce,.....	Milk,.....	25 74
June 8,	761	Tim Jackman,.....	Furniture, &c.,.....	102 50
June 8,	762	Norton & Lawrence,.....	Groceries,.....	110 92
June 8,	763	O. J. Dearborn & Co.,.....	Medze,.....	4 29
June 8,	764	W. H. Churchman,.....	Incidental expenses,.....	76 19

Appendix C—continued.

Date.		To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1857				
June 8,	765	W. H. Churchman,	Salary,	\$250 00
June 8,	766	Miss E. M. Curtis,	do,	62 50
June 8,	767	Miss M. E. Hand,	do,	37 50
June 8,	768	F. J. Campbell,	do,	75 00
June 13,	769	James Mills,	Building expenses,	700 00
June 13,	770	Rees Davis,	do,	10 00
June 13,	771	Wm. Nolling,	do,	8 00
June 13,	772	E. Lamoin,	do,	2 00
June 16,	773	do	do,	6 75
June 20,	774	Ira Miltimore,	do,	35 00
June 20,	775	S. O. Burnham,	do,	10 00
June 20,	776	Rees W. Davis,	do,	10 00
June 20,	777	Wm. Nolling,	do,	4 00
June 20,	778	E. Lamoin,	do,	4 00
June 20,	779	Wm. H. Tripp,	do,	22 60
June 20,	780	James Mills,	do,	200 00
June 20,	781	E. W. Hovey,	Provisions,	12 02
June 20,	782	H. W. Wheeler & Co.,	Castings, &c.,	50 45
June 20,	783	F. S. & S. F. Eldred,	Lumber,	23 32
June 20,	784	F. S. Lawrence,	Groceries,	26 69
June 20,	785	J. & J. A. Tice,	Repairs,	5 35
June 20,	786	Babcock & Ford,	Gas pipes, &c.,	100 00
June 20,	787	Gen. Bank of Wisconsin	Bank note,	2,000 00
June 25,	788	do	do,	3,000 00
June 27,	789	James Mills,	Building expenses,	250 00
June 27,	790	Rees W. Davis,	do,	10 00
June 27,	791	Wm. Nolling,	do,	4 00
June 27,	792	E. Lamoin,	do,	4 00
July 3,	793	Wm. H. Tripp,	do,	50 00
July 3,	794	James Mills,	do,	550 00
July 3,	795	E. Lamoin,	do,	13 00
July 3,	796	Henry Thornton,	do,	100 00
July 3,	797	do	do,	100 00
July 4,	798	Rees W. Davis,	do,	10 00
July 11,	799	Wm Robinson,	do,	40 00
July 11,	800	Ira Miltimore,	do,	30 00
July 11,	801	James Mills,	do,	175 00
July 11,	802	Thos. M. Lynch,	Meat,	56 43
July 11,	803	J. F. Willard,	Butter, &c.,	23 35
July 11,	804	J. W. Hobson & Co.,	Lime,	19 50
July 11,	805	F. Honack,	Services,	89 00
July 11,	806	Wm. H. Churchman,	Sundries,	143 77
July 11,	807	Ira Miltimore,	Building expenses,	150 00
July 11,	808	James Mills,	do,	100 00
July 11,	809	Henry Thornton,	do,	100 00
July 18,	810	do	do,	50 00
July 18,	811	Wm. Nolling,	do,	6 65
July 20,	812	Rees Davis,	do,	10 00
July 20,	813	do	do,	10 00
July 20,	814	do	do,	50 00
July 25,	815	James Mills,	do,	50 00
July 25,	816	Ira Miltimore,	do,	20 00
July 27,	817	Henry Thornton,	do,	50 00
Aug. 7,	818	Pat Kelly,	do,	1 12

Appendix C—continued.

To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
I. Churchman,.....	Incidental expenses,...	\$ 49 97
.....	Traveling with pupils,...	179 25
atic Standard,.....	Printing,.....	8 00
Blackhurst,.....	Tuning piano,.....	34 00
felt,.....	Printing,.....	20 50
& Colby,.....	Flour and feed,.....	48 84
& Lund,.....	Merchandise,.....	12 50
th, Hubbard & Co.,...	On contract,.....	600 00
Mills,.....	Building expenses,...	100 00
I. R. R. Co.,.....	do.....	14 40
Kimball,.....	do.....	12 25
.....	do.....	1 00
& F. du L. R. R. Co.,...	do.....	98
.....	do.....	19 00
Thornton,.....	do.....	100 00
Mills,.....	do.....	485 00
ltimore,.....	do.....	10 00
Mills,.....	do.....	100 00
Thornton,.....	do.....	50 00
Mills,.....	do.....	200 00
ltimore,.....	do.....	125 00
I. Tripp,.....	do.....	15 00
avis,.....	do.....	15 00
.....	do.....	25 00
olling,.....	do.....	6 00
Brow,.....	do.....	3 00
Thornton,.....	do.....	50 00
Vosburgh & Co.,.....	do.....	14 00
Croft,.....	do.....	48 00
ykes,.....	do.....	1 80
Mills,.....	do.....	150 00
ltimore,.....	do.....	25 00
avis,.....	do.....	25 00
Whedock & Co.,.....	do.....	37 24
Thornton,.....	do.....	50 00
& Woodruff,.....	Broom machine,.....	20 00
I. Churchman,.....	Traveling expenses,...	117 82
ld, Miner & Co.,.....	Sugar and tea,.....	61 84
avis,.....	Building expenses,...	50 00
worth & Higgings,...	do.....	50 00
alance of cash on hand,.....		50 22
		18,600 00

Dr.

Oct. 1, 1857, To balance on hand,..... \$50 22

WM. A. LAWRENCE, *Treasurer.*

Janesville, Wis., October 1, 1857.

APPENDIX D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN—The following summary of the operations of the Institute, in its educational and domestic departments, with the accompanying remarks and suggestions, is respectfully submitted as the Eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent:

It is not without a profound sense of gratitude to the merciful Dispenser of all good, for his protecting care over our numerous household, that we find ourselves able to report an almost complete exemption from sickness on the part of both officers and pupils, no case of protracted illness having occurred during the past year. This, in view of all the circumstances, may justly be deemed remarkable; particularly when we consider the known predisposition of a large proportion of the blind, as a class, to physical ailments. The crowded state of our limited apartments, combined with other causes existing in the past, rendered us peculiarly liable to indisposition. But, thanks to the enlightened liberality of the last Legislature, most of these obstacles have been removed, and a brighter day now dawns upon our enterprise.

The number of pupils received during the last session was twenty,—ten males and ten females. Of these, one was from

Rock county, two from Walworth, two from Milwaukee, two from Kenosha, four from Jefferson, two from Dane, three from Dodge, two from Fond du Lac, one from Waupaca, and one from Columbia. A catalogue of their names, showing the residence and other particulars of each, will be found appended hereto. Eighteen of those admitted remained until the close of the school in July; the other two—George Ross, from Jefferson county, and Marcus Beandreau, from Fond du Lac—proving restive under the wholesome restraints thrown around them by the necessary disciplinary regulations of the institution, and preferring idleness to industry, returned to their friends, after a few weeks stay with us. As they were both possessed of good natural ability, and capable of being trained to usefulness and honorable independence, it was a source of deep regret to us that they should thus cast from them the proffered benefits of the institution.

Concerning those who remained with us up to the close of the session, we are most happy in being able to assure you that they entertained an appreciative sense of the privileges offered by the Institute, and manifested a praiseworthy anxiety to improve them to the utmost of their ability. It need hardly be added that their progress was in consequence most satisfactory.

With the enlarged accommodations afforded by the improvements made upon the building during the past summer, we will be enabled to receive more than double the number heretofore in attendance; and much pains has been taken to bring this fact to the knowledge of the friends of the blind throughout the State. We have reason to expect, therefore, that there will be a considerable increase in our number during the next session, which will commence on the 5th inst.

With a view to extend a knowledge of the Institute, and its readiness to receive pupils from any and all parts of the State, a circular was prepared, and handed to our city papers, which, together with many others, gave it a gratuitous inser-

tion. For this act of courtesy on the part of the press of the State, the thanks of the Institute are due. To the same end, it was deemed advisable for the undersigned to visit certain sections of the State in person; and therefore a tour of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago, Outagamie, Brown, Waupaca, Portage and Adams was made, in the months of July and August. The Professor of Music and the Matron, together with nine of our pupils, accompanying me to the cities of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, we gave in each place a public exhibition and concert, for the purpose of showing in a practical way the scholastic attainments of which the blind are capable. These entertainments gave to many of our citizens, who might never find it convenient to visit the Institute, an opportunity of witnessing the fruits of the State's beneficence, and were everywhere greeted with hearty manifestations of pleasure.

Much future good might be effected through similar visits with a few of our pupils to other parts of the State; and so far as the means entrusted to your charge will justify the expenditure, the plan is earnestly recommended, as one of the most efficient agencies that can be employed for bringing within the walls of the Institute the unfortunates for whose amelioration we are laboring, as well as for insuring a continuance of the confidence and support of the public.

In the tour referred to, it was presumed that much aid in the matter of ascertaining the residences of the Blind would be derived, from a law passed by the last Legislature, requiring certain returns to be made to the county clerk; but the very imperfect manner in which the provisions of this act were carried out by the parties concerned, rendered it a nullity for this year at least. The hope is indulged, however, that more attention will be given it hereafter, as its design becomes better understood.

Of the fidelity of the officers who are associated with me

in the conduct of the several departments of the Institute, it affords me great pleasure to be able to bear most favorable testimony. They seem, with one accord, to be actuated by that true spirit of disinterested benevolence, which constitutes one of the most important qualifications for a work like ours. The mere ability to impart knowledge in the school, or to manage affairs with system and economy in the household department, however important in itself, forms by no means the only or highest test of competency for the position of an officer in such an institution. There are qualifications paramount to this, which are necessary to all, no matter what the department in which they are engaged. They must possess hearts which will enable them to put away selfish considerations, and devote themselves to the work with a true missionary spirit. In a word, they must become father, mother, brother and sister, to the afflicted ones confided to their care. It is theirs, not only to minister to the physical necessities of their charge, and to store the mind with knowledge, but likewise to labor with the will and the affections—to throw around them such influences as will lure them from the temptations of evil; fortify them against those eccentricities of thought and feeling, those uncomely attitudes and manners to which the untutored blind are so lamentably prone; and develop those higher traits of character which distinguish the sterling man or woman from the aimless, lack-energy drone whose unearned bread is filched from the larder of honest industry. This is the only kind of training that will set the Blind upon their feet and cause them to “rejoice as a strong man to run a race.”

On the first of April last, Mr. F. J. Campbell, referred to in my last report as being chosen for the post of instructor in music, entered upon the duties of his charge; and judging from the success attending his labors thus far, will doubtless prove a very acceptable teacher—he brings to his work several years experience in a similar position.

Mr. C. A. Nelson, late of the Indiana Institute for the education of the Blind, has been appointed to the charge of the handicraft department, and will enter upon duty by the beginning of the next session. He also has several years experience in his vocation.

These two gentlemen, with Miss E. M. Curtis, continued as matron, and Miss M. E. Hand as assistant teacher, will form our corps of assisting officers for the ensuing session.

In the School Department, much the same routine has been pursued as was reported last year. The branches studied are spelling and definitions, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and algebra. In all these, commendable progress was made; but especial credit is due to the first class in algebra, for the advancement made in that science, and to the class of younger pupils, who entered school at the beginning of the session without the knowledge of a single letter, and yet became very fair readers by its close. The progress made by these two classes would do credit to any school of persons possessing all of their faculties.

During the next session, other branches will be introduced, as the scholars are prepared for them. Such as geometry, natural philosophy, history, &c.

The study of geography has been somewhat retarded by the want of apparatus; but we have ordered a globe and complete set of maps which, when received, will greatly facilitate the instruction in this science.

In the Music Department, considerable advancement has been made, both in the vocal and instrumental classes.

The entire school have attended the exercises in singing, while nearly all have received more or less instruction upon the piano forte; and though much of the time has necessarily been devoted to the elements, they have nevertheless learned to perform in a creditable manner a choice variety of piano solos, songs, duetts, trios, quartettes, glees, chorusses, &c.

Appropriate instruments for a small brass band have been

ordered from the East, and we hope to receive them early in the session, so that a timely commencement may be made in this very desirable part of their musical instruction.

Quite a number of our scholars evince such a degree of musical talent as warrants the belief, that with proper training, they may become successful teachers, organists and composers. It is our plan, therefore, to give such, every facility for improvement that can be afforded; for of all the intellectual pursuits engaged in by the Blind, the profession of music supplies the greatest number with an available means of self maintenance. It hardly need be added that to prepare them, however, for successful competition with well qualified seeing teachers in this department, much time must be spent in study and practice; which presupposes a corresponding outlay for instruction and instruments. As to the matter of instruction, our resources are ample for the present; but we greatly need an organ and more piano fortes, of which latter instrument we now have only two. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that you will, at the earliest practicable date, supply this important necessity.

There may be those, who would look upon the requisite expenditure for the proper support of this department of the Institute, as injudicious, but we would not have such underrate the importance of music in the education of the Blind. Be it what it may to the seeing, it is to those who are shut out from the visible beauties of creation, an invaluable accomplishment, whether we regard it as an available means of obtaining an honorable independence, or as a refiner of the affections, and a source of innocent recreation. As the visible world, with all its pleasing varieties of form, its endless combinations, and beautiful blendings of light and shade, is to the soul that is permitted to look out upon it, and feel its refining, nay, its regenerating influences, so is the world of sound to him who is denied the contemplation of these beauties. In the varied stream of warbling melody, as it winds

its way in graceful meanderings to the deep recesses of his soul, or of rich and boundless harmony, as it swells and rolls its pompous tide around him, he finds a solace and compensation for the absent joys of sight. Consequently, the educated blind musician becomes enthusiastic in his admiration of the science and art of music. "Secluded ever from the joys of vision, he seeks for consolation here. Oft, in the pensive musings of his active mind, when lonely and retired, he contemplates the excellence of music, and seeks the sources of its powerful charms. He runs through the nice gradations and minute divisions of its scale, and fancies an unlimited extent, in gravity and acuteness, beyond the reach of all perception—thence he traverses the rich and devious maze of combinations which result from harmony and all its complicated evolutions—the soft and loud, the mingling light and shade of music—the swelling and decreasing tones, which form the ærial tracery and fading tints of just perspective—all are to him, the body, color, strength and outline, which compose the vivid picture his imagination has created. He ponders next upon the various sounds produced in nature—from the soft and balmy whisper of the vernal breeze to the loud pealings of the deep-toned thunder, heard amid the wailings of the fiercely raging storm. Lost in the tumult of his strong emotions, he exclaims:—‘What is there in the wide creation so sublime, magnificent, or beautiful, as sound?’”

In the department of Handicraft, nothing has yet been done by the males, in consequence of our want of room for workshops, and lack of means for the employment of an instructor, purchase of tools, &c. Arrangements are now being made, however, for commencing the trade of broom-making, as a temporary frame building heretofore used for domestic purposes has just been vacated. This, though small, will answer present purposes for the one branch spoken of, but will not admit of our introducing others.

In view of the great and obvious importance of manual

labor to a very large class of those who will look to us for that practical education which is to fit them for honorable independence, it is hoped that your Board will urge upon the next Legislature the great importance of making an appropriation for the erection of a suitable, permanent building for work-shops, and providing it with the necessary fixtures, so that it may be occupied by another year. Too much time, for the welfare of the pupils, has already passed without the organization of this department.

The female pupils, under the instruction of the Matron, have worked some three hours of each day during the past year at plain sewing, knitting and fancy work in beads, &c. The articles fabricated were alike creditable to both instructor and learners, and found ready sale. This division of the work department will of course be continued as heretofore.

The household affairs, under the immediate direction of our efficient Matron, have been managed very judiciously by that officer, and she is therefore entitled to the continued confidence of your Board.

While our scarcity of room, and consequent lack of many of even the most common appliances and conveniences of such an establishment, have hitherto proved a serious impediment to our progress in all the departments, there is probably no other that will be so greatly benefitted as the domestic, by the occupancy of the additional rooms just finished in the central part and east wing of our building. We now have more comfortable dormitories and sitting rooms for both officers and pupils, as well as domestics; a larger and more convenient kitchen and dining room; a well arranged laundry and ironing room; and ample arrangements for warm and cold bathing; all of which are calculated, not only to promote the health and comfort of the household, but likewise to systemize and facilitate the domestic operations.

The superior system of warming just introduced, must also prove a valuable acquisition to our stock of domestic ap-

pliances, not alone for its convenience and healthfulness, but likewise on account of its safety to the building and inmates, and the comparatively small amount of labor involved in its management.

With the contemplated introduction of gas light, and the completion of the hospital rooms, with their plumbing fixtures for bathing, &c., our institution, though smaller than some, will yield to none other in the country in the matter of domestic conveniences.

To the uninitiated in the practical details of the management of such an establishment, it may seem that too much stress is here laid upon the importance of what *they* might deem matters of secondary consideration. If so, we beg to assure them that one short lesson in the school of experience would materially change their views upon the subject. They would soon discover that the relation which this department holds to the others, is like that which exists between body and soul. Derange the functions of the one, and the other becomes the principal sufferer.

Not the least of the advantages to be derived from our augmentation of building accommodations, is the more complete success with which the disciplinary regime may be administered. No little difficulty has been experienced hitherto in this regard, which was inseparable from the crowded state of the few rooms occupied. We feel constrained to say, however, while upon this subject—and it is a source of much pleasure to be able to do so—that a very marked improvement was visible before the close of the last session. You need not be told that there existed an urgent necessity for the enforcement of new and wholesome regulations, nor do you need any enlightenment as to the cause.

It has been our desire that the pupils should attend regularly upon divine service, at places selected by themselves or their friends; but the distance of our location from the city churches is such as to make it impracticable in bad weather.

To meet this difficulty, we have on several occasions invited our city clergymen to hold services on Sabbath afternoons. This call has been cheerfully and promptly answered by them, and the acknowledgments of the household for the kindness are hereby tendered.

As we now have a good room in the building for the purpose, we design, so far as practicable, to have regular services on Sunday afternoons during the session, which will be open to such others out of the Institute as may see fit to attend. Clergymen from different denominations will of course be invited to officiate.

While we are free to admit that the improvements made this year place our institution in a far better condition over that of any former time, we cannot forbear to express the regret that the buildings and grounds could not have been fully completed according to the plans adopted, and also the earnest hope that your Board will feel the importance of urging upon the Legislature the necessity of a sufficient appropriation to finish all at the earliest practicable date.

Though some of the unfinished portions of the building are much needed, perhaps the most pressing want now, is the erection of the portico and verandahs, and the improvement of the grounds; for, without these, the building is difficult of access, and there is but little opportunity for the pupils to exercise freely in the open air upon the premises, either in good or bad weather.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the honest conviction that you have abundant cause for congratulating yourselves and the public upon the present condition and prospects of the noble enterprise committed to your guardianship. At no time since its commencement has it enjoyed in so great a degree the confidence of the people of the State, as is shown by the increasing interest in its success everywhere manifested, and the greater number of applicants for a participation in the blessings which it dispenses. Its

stately edifice is rapidly drawing towards completion, and the time is at hand, when every citizen who rejoices in the progress of education, or who has a heart attuned to christian love and sympathy, will exultingly point to it, as one of the proudest monuments of the enlightened liberality of his native or adopted State.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments, for the uniform courtesy and kind consideration shown me during the past year, together with your continued manifestations of confidence; it affords me much gratification, to know that our association as co-laborers in a most useful and interesting cause, has been marked by unvarying harmony of sentiment, intercourse and action. To continue to merit your kindness and confidence shall still be, as it has been, my most earnest endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

Janesville, Oct. 1, 1857.

Superintendent

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

For the following papers, which are sent to us gratuitously by their respective proprietors, the acknowledgments of the Institute are hereby tendered:

**Janesville Morning Gazette, Janesville,
Weekly Democratic Standard, Janesville,
Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, Milwaukee,
Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee,
Daily Argus and Democrat, Madison,
Wisconsin State Journal, Madison,
Beloit Journal, Beloit,
Badger State, Portage City,
Kenosha Tribune and Telegraph, Kenosha,
Racine Daily Journal, Racine,
Appleton Crescent, Appleton,
Monroe Sentinel, Monroe.**

APPENDIX F.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Received during the Session ending July 29th, 1857.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
1	Eliza C. Boorman,	Walworth Co.,	October 1850	Scrofula.
2	George Ross,	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
3	Frances A. Raleigh,	Waupaca Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
4	Carrie C. Porter,	Jefferson Co.,	March.. 1851	Accident.
5	Mary Fitzgerald,	Milwaukee Co.,	October..do.	Cataract.
6	Lucy Randall,	Dodge Co.,	..do....1853	Cataract.
7	M. Maria Slauter,	Dane Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
8	August Oale,	Milwaukee Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
9	Louisa Smith,	Rock Co.,	May ....1854	Accident.
10	Henry Hendrickson,	Jefferson Co.,	October..do.	Inflammation.
11	Sylvester B. Van Alstine,	Kenosha Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
12	Marcus Beandreau,	F. du Lac Co.,	..do....1856	Small Pox.
13	Flora F. Winslow,	Kenosha Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
14	Alexander Hughes,	Dodge Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
15	Dorothea Lichtenbery, .....	....do .....	..do....do.	Small Pox.
16	John Bischoff,	F. du Lac Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
17	Eliza Keat,	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
18	James Gibbons,	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
19	John H. Young,	Dane Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
20	James A. Hand,	Columbia Co.,	May ....1857	Amaurosis.

APPENDIX G.

CIRCULAR

Of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind.

LOCATION AND OBJECT.

This Institution is located at Janesville, occupying a beautiful and commanding site on the east bank of Rock river, in the south-western portion of the city.

It has for its object, the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of both sexes residing in the State.

It was established in the year 1850, conformably to an act of the Legislature of the State; from which body it receives its entire support, through the medium of direct appropriations, made upon estimates of its wants, furnished annually by the officers in charge.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The Institute is organized under three separate departments, viz: the School, the Industrial and the Household Department, each performing its respective office of ministering to the improvement and comfort of the pupils.

The general government of the Institute is entrusted by the Legislature to a board of trustees, who receive their appointment from the Governor, while the immediate control and management of its several departments are confided to a general superintendent, chosen by the Board.

The Superintendent is assisted in the School and Industrial Departments by competent instructors, and in the Household Department, by an experienced matron, who administers the domestic concerns, having the immediate supervision of the female pupils when out of school, and the direction of the several domestics in the performance of their allotted duties. These assistant officers also receive their appointment from the Board, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, but are directly responsible to the latter for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts.

PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The plan of education pursued at the Institute is designed to be thoroughly practical, comprehending all that is necessary for such a developement of the mental and physical powers of the blind, as is best calculated to place them upon an equal footing with seeing persons in their capacity for usefulness and self-maintenance.

The course of instruction, therefore, embraces, in addition to the ordinary routine of school branches, the science and practice of vocal and instrumental music, several appropriate mechanic arts, moral and religious culture, and such other training as serves to establish becoming personal habits, energy of character, business tact, &c.

In the School Department, the following are the principal branches of the course: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Grammar, Geometry, History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Elements of Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural History, Vocal and Instrumental Music, &c. &c.

Reading is taught by means of raised letters, which are traced with the fingers. There are now extant a number of embossed works for the Blind, among which are the following: The Bible, in eight quarto vols.; the New Testament, in two vols.; the Psalms of David, the Encyclopedia for the

Blind, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Call, English Reader, Philosophy of Natural History, Parley's History, Howe's Geography, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Guide to Devotion, Paradise Lost, &c. &c.

Ordinary writing is performed with a lead pencil, the paper being placed upon a card containing parallel grooves, which serve to keep the lines straight, and the letters of uniform size. There is also used a system of embossed writing or printing, which is executed with a species of type, the letter being formed of pin points arranged in the ends of wooden blocks. This kind of writing can of course be read by the Blind themselves.

The principles of Arithmetic and Algebra are taught orally, and the problems are solved either mentally or upon a metal frame with moveable figures and signs, answering as a substitute for the slate and pencil.

Geography is taught by familiar lectures, illustrated by globes and maps, prepared for the purpose, by rendering the rivers, boundary lines, &c., tangible.

In Geometry, embossed diagrams are used until the pupil acquires sufficient expertness to demonstrate from imaginary ones.

Grammar, Rhetoric, Natural History, &c., are for the most part taught orally. Music being a branch in which blind persons seem particularly adapted to excel, a very prominent place is assigned it in the course of instruction. This is done, not only on account of the fund of rational and innocent enjoyment to be derived from it by all who are denied the privilege of beholding the visible creation, but also because of its availability as a means of an honorable independence, to those whose talents and inclination qualify them for pursuing it as a profession. Many eminent examples of blind persons who are now successfully engaged as teachers, organists and composers, both in this country and in Europe, might be here cited if space would permit; while history tells us of many

others who have distinguished themselves in past ages as practitioners and composers in the various departments of music.

In the Manufacturing Department, the pupils will be instructed in a variety of useful arts, by means of which they will be enabled to maintain themselves wholly, or in part, after passing through their course of instruction.

Some of the articles usually made by the Blind are as follows, viz.: by the males, willow carriages, cradles, chairs, reticules, and baskets of all kinds, also brushes of many descriptions, corn brooms, rag carpeting, matrasses, ropes, foot-mats, &c.; and by the females, various articles of netting, knitting, crocheting, braiding, bead and zephyr work, &c., such as hose, children's socks, comforters, lamp mats, pen wipers, chair tidies, purses, armlets, watch cases, reticules, necklaces, card baskets, and a variety of bead toys, besides sundry articles of plain sewing.

DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

In the household department, every means that experience can suggest for the promotion of the health and comfort of the pupils is provided. Among these, are commodious, well-ventilated dormitories, school rooms, hospitals, and various other apartments; spacious halls, piazzas, and out-door promenades, suitable for exercise in all kinds of weather; ample arrangements for cold, warm, and shower bathing; good wholesome food, and comfortable beds; prompt medical advice, with other necessary attentions in case of sickness; and above all, kind, sympathizing friends, whose duty and pleasure it is to minister to the moral and physical wants of their unfortunate charges, striving, in each of their various relations, to supply to them all the desirable comforts of home.

AGE OF PUPILS.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering

the Institute, provided the pupil have judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institute at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is regarded by his friends, they being unwilling to entrust him at the proper age to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed every year's experience but serves to indicate more clearly, the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several Institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence; but who might, with proper training, in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

TERM OF INSTRUCTION.

This is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case, by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course pursued.

SCHOOL SESSION.

The session of the Institute commences on the first Monday of October in each year, and closes on the last Wednesday in July following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What are the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the Institute until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institute; and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the whole-

some regulations of the Institute, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

No charge is made for the boarding and instruction of pupils from the State of Wisconsin, but all are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All of the clothing must be sent in good order and condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institute within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institute, in order to insure their prompt reception.

DOCUMENT "J."

ANNUAL REPORT

To His Excellency, A. W. RANDALL,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," by order of the Board of Trustees

N. M. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

DEKALB, December 19, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

H. HUNT, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Delavan.</i>
Hon. Wm. C. ALLEN,	-	-	-	-	"
CHAUNCEY BETTS,	-	-	-	-	"
MOSES M. STRONG,	-	-	-	-	<i>Milwaukee.</i>
J. D. MONELL, JR.,	.	-	-	-	<i>Delavan.</i>
SALMON THOMAS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Darien.</i>
HARRISON REED,	-	-	-	-	<i>Neenah.</i>
JOSEPH BAKER,	-	-	-	-	<i>Delavan.</i>
WILLARD ISHAM,	-	-	-	-	"

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENDERSON HUNT,	-	-	-	-	<i>President.</i>
N. M. HARRINGTON,	-	-	-	-	<i>Secretary.</i>
J. D. MONELL, JR.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Treasurer</i>

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

J. S. OFFICER, A. M.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Principal.</i>
H. PHILLIPS,	}	-	-	-	<i>Professors.</i>
Z. MCCOY,					
J. A. McWHORTER,					
EMILY EDDY,					

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

CYRUS SAYLES, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Physician.</i>
J. S. OFFICER,	-	-	-	-	<i>Steward.</i>
MISS ORPHA TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	<i>Matron</i>

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, by their Secretary, beg leave to submit to the Legislature their Sixth Annual Report.

During the past year this Institute has been in a prosperous condition, fully meeting the most sanguine expectations of its friends and founders. This Institution was organized in 1852, at which time, but three of that unfortunate class for whom it was designed, received its benefits; and, from that small beginning, it has gradually, but steadily increased, until it now dispenses its untold blessings to fifty-seven persons, who, without its beneficent aid, would still be groveling in the lowest depths of ignorance—unfit for citizens or companions—a heavy charge on their parents, or depending on the charities of the public for a common subsistence. By the aid and benefits imparted to their otherwise dark and benighted understandings, the “Dumb are taught to speak,” and fitted to discharge the duties incumbent on them as citizens, to pursue honorable vocations; to be obedient to the Government under which they live, and to discharge all the duties required of those who are blessed with the full development of all the mental and physical faculties. To teach the dumb the use of language, the blind to see, and restore reason to the insane, are objects that should enlist the most serious attention of the benevolent, the wise and the good; and no State or Philanthropist can bestow charities for a more laudable purpose than in contributing to the elevation of these unfortunate classes.

The Institute is under the management of J. S. OFFICER, as Principal, aided by a corps of able and efficient assistants. As the head of an Institution of this character, the Trustees feel that they have been peculiarly fortunate in securing one so well fitted by nature and large experience, to manage its internal affairs. To his unwearied efforts, aided by the harmonious co-operation of all connected with the Institute, is it indebted for its present prosperity. To the varied wants of the pupils, the Principal and his amiable Lady exercise a parental care, and, instead of a School, the Institute presents the appearance of a well regulated family, where each of its members vies with the others in promoting its general improvement and harmony.

There have been appropriated to this Institution, at and since its organization by the Legislature,

1852 and 1853.	For building East Lateral Wing,	-	\$3,000
	“ Support of School,	- - -	2,000
1854.	“ Building East Transverse Wing,		5,000
“	“ Supporting School,	- - -	4,000
1855.	“ “ “	- - -	7,500
1856.	“ “ “	- - -	7,000
“	“ Repairs,	- - -	300
<hr/>			
			\$28,800

Out of these appropriations have been paid for Teacher's salaries, books, fuel, provisions, interest, insurance, and other incidental expenses, \$20,800; and, for Buildings, \$8,000, leaving demands against the Institute, on the 11th of December, 1856, of \$3,000; to meet which indebtedness, the Legislature made the necessary appropriation. (For the disposition of the appropriation of 1856, you are referred to that part of the Treasurer's Report marked A.)

The Legislature, in 1857, made an appropriation of \$34,500

Covering the above indebtedness of - \$ 3,000

For building main Building, - - 15,000

Shop, Barn, out-buildings, and other im-		
provements,	4,500	
Support of School,	12,000	\$34,000

Out of the above appropriations have been paid—

Orders drawn by the Pres't and Sec'y on Treas.,	\$25,084 61	
Cash on hand,	2,015 38	
State Warrants in the Treasurer's hands,	6,500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$34,500 00

Leaving on hand to pay last quarter's expenses

School and outstanding orders,	\$9,415 39
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[As appears by the Treasurer's Report, marked B.]

After the appropriation was made in 1857, it was found impossible to draw the amount appropriated, or any part of it owing to the financial condition of the State Treasury. The Secretary of State therefore issued State Warrants in small amounts, covering the appropriation, that we might dispose of them to better advantage. The following is the manner in which they have been disposed of:

1857. April 26—Sold Farmers' and Millers'

Bank, Milwaukee,	\$2,000
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At a discount of 10 per cent.,	\$200
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1857. April 20—Sold H. Hunt, Delavan, 4,500

Discount of 12 per cent.,	540
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1857. May 7—Sold Kenosha Bank, Kenosha, 6,000

Discount of 12 per cent.,	720
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1857. June 1—Sold Farmers' & Millers' B'k, 12,000

Discount of 10 per cent.,	1,200
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1857. May 14—Sold N. Sixton, Elkhorn, at par, 1,000

1857. June 6—“ “ “ “ “ “ 1,000

1857. Dec. 8—Sold W. W. Startevant, Dela-
van, at par, 500

Discount,	\$2,760	\$28,000
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As will be seen by the above statement, the Institution has sustained a loss of \$2,760, by being compelled to take State

Warrants instead of receiving the money; and we would therefore, as on a former occasion, earnestly request that the next appropriation be made specific, and payable at least quarterly.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 11th day of March, 1857, a Building Committee, consisting of H. Hurr, M. D., President of the Board, Hon. O. Bertr, and Hon. S. Thomas, were appointed to take charge of the erection of the main building, shop, barn, out-buildings, and other improvements for which the appropriations were made. They immediately entered upon the duties entrusted to them, by causing plans and specifications to be prepared, and contracting for and collecting materials. By the continued efforts of H. Hurr, Chairman, and the other members of the Committee, the main or centre building has been erected and enclosed during the past season, in such a manner as to secure it against the damaging effects of the weather. The work on the building has nearly all been done by the day, and, when completed, will be one of the most substantial Public Edifices in the State; and, with its chaste architecture and beautiful proportions, will be an enduring monument of its enterprise and benevolence.

For full particulars in relation to the erection of Main Building, Shop, Barn, and other improvements, and the amounts required for their completion, we would refer you to the reports of the Architect and Building Committee.

As appears from their Reports, there has already been paid for the main building, barn, shop, and other improvements, \$17,629 88; and to complete the central building, and pay for the materials already contracted for, will require a further appropriation of \$15,000; making the entire cost of the main building \$30,000, as originally estimated.

For Heating Apparatus for whole building, -	\$ 5,000
For excavation and walls for Furnace, -	500
For Water Tanks, Distributing Pipes and Gas Pipes,	1,000

[For full particulars of the last three items, we would refer you to the report of S. O. KILLEY, Architect.]

To complete the other Buildings, already commenced, 675

For the support of the school during the coming year,
(as per Report of the Principal and Steward), 13,370

Grading, Fencing, and Paving, - - - - 800

Furniture for Main Building, in part, - - - 700

The Trustees, during the past year, purchased of E. B. GATES, twenty-two acres of land, laying on three sides of the site on which the Institute is erected; which, with the eleven acres donated by F. K. PHOENIX, Esq., to the State, makes thirty-three acres of land, well situated for the wants of the Institution, affording adequate pasture and water for the Institute, and play-grounds for the pupils. For this last piece of purchased land, a warranty deed has been made to the State, and the sum of Five Hundred Dollars paid down on the purchase, leaving a balance of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, which falls due in February next. For this amount the Trustees have given their notes in their corporate capacity, and would respectfully ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to liquidate the same.

To recapitulate the amount of appropriations asked for, for the current year:

To complete the Main or Center Building, - - \$15,000

For Heating, Lighting, and Water Apparatus, . - 6,500

To complete Shop and other improvements, - - 657

To pay Trustees' Notes for Land, - - - 1,500

For the support of School and Repairs, - - 13,370

Grading, Fencing, and Paving, - - . 800

Furnishing Main Building, in part, - - - 700

Total of appropriations, - - - - \$38,545

We would urge upon the Legislature the great necessity of making the above appropriations, as the number of pupils has steadily increased, until the accommodations are entirely inadequate for the due regard to their health and intellectual and moral improvement.

And, in conclusion, the Trustees would say, that in asking for the above appropriations, they have not been unmindful of the financial condition of the country at large, or of this State; but have considered at the same time, the peculiar circumstances of that unfortunate class whom we represent, and have been actuated by what we consider the best interests of the Institution. We would also respectfully invite an examination of the Institution and its affairs, by your honorable body, believing that you will not only be satisfied with the manner in which the means at our disposal have been used, but also of the necessity of the further aid for which we ask.

H. HUNT, *President.*

N. M. HARRINGTON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN :—A review of the incidents of the year just past, may well inspire gratitude to the Author of all mercies, and stimulate to continued and cheerful effort.

The promptness with which the Legislature responded to our appeals in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb; the benevolent interest which it manifested, and the lively and growing public sympathy, so apparent on all sides, in this branch of State charity, are facts which call for heartfelt congratulation.

Young as is our State, these are but few of the proofs which she furnishes of a vigorous intellectual and moral life. Profiting by the experience and lessons of the older States, and starting at the point to which they attained only after years of patient and toilsome pioneer effort in building up public charities, and in nurturing a Christian public spirit, she advances side by side with them in the march of social progress, and, as if by the touch of a magic wand, she rears up institutions of public beneficence to gladden the hearts of the children of misfortune.

The time is not long past when Legislatures and States were slow to hear the appeals that came to them from the voiceless mute, and from the friends who had enlisted their efforts in his behalf. The effects of those pioneer efforts for mute education have not ceased with those who made them, nor have they been confined to narrow localities. The circles of their influence have been widening. They have rolled westward with the tide of population; and, as if rejoicing to escape from the hill and mountain barriers of the East, have

spread with exulting speed over the broad praries of the West.

Such a public spirit we must regard as a legitimate result of that Gospel leaven which is pervading the mass of Society, and silently elevating its depths.

The general health that has been enjoyed by the inmates, calls for profound gratitude to God. In a family as large as this, uninterrupted health for a year could not be looked for; and yet, even of those of our number most predisposed to disease, sickness has been rare. For a short period in the spring, and again in the fall, during the seasons of prevailing sickness through the surrounding country, we had to bear a part of the common visitation. While some of the pupils were attacked severely, there were but few cases which did not readily yield to medical treatment and care. We have not been called upon to lament the death of any.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The aspect of things immediately around us is cheering. Much has been done. The main edifice stands in tasteful elegance upon a slightly elevation, attracting the eye of the traveller for miles around. Although far from completion, it is bright with promise for the future.

Near by, in the grove, stands a two-story brick building, tasteful in architecture, where we hope, ere long, to hear the din of industry. The boys are impatient to be handling tools, plying their muscles, and testing their mechanical skill inside its walls. Many a time have they proposed the inquiry—"When shall we commence to work in the shops?" Such industrial promptings merit substantial encouragement.

West of the shop stands a commodious barn. The additional land, for the purchase of which an appropriation was made, has been procured and fenced.

Inside of the portion of the building now occupied, there exists an air of home-like comfort, which contrasts pleasantly with the baldness and gloom that not long since characterized it.

MARKS OF PROGRESS.

The improvements just mentioned, are the *external* aspects which would readily meet the eye of the visitor, and prompt a tribute of commendation. But they are by no means the most cheering portion of the picture:—The mellow background, the delicate shadings, the more unpretending and spiritual parts, are what most excite the teacher's interest and cheer his heart. Intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual growth, are the beauties for which he looks, and hopes and labors. In these respects, gratifying results are visible. The pupils in general have made commendable progress in their studies, and have been surmounting, day by day, many of those peculiar and stubborn obstacles that stand in the way of their education. Their general deportment is praiseworthy, and has frequently called forth the unqualified approbation of those who have had favorable opportunities of comparing it with that of others.

Order, contentment, industry, and obedience, are virtues which have grown in their esteem, and which now more visibly mark their behavior. Generally they are more circumspect, conscientious and faithful. They perceive more readily moral distinctions, and feel more sensibly the force of moral obligations; and, from the sleep of intellectual and moral night, have awakened to a more vivid perception of duty and destiny, accountability and immortality.

Sectarianism is not taught; but the plain principles and the specific duties that enter into the substance of all enduring virtue, are daily illustrated and enforced.

Since my last annual report, the corps of Instructors has been increased by the addition of Miss EMILY EDDY. The importance of a better classification of the pupils rendered this step necessary before the close of last term. She has now charge of the pupils who entered the present term; and I have no hesitation in saying, that she possesses, in an unusual degree, the qualifications that ensure success.

Of the other teachers, I need not repeat what has been said on previous occasions. The improvement of their respective classes, the love and esteem of the pupils, are testimonials not likely to be obtained unless merited.

The office of Matron was left vacant last summer by the resignation of Mrs. M. MARSHALL. Properly to fill this difficult and trying position, requires a rare combination of qualities. Miss ORPHA TAYLOR, of St. Charles, Illinois, accepted a tender of the place, and entered upon its duties in August. She has thus far filled it very acceptably.

The whole number of pupils in attendance during the year is fifty-seven, although at no particular time has that number been in actual attendance. A list of their names, residences, &c., is appended. The present year we have had an accession of fourteen new pupils; and, as one after another has come we have felt it almost impossible to find room for them. So crowded has the building been, that it was not advisable, the past year, to make any special efforts to increase the number of applicants. The difficulty of providing accommodations for the pupils in the present buildings, has been greatly increased by the small proportion of girls. Less than one-third of the pupils are females. There is no good reason for any disproportion in this respect. We can conceive of no way of accounting for it, except by tracing it to the cruel fondness or criminal indifference of parents. Their daughters need education as much as their sons; and that parent assumes a most fearful responsibility, and acts a most inhuman closes, in the face of a daughter, the only available door part, to intellectual and moral light.

I availed myself of the release afforded by the last annual vacation, to visit several of the oldest and best Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the country, for the purpose, mainly, of getting a more satisfactory insights into their management and internal arrangements.

It is but proper that I should embrace this occasion to tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the several Princi-

pals especially, and to others associated with them, for the generous and cordial attentions received; and for the facilities extended in accomplishing the objects of my visit.

As respects the sign language, and modes of instruction, there are no essential differences between the eastern and western Institutions. The latter are, for the most part, offshoots of the former, and the improvements of one, readily become known to the others. Points of difference respecting modes of Instruction are fully discussed in the Biennial Conventions of Instructors, and in the Quarterly publication which issues from Hartford.

A view of the ample accommodations, enlarged facilities, and liberal arrangements that are enjoyed to a greater or less extent by those establishments, together with a knowledge of existing difficulties, and previous embarrassments, cannot fail to impress one with the necessity of experience, caution and judgment with every step that is taken.

The developement of a complete plan for such an Institution, in which all its various purposes can be well secured; all its departments properly arranged, and its manifold operations carried on without collision, is a triumph of experience and skill.

The manner in which most Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb have been built up, has been unfavorable to the securing of so desirable a result. The new edifice of the New York Institution must be regarded as the model building, all its defects being of a minor character, and readily admitting of removal.

The Indiana Institution is well arranged, and after it has been provided with a laundry and an efficient heating apparatus, will be quite complete.

The buildings of the American Asylum at Hartford, and of the Pennsylvania Institution, have each their peculiar advantages, but as a whole are felt to possess important defects.

Every well developed plan for an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, must embrace some safe and efficient mode for

supplying the establishment with light, heat, water, warm and cold ; and of securing ventilation and drainage. The ordinary methods of providing for these essentials in private dwellings, and in some large establishments, are open to serious objections in an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. They are not safe, cleanly, economical, convenient or efficient. Stoves, lamps, and common pumps are admirable contrivances in their place, but, we conceive, should have as little to do with such an Institution as Canadian ponies with a train of cars.

Hot air-furnaces have, in some cases worked well, but in order to this, a building should be constructed with reference to them. The American Asylum at Hartford is not very satisfactorily warmed in this way. Nine or ten furnaces and several stoves are employed, but to find space for them and the fuel required, makes it necessary to occupy a large portion of the basement and cellar room. Every square foot of the basement of this institution is otherwise provided for, while for cellar room, we have none. Hot-air furnaces for this Institution would seem therefore to be entirely impracticable. The general introduction of steam as a heating agent for large establishments, its efficiency and cleanliness, the healthful temperature produced, and other incidental advantages seem to demand for it the preference. It calls for a heavier outlay at first, but when all collateral interests are taken into the account, it is most truly economical. The cost would depend much on the kind of apparatus selected. That now in use in the Blind Institution at Janesville,—(a smaller establishment than this)—did not cost over twenty-six hundred dollars. It is not likely that an apparatus of sufficient capacity for this Institution could be purchased and fitted for less than five thousand dollars.

As respects the lighting of the buildings, the best of light is emphatically the only proper one for pupils who depend so much upon the eye, who must necessarily use it a great deal by night, and who seem peculiarly liable to disease in

that organ. Where coal-gas can be obtained there need be no hesitancy in deciding what kind of gas to use. But for this Institution, it is a matter for investigation, whether the Benzole light, Halsey's Patent Coal Gas Generator, or some other, would best answer our purpose.

An abundant supply of water is another necessity: Water—warm and cold—convenient to all parts of the establishment, for the various domestic purposes, and for safety in case of fire. The necessity of some better contrivance than common pumps and pails to supply with water an establishment five stories in height, and, when complete, two hundred feet in length, must be apparent to every one. I know of no more available method of obtaining such a supply than by tanks in the attics, filled from the roof, and, in case of exhaustion, by a horse-power force-pump. This arrangement, is in use in the Indiana Institution, and has thus far, I believe, given satisfaction. That great caution is needed in selecting the methods of accomplishing these several results we are well aware. The apparatus that suits one edifice is ill-adapted to another; and the most simple and complete, will be a source of annoyance, if erected by unskillful hands. The proper construction of modern household conveniences calls for the vigilant exercise of the best mechanical and scientific skill. We conceive that no mechanic who is not master of the scientific principles of the apparatus he constructs, should be entrusted with such work.

Now is the only proper time to decide upon and provide for these important arrangements. The introduction of any temporary contrivances will not only call for a heavy outlay at first, but will be attended with great inconvenience while in use, and great loss and additional expense at last. The adoption of cheap expedients will, we confidently believe, prove in the end to have been short-sighted economy. Profiting by the experiments and failures of older institutions, we may without loss, and without great delay, place this establishment, in respect to convenience and completeness, almost on a par with the best equipped in the land.

It has been estimated that the main edifice could not be erected and finished for less than thirty thousand dollars. One half of this sum was appropriated by the last Legislature. The building is under roof and will soon be enclosed, when operations will be entirely suspended till further appropriation is made. The urgency of completing this work is so apparent that we deem it unnecessary to press the matter. Further increase of the School with our present accommodations is impracticable. Unless the main Edifice is ready for occupancy before next Fall, new applicants for admission must be denied. But we fear no such result. Wisconsin is not the State, "after having begun to build," to feel herself "unable to finish."

As yet no appropriation has been made for paving. The want of pavements, even about a private residence, is felt to be a great annoyance: How much greater must it be to an establishment of over sixty persons! The labor of keeping the floors clean, is not unlike the fabulous toil of Sisyphus. A tidy house-keeper would grow eloquent upon such a theme.

Several division-fences are needed, to separate the garden, yards, pasture, orchard, &c. The land lying North of the Institution requires drainage. A small outlay for this purpose will greatly add to its beauty, and will be repaid in pasture. Some alterations in the interior of the wings, it will be important to make, in order to adapt various apartments to new purposes, after the main edifice can be occupied.

We have thus presented, somewhat in detail, the present condition, prospects and wants of the Institution, and, for convenience of reference, furnish the following estimate of sums needed for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight:

Board of 75 persons, at \$1,50 per week,	-	\$4,950
Salaries of Principal, Teachers, Matron,		
Physician and Secretary,	- -	3,825
Wages of Hired Help,	- - - -	750
Wages of a Mechanic,	- - - -	500

Tools, Materials, &c., of Shop,	- - -	400
Ordinary Improvements and Repairs,	-	300
Furniture,	- - - - -	200
Fuel,	- - - - -	800
Lights	- - - - -	330
Barn and Stable expenses,	- - -	200
Postage, Printing, Books, Apparatus, Insurance,		475
Miscellaneous,	- - - - -	200
Eighty Class-room Slates, at \$3 each,	- -	240

Amount for Current expenses,	- .	\$18,370
Finishing Main Edifice,	- - -	\$15,000
Furnishing " " in part,	- -	700
Steam Heating Apparatus,	- - -	5,000
Excavation and Walls for same,	- - -	500
Gas Pipes, Tanks, and Water Pipes,	-	1,100
Grading, Fencing, and Paving,	- -	800
Finishing Out-buildings already commenced,		675
Paying Trustees' Note for Land purchased,	-	1,500

Amount for Special Improvements, - 25,174

Whole Appropriation needed, - - \$38,545

Although the appropriation here asked is not large when compared with what other States have done, and are doing in the same field of humane effort, yet nothing but a sense of their immediate importance, and a confidence in the benign public spirit that animates our State, would encourage us to spread so many of our wants before the people and their Representatives, in a season of extensive financial embarrassment. While the pressure of the times calls loudly for retrenchment in almost every way, benevolent contributions are the last which a wise man will curtail. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. OFFICER, PRINCIPAL.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS, IN ATTENDANCE WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING NO- VEMBER 30, 1857.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Arnold, Duane	Hudson,	St. Croix.
Bingham, H. L.	Koskonong,	Jefferson.
Bassett, Jane A.	Plattville,	Grant.
Bassett, James A.	"	"
Benneck, Theodore	Beaver Dam,	Dodge.
Bishop, Amelia A.	Union,	Rock.
Bishop, Charles C.	"	"
Britton, Nelson	Aztalan,	Jefferson.
Churchill, Austin	Waukesha,	Waukesha.
Churchill, Irene	"	"
Clarkson, Charles	Ashton,	Dane.
Chesbro, Ariadna P.	Darien,	Walworth.
Dudley, James A.	"	"
Dressler, Louisa	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.
Downie, John J.	Root Creek,	"
Englehardt, Philip S.	Milwaukee,	"
Farrarr, Washington	Summerville,	Rock.
Fitzgerald, Sarah	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.
Fountain, Sarah	Sugar Creek,	Walworth.
Grout, Adelbert,	Fox Lake,	Dodge.
Hews, Abram	Eagle,	Waukesha.
Hews, Charles S.	"	"
Helmer, William L.	Hartford,	Washington.
Hilgen, Gerhard	Cedarburg,	Ozaukee.
Hogue, Barclay	Cascade,	Sheboygan.
Huyck, Ansel	Clinton,	Rock.
Johnson, Alphonso	"	"

Jones, Thomas	Sullivan,	Jefferson.
s; Azebe	Watetown,	"
Keley, Henry	Janesville,	Rock.
Kingman, Clarissa B.	Baraboo,	Sauk.
Lever, Annie	Mauston,	Adams.
Morgan, Sylvester	Beaver Dam,	Dodge.
McCoy, Julia	Hazel Green,	Grant.
O'Donnell, John	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.
O'Neil Mathew	Maple Grove,	Manitowoc.
Orvis, Matilda A.	Little Prairie,	Walworth.
O'Conner, Ellen	Hartford,	Washington.
O'Conner, Mary	"	"
Palm, Peter	Madison,	Dane.
Palm, Barbara	"	"
Pierce, Albert	Waukesha,	Waukesha.
Rhines, Delos D.	Greenfield,	Milwaukee.
Robertson, Flora	Fulton,	Rock.
Rolt, Harvey M.	Albany,	Green.
Sorenson, Oscar	Toland's Prairie,	Washington.
Shelden, Olarinda J.	Decatur,	Green.
Sisson, Selena S.	Farmington,	La Crosse.
Stickles, Silas	Genesee,	Waukesha.
Sullivan, William	Muskego Centre,	"
Thorn, Benjamin	White Creek,	Adams.
Trembor, John	Mineral Point,	Iowa Co.
Tyson, Jacob	Sheboygan,	Ozaukee.
Van-Winter,	Portage City,	Columbia.
Willis, Benjamin	Delevan,	Walworth.
Whiling, John E.	Butte-des-morts,	Winnebago.

Whole number of Pupils within the year—56.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE

OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN—Your committee would respectfully submit to your honorable body the following report as the result of their labors for the past year, together with the Architect's report, S. O. KELSEY.

Immediately after our appointment we entered upon the duties assigned us, by engaging S. O. KELSEY, the former Architect, to complete the Plans, Drawings, and Specifications of the central building, barn and shop; and to superintend the erection of the same, so far as the plans and specifications were concerned. And in order to facilitate the operations of building and getting ready to commence early in the spring, we immediately commenced contracting for labor and materials. And by the time the frost was out of the ground, the well was dug, and the excavations for the basements of Main building and barn were commenced. Therefore, by beginning operations early, constant application, and perseverance, we were enabled to complete all the mason work of the walls early in October; giving them ample time to harden and dry before winter set in. And at the present time we are happy to be able to report the barn, shop and main building enclosed, and secured from all damage from winter storms.

There were appropriated at the last session of the Legislature, the following sums for building purposes.

For Fencing, common,	\$600 00
“ Shop,	2,000 00
“ Barn,	700 00

"	Cistern and Well,	200 00
"	Privy,	100 00
"	Erection of Main building,	15,000 00

Amounting to, \$18,600 00

It was found quite difficult, and we thought it unnecessary, to keep entirely separate the cost of materials and labor of each individual department; or in other words, to apply just the specific amount to each particular object named in the appropriation. And therefore we took the aggregate, and used it to the best advantage for the Institute, in furthering the advancement and interest of the whole.

1. There has been built during the past season, about 280 rods of good substantial board fence, the most of which is five boards high, capped and cleated.

This encloses the entire lot, 33 acres, by joining on the west line the farm of Mr. John De Wolf, the half of which line of fence will need to be built soon; also interior fences to separate the pasture from the meadow, the barn-yard from the garden, etc.

The cost of the above fence is about . . . \$300 00

And will require about the same sum to complete the common fencing, viz: 300 00

Amount appropriated, \$600 00

2. The shop is built of brick on stone foundation, laid deep and broad, below the reach of frost:

It is 24 by 48 feet on the ground, and two stories high. When completed it will accommodate quite a number of Pupils, in at least two branches of mechanism, or trades.

The cost of this building, so far as completed, is

about \$1,500 00

And will require, to complete, the sum of . . . 500 00

Amounting to the sum appropriated, viz: 2,000 00

3. The barn is built of wood with stone basement, 24 by 38 feet, 16 feet in height above basement, and is about completed.

It will cost not quite the sum appropriated, viz; \$700 00

4. The cistern is beneath the basement of the central building, walled up with stone and arched with brick, and will hold at least 200 barrels. It needs another coat of water lime, before completed. It will cost \$150.

The well is dug and curbed, 50 feet deep, and furnishes an abundant supply of excellent water. The cost of this, when completed, will be \$125; which, added to the cost of the cistern, will exceed the appropriation for the same, at least \$75.

5. The Privy, owing to the unusually cold weather, is not built. The brick is on hand, a part of the carpenter work is done. The excavation is completed, the masonry is let, and the wall commenced; but it will not be completed until spring. This very important edifice is to be 16 by 24 feet on the ground, and calculated to accommodate the entire male department. The estimated cost of this building is 300 00

The appropriation for the same is . . . 100 00

The cost will exceed the appropriation . . . 200 00

But there are nearly materials enough on hand to balance this deficiency; viz: brick, sand, etc.

6. The main central building is enclosed and the windows nearly ready to be put in. It is 56 by 60 feet on the ground, five stories in height, including the basement and attic.

We would here refer you to the accompanying report of the Architect for a full description of the central building; and for the cost of materials and labor, for all the buildings and fence, to our bills and contracts, which are quite too numerous and bulky to incorporate into a report.

In order to secure the best materials, and at the same time at the most economical prices, we were obliged to negotiate for the same at various points, and at some distance from this place; as the following summary will indicate:

The common brick came from N. Sexton's yard, Elkhorn. The pressed brick were purchased of George Burnham, in the city of Milwaukee.

The common stone came from Burlington, and were purchased of the R. & M. R. R. Co.

The dressed stone came from the Athens quarry, Ill., and were purchased of Messrs. King & Wheeler, Chicago.

The lime came from Racine, and is of superior quality.

The pine lumber came from N. Pendleton's yard in Racine.

Black walnut lumber, from Bradley, Meder & Co., Racine.

The long hewn and sawed timber came from G. W. Bacon's Milwaukee Woods.

The balance from P. Matteson's saw-mill, near this place.

The castings for window and door caps, and sills and columns, came from J. Sheriff's foundry, in Milwaukee.

The copper and lead, for flashing and gutters, etc., were furnished by Ira Ford, of Delavan.

The bill of glass for main building, came from the glass factory, Pittsburg, Pa., and furnished by Chandler & Barker Delevan, to order.

Sash, Doors, etc., were manufactured at the Delevan Planing Mill.

The hard-ware and nails were furnished in part by Messrs. Ford and Smith, hard-ware dealers, of this place, and the balance obtained at Racine, Beloit, Milwaukee, Chicago and Elkhorn.

A bill of dressed stone, for ashery and coping, for area walls has been contracted for, with D. Barnes & Co., Waukesha.

The mason work for barn, basement, and walls and shop, was done by the job, by Z. B. Sturtevant.

The job for the masonry, for walls of main building, was let to, and done by, Messrs. Fisk & Warren, recently from New York.

The joiners' and carpenters' work was done by the day, under the supervision of W. W. Sturtevant, of this place, as foreman.

Having purchased all the materials, and personally examined the same, and the work during the process of erection, we

this edifice, so far as it is now constructed, to be built of good materials, and well and thoroughly put together: constituting one of the best buildings, so far as completed, to be found in the State.

ITEMS OF COST TO FINISH BUILDINGS, ETC., COMMENCED.

Well and cistern,	\$75 00
Privy,	100 00
Shop,	500 00
Main Central Building,	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,675 00

BILLS NOT AUDITED.

N. Pendleton—Lumber,	\$3,669 00
Bradley, Meader & Co.—Lumber and Work,	59 84
Delavan Planing Mill Company,	150 40
Richard Williams—Paint and Glass,	63 96
D. Barnes & Co.—Dressed Stone,	700 00
Story—Painting Barn,	12 00
Fisk & Warren—balance due on contract,	381 05
	<hr/>
Amounting to,	\$5,036 19

MATERIALS ON HAND.

1 bbl. Oil, (42 gallons.) \$1 06,	\$44 52
200 lbs. Lead—\$10 per 100 lbs.,	20 00
50,000 feet of Lath,	225 00
221,000 feet Clear Flooring,	449 00
160,000 feet Clear Plank and Boards,	650 00
8,000 Pressed Brick—\$22 per M.,	72 00
80,000 Common Brick—\$7,50.	225 00
	<hr/>
Amount,	\$1,686 52

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.

For Fence, Barn, Shop, Out-building, Cistern, Well and Main Building,	\$18,600 00
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BILLS ADDED.

By Building Committee, Dec. 9th, 1857, amounting to \$15,602 48, as follows:

For Labor,	\$4,562 60
Common Brick,	2,000 00
Pressed Brick,	500 00
Dressed Stone,	765 81
Common Stone,	455 00
Casting,	571 50
Lumber,	1,300 00
Timber,	315 20
Iron and Blacksmithing,	286 66
Lime,	503 07
Architect's Services,	200 00
Glass,	253 08
Nails and Hardware,	206 08
Painting and Glazing Shop and Barn,	51 25
Traveling Expenses,	89 65
Freight,	542 02
Lead Copper and Labor,	569 30
Oil and Lead,	79 65
Stationery and Blank Book,	14 50
Sand,	241 10
Advertising,	15 00
Team Work,	1,27 42
Mason Work and Brick, etc., for Shop,	675 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,602 48
Mnandited and to be paid,	1,165 35
Audited by Board Trustees,	860 00
	<hr/>
Total amount expended,	\$17,929 81

REPORT OF ARCHITECT

OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*To the Building Committee of the Wisconsin Institute for the
Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—Upon taking charge of the erection of the main body of your building the 1st of last June, (aside from preparing the details and specifications,) the excavation had been nearly completed, and a portion of the material delivered, under the supervision of H. Hunt, M. D., and Gen. Betts, members of your committee. The walls were then immediately commenced by the contractors, Messrs. Fisk & Warren, and the preparation of the wood work, under Mr. W. W. Sturtevant, as foreman. From that time till the finishing of the stone and brick work in October last, the whole has progressed with as much rapidity as the character of the work and weather would admit, aside from two short delays in delivery of material, and one from defects in the iron caps, which required the whole to be re-cast. But after the completion of the walls, the workmen were delayed so much in putting up the cornice and roof, from the inclemency of the weather, that they were not finished until the last of last month. The building now, however, has the exterior walls completed, the cornice and roof on, and the floor timber laid; and when the window sash are glazed and fitted, as they soon will be, will have the inside well protected from the effects of storms.

To give the general dimensions of your building, and character of the work: It is fifty-six by sixty feet on the outside above the water table, and five stories in height, including the

basement and attic. It is sixty-two feet from the foundation to the top of the walls, and the walls show fifty-four and a half feet above the ground. Dividing the basement into a kitchen on the north, and a dining room, on the south is a brick partition extending up through the first and second stories. The exterior walls of the basement, foundation of the brick partition, and the dwarf walls beneath the basement floor, have been laid with stone. The main walls were commenced at the basement floor, on footings four feet in width, at the bottom, and thirty inches deep; and have been carried up twenty-eight inches thick, to the first story floor, eleven feet above. From the ground to the water table on the south sides, these walls have been faced with neatly bush-hammered stone, and the window openings and corners trimmed with rustic joints. The cut stone are laid in foot courses, and neatly pointed. They were furnished and cut by Messrs. King & Wheeler, of Chicago, from the Athens quarries, Illinois. They are a durable magnetian limestone, nearly pure white, and, taken together, as laid in the wall, with the heavy water table, show six feet above the ground, and give a fine character to the front. The north side is faced with rough-hammered stone, laid in random-coursed work, with the corners and the water table the same as on the south.

Above the cut stone on the south side, the walls have been faced with Milwaukee pressed brick; but on the north, with good common weather-brick. The brick walls are twenty-two inches thick, in the first story, sixteen in the second, and twelve above. They give a clear height to each story of twelve and a half feet to the first, fourteen to the second, eleven to the third, and eight to the attic. The brick partition is sixteen inches thick in the basement, twelve in the first story and eight in the second.

Your foundation could not well be better, if desired, being based immediately upon a stratum of cemented loam and gravel, from one to two feet thick, resting upon a deep bed of clean sand and gravel that outcrops immediately north of

your building, on the brow of the hill, and some distance above the water-level. This will, from its porous character, keep your basement and foundation comparatively dry.

Upon consultation with yourselves, and Mr. Officer, the Principal of the Institute, the iron columns were removed from the chapel in the second story, and the ten shown on the plan of the several stories, reduced to two in the basement. The chapel floor is supported upon these by the partition each side of the main hall in the first story, and the ceilings and floors above by two framed partitions in the third story. These are thirty-five feet in length, thirteen in height, and extend from the front wall to the brick partition. By this means the chapel is left free from obstructions to the sight of the pupils; so necessary during their exercises. The chapel will be a fine room, thirty-five by fifty-seven feet, and fourteen feet high.

All the floors have been set with heavy joists, twelve inches deep—generally sixteen inches from center to center, and stiffened by stout tiers of bridging, not over seven feet apart. The principal timbers of the roof have been framed of the best oak that could be obtained, of such size and in such a manner as will support a metal covering, if desired. It is now, however, covered with shingles, laid four inches to the weather. The cornice is of wood, having a heavy projection, and is trimmed with heavy brackets, and has its gutter lined with copper. The juncture of all roofs with these walls, and of this roof with the chimney shafts, have been protected with heavy lead flashing, let into the brick. The water-table has been pointed with lead, and the best endeavors used throughout to render the building, when finished, as durable as possible.

To complete the building will require the whole inside work to be done, including the laying of floors, setting partitions, lathing and plastering, putting up wainscoting and bases, building stairs from basement to attic, making and casing doors, trimming windows, fitting up closets, plumbing,

painting, &c., and the covering of the dome, putting up front steps and area walls, and building the front porch. Estimating by the present prices of material and labor, and including what has been contracted for, and what is on hand, it will require not less than fifteen thousand dollars to complete it in a substantial manner, and as plain as the character of the building as an Institution of the State, and the purposes for which it is designed, would justify. The estimate embraces a good system of ventilation, and the construction of a main sewer, but does not include any apparatus for heating, lighting, or supplying water.

Respecting these last items, provision has been made in the walls for heating the basement, first and second stories, of this part with hot air, but when the extent of your whole building is considered, being one hundred and ninety-six feet in length, and from four to five stories in height, nearly the whole of which will require warming for a part of the year, it becomes a serious question whether it will be best, or will even answer your purpose. That these three stories can be heated by that system is undoubtedly true; but when extended to the whole range will, at best, require from six to eight furnaces; taking up much valuable room in your basement, and be scattered in separate rooms over one hundred and eighty feet between the extremes. There would, besides be the danger of fire, and disagreeable effects that usually attend their use. For these reasons, with the best information I can gain. I cannot recommend that system for your building, as it would leave so large a portion unwarmed, except by a disagreeable and expensive system of stoves, or a duplication of furnaces, dictated by anything but economy. For a building like yours there are but two methods to my knowledge, capable of distributing an agreeable and sufficient warmth to all parts from one fire. These are by hot water and steam. But to the first there are so many disadvantages, arising from the pressure the apparatus is required to sustain.

and the nicety of adjustment and management, to obtain favorable results, that I do not think it adapted to your wants. Of the other, however, it seems to have been brought to such a degree of perfection in Gold's patent steam heating apparatus, as to leave but little to be desired. The pressure is confined to from one to two pounds to the inch, the heat to 212 degrees, doing away with the danger of fire where the pipes come in contact with wood, and its action being simple requires but little care and attention comparatively, in its management. Besides, its automatic attachments regulate its own supply of water, and the burning of the fire after the fuel is in, causing it to give out from its radiators a mild, equitable, and agreeable warmth to the most remote parts of the building; free from dirt, dust, or gas. Wherever it has, to my knowledge, received a fair trial, it has met with unqualified approbation.

Should it be adopted, the boiler furnace can be placed beneath what will be the west lateral wing, or in a separate building in the rear of the main one. The latter would probably be the best. I think an apparatus sufficiently large for your whole building, with pipes and radiators for the parts at present up, can be put in for five thousand dollars, and the excavation and extra walls for the furnace can be done for five hundred more.

The lighting and supplying your building with water, are subjects scarcely less important than the last, and demand your early attention. Not only the danger and inconvenience, but cost of candles, oil, fluid and camphene, for a building of that size, and number of inmates, call for some other means of lighting. But without specifying at this time any particular apparatus for that purpose, I would suggest that in view of the improvements yearly made in manufacturing gas for solitary buildings, and the ultimate adoption of some plan for that purpose, that the necessary pipes be laid for its distribution, as it can be done so much more satisfactorily, and at less cost now than when the work is finished. For the distribution

of water, two tanks can be placed in the attic, resting on the brick partition, without inconvenience, and be usually supplied from the roof." Should that source fail at any time, a simple force pump, driven by horse power, can be used at little expense. From these tanks water can be readily conducted, to all parts of your building, and heated wherever required, with a simple apparatus, by your steam. I would recommend its adoption, and the putting in of the necessary pipes. These last two items would require an expenditure of one thousand dollars beyond the general estimate for finishing.

Your building, as the State increases in population, will soon become the home of nearly or quite three hundred persons; where they are not only to live, board and lodge, but attend school; and will require for convenience, economy of labor, and health, a large amount of appliances, a family of a few persons can but imperfectly experience the need of, and you will, therefore, by an early attention to these and kindred prospective wants, be able, at a comparatively small present cost, to save largely on the ultimate expense of the whole building, besides securing a degree of convenience to be no otherwise obtained.

To recapitulate the items required to finish your building, and to heat, supply it with water, and prepare for lighting, there are

To finish main body, -	\$15,000 00
Steam boiler and furnaces for whole, and pipe	
and radiators for part built - -	5,000 00
Excavation and walls for furnace, - -	500 00
Gas pipes, tanks, and water pipes, - -	1,000 00

\$21,500 00

S. C. KELSEY.

Delavan, December 8th, 1857.

RULES OF ADMISSION OF PUPILS, ETC.

1. All the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this institution upon compliance with the rules. No certificate of any kind is required for admission. Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the Superintendent, informing him of the name, age, and residence of the mute; the cause, if known, of deafness, &c. The Superintendent will immediately answer, stating the time when the pupil will be received. This course is in all cases recommended, though none will be refused who come at the commencement of the session. Applications in behalf of persons of more or less than the required age, will be considered by the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject such applicants, as they may deem just and proper.

2. Pupils from other States, are received at a rate of \$100 per annum, for board and tuition.

3. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and that the students may become more proficient in their studies they are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of six years, the Superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefitted by continuing longer at school; and if approved by the Board of Trustees, they shall be permitted to remain an additional year.

4. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st, The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Institution punctually, at the commencement of each session,

for the period of five years, unless detained at home by his or her sickness. 2d. The pupil is to remain at school until the last Wednesday in June, of each year. 3. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of school without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

5. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the institution self-supporting, as far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leaving its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation or trade, as to be able to procure a livelihood, without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with the design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day; the girls performing the lighter kinds of house-work, and in various kinds of needle-work, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dress-making, or millinery, &c.; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Asylum, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

6. The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the first Wednesday in September, and close on the last Wednesday in June. Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness, or where leave of absence in writing has been granted, either by the Principal, or in case of the absence of the Principal, the Professor to whom he has delegated the power.

7. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

8. Parents or guardians are required, if possible, to furnish annually, to each pupil, the following supply of clothing:

FOR MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 or 3 Coats,	5 Pairs of Socks,
2 or 3 Vests,	1 Pair of Boots,
2 or 3 Pairs of Pantaloon,	2 Pairs of Shoes,

5 Shirts,

2 Hats, or 1 Hat and 1 Cap.

2 Flannel Shirts,

2 Pairs of Drawers.

Also, (for small boys), 3 or four check or gingham sacks, or aprons.

SUMMER CLOTHING:

2 Coats, **2 Pairs of Pantaloon's,**
2 Vests, **1 Palm-Leaf Hat,**

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 Ivory combs, **2 Pairs of Suspenders.**
2 Pairs Wooden Combs, **4 Pocket-Handkerchiefs.**

FOR FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 Calico Dresses,	3 Pairs of Summer Stockings.
2 Woolen or Worsted Dresses,	3 Pairs of Winter Stockings.
1 Sunday and 1 Sun Bonnet,	2 Night Gowns,
4 Pocket H'dk'fs & 1 Hood,	3 Pairs of Shoes, 1 pr. Rubbers.
3 or more changes of under clothing.	

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

**1 Sawl or Oloak, 1 Hair Brush,
1 Coarse and 2 Ivory Combs, 2 Hair Combs.**

In addition to the above outfit, a sum of not less than \$3, is to be deposited with the Superintendent for incidental expenses, repair of shoes, &c.; any part of which remaining unexpended, will be returned at the close of the session.

9. It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For boy's winter apparel, plain home-made cloth is sufficiently good. For summer wear, country linen will answer for pants, with some kind of dark goods or prints for coats and vests. Girl's calico dresses may be made of a cheap article, which will not fade ; and while, for older girls, at least one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pair should be of good calf-skin. On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the full name of the pupil should be written with indellible ink. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or chest.

10. Those persons bringing pupils and taking them away, cannot be furnished with board, lodging, or horse-keeping at the Asylum.

11. All business letters, or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Asylum, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to

J. S. OFFICER,
Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb,
Delavan, Wisconsin.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

A

*Deaf and Dumb Institution in account with J. D. MONELL, J.,
Treasurer.*

To Paid order No. 103	\$ 62 26	By amount of Appropriation the last year 1856,
" " " 75	309 07	received of the County
" " " 71	5 25	Treasurer, February 1st,
" check	60 00	1857. - - - \$7,300 00
" order " 110	2 50	
" " " 14	25 00	
" " " 121	18 00	
" check	9 00	
" order " 129	120 00	
" " " 104	100 00	
" " " 120	20 00	
" " " 57	4 00	
" note W. C. bank	5,369 54	
" order No. 148	925 00	
" check	91 62	
" " "	10 00	
" order No. 100	12 30	
" " " 101	20 00	
" " " 127	14 00	
" " " 125	14 00	
" " " 102	5 50	
" " " 106	16 00	
" " " 126	10 00	
" " " 130	30 00	
" check	4 92	
" " "	10 00	
" order No. 131	15 00	
" " " 12	16 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,300 00	\$7,300 00

We, the undersigned, to whom the above Report was referred, for examination, do report, that we have proceeded to examine the same, and find it correct in each and every part thereof, together with the vouchers accompanying the same.

Dated Dec. 12th, 1857.

WM. C. ALLEN, Ch'n.,
JOSEPH BAKER,
WILLARD ISHAM.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

B

To Paid order No. 279	\$500 00	To paid order No. 154	\$49 88
" " " 151	54 50	" " " 156	9 33
" " " 247	809	" " " 248	1,200
" " " 133	83 50	" " " 152	75
" " " 134	10	" " " 157	4 50
" " " 149	300	" " " 155	29
" " " 137	25	" " " 158	13
" " " 139	10	" " " 105	99
" " " 82	18 36	" " " 145	25
" " " 81	9 88	" " " 162	9
" check	4 31	" " " 165	7
" " "	6 17	" " " 263	6
" " "	45 22	" " " 161	13 58
" order No. 118	6 50	" " " 112	1 63
" " " 115	5 50	" " " 168	200
" " " 107	24 39	" " " 167	59
" " " 132	82 75	" " " 150	50
" " " 128	11 98	" " " 166	1
" " " 141	20	" " " 170	13 75
" " " 142	89 50	" " " 160	32 50
" " " 140	59 67	" " " 171	5 62
" " " 147	1,000	" " " 114	6 78
" " " 144	25	" " " 169	2,000
" " " 138	2 25	" " " 125	185 08
" " " 159	87 68	" " " 174	49 14
" check	135 15	" " " 176	24
" order No. 251	720	" " " 177	8 44
" " " 72	33 33	" " " 177	22 50
" " " 149	2,000	" " " 180	500
" " " 108	23 50	" " " 164	31 45
" " " 117	77 40	" " " 181	170
" " " 119	65 31	" " " 178	11 25
" " " 143	89 50	" " " 179	12 50
" " " 151	52 08	" " " 201	100
" " " 136	8	" " " 207	100
" " " 109	10	" " " 205	10 50
" check	13	" " " 203	79 54
" " "	19	" " " 206	10
" order No. 111	4 55	" " " 204	5
" " " 158	30 87	" " " 202	38 57
		" " " 200	460

To paid order No. 146	\$25	To paid order No. 220	\$5 94
" " " 190	6 25	" " " 237	400
" " " 113	7 50	" " " 252	540
" " " 124	12	" " " 232	41 51
" " " 116	97	" " " 240	12 38
" " " 123	14	" " " 241	1 69
" " " 198	29 63	" " " 258	66 25
" " " 75	4 63	" " " 239	25
" check 16	1 87	" " " 244	5
" " " 194	54 25	" " " 243	2 14
" " " 196	58 84	" " " 243	34 12
" " " 193	13	" " " 172	500
" " " 191	6 31	" " " 229	7 47
" " " 195	17 65	" " " 238	39 67
" " " 197	23 25	" " " 250	500
" order No. 173	3	" " " 246	70
" " " 183	2 50	" " " 231	6
" " " 188	31 81	" " " 255	200
" " " 189	27 75	" " " 254	24 35
" " " 187	100	" " " 253	1 87
" " " 186	24 12	" " " 268	155
" " " 185	30 50	" " " 256	47 87
" " " 184	41 48	" " " 257	250
" " " 182	99 18	" " " 245	94
" " " 208	56	" " " 261	32 21
" " " 209	2	" " " 262	50 91
" " " 210	25 87	" " " 273	60 16
" " " 226	11	" " " 263	5 34
" " " 199	2	" " " 272	59 04
" " " 223	150	" " " 264	44 50
" " " 233	14 15	" " " 271	67
" " " 227	61 92	" " " 270	15 62
" " " 225	49 82	" " " 281	50
" " " 235	200	" " " 266	32 17
" " " 213	12 60	" " " 277	25 24
" " " 216	37 84	" " " 274	54
" " " 212	63 80	" " " 278	24 78
" " " 192	13 65	" " " 269	100
" " " 224	120	" " " 259	2 50
" " " 236	150	" " " 265	1 70
" " " 211	6	" " " 275	12 46
" " " 218	19 20	" " " 276	11 26
" " " 283	83 13	" " " 282	24
" " " 234	46 25	" " " 284	1,000
" " " 230	16 25	" " " 285	40
" " " 211	33 75	" " 287 & 293	19 82
" " " 222	12 85	" " " 283	500
" " " 219	37 20	" " " 285	29 99
" " " 217	15 13	" " " 260	36 75
" " " 214	14 62	" " " 288	765

To paid order No.	280	\$500	To paid order No	347	\$10
" " "	289	262 50	" " "	345	30
" " "	294	5 44			
" " "	292	69 50			\$25,684 61
" " "	291	64 19	Cash on hand,		\$,915 39
" " "	290	12	Appropriation unsold		6,500 00
" " "	267	88 25			
" " "	295	200	Amount of Appropria-	\$34,500 00	
" " "	296	86	tion for the year 1857	34,500 00	
" " "	298	2 50			
" " "	300	200			
" " "	301	125			
" " "	302	250			
" " "	308	45			
" " "	309	18 79			
" " "	307	83 25			
" " "	305	39 25			
" " "	303	150			
" " "	297	15 19			
" " "	299	2 18			
" " "	304	8 50			
" " "	312	7 13			
" " "	315	77 68			
" " "	319	69			
" " "	317	724			
" " "	314	10 34			
" " "	316	481 50			
" " "	310	34 37			
" " "	322	5 25			
" " "	318	60 60			
" " "	326	78 28			
" " "	327	500			
" " "	306	21 40			
" " "	328	100			
" " "	313	23 14			
" " "	324	44			
" " "	325	300			
" " "	332	10 75			
" " "	342	288 98			
" " "	340	64 52			
" " "	334	116 67			
" " "	330	72 50			
" " "	320	17 50			
" " "	338	11 25			
" " "	311	6			
" " "	333	45 40			
" " "	335	14 03			
" " "	331	11 60			
" " "	346	160 25			

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid, per statement and vouchers,	\$25,084 61
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,395 39
Notes, - - - - -	1,520 00
Appropriation unsold, - - - - -	6,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$34,500 00
Amount of Appropriation for the year 1857,	\$34,500 00

We, the undersigned, to whom the within Report was referred for examination, do report, that we have examined the same, and find it correct in each and every part thereof, together with the vouchers thereof.

WM. C. ALLEN, Ch'n,
WILLARD ISHAM,
JOSEPH BAKER

Dated December 11th, 1857.

DOCUMENT "K."

STATE MILITARY OFFICERS.

COLES BASHFORD, Commander-in-Chief, Oshkosh.

GENERAL STAFF.

Amasa Cobb,	Adjutant General,	Mineral Point.
Volkert W. Roth,	Commissary General,	Madison.
Thomas Stevens,	Inspector General,	Dodgeville.
H. C. Bull,	Quarter Master General,	Madison.
	Pay Master General,	
E. L. Buttrick,	Judge Advocate General,	Milwaukee.
John W. Hunt,	Surgeon General,	Madison.

AIDS DE CAMPS.

Walter D. McIndoe,	Wausau.
Charley Shutter,	"
D. A. Olin,	Milwaukee.
G. E. Dexter,	Monroe.
A. E. Bovey,	Ripon.
W. S. Grubb,	Sauk Co.
J. C. Howells, Military Secretary,	Madison.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., Dec. 30th, 1857. }

TO THE GOVERNOR—

I have the honor to submit my Annual Report :

The aggregate number of the militia of this State, as shown by the annexed table, compiled from the returns received from the several Regiments, is 95,806, exhibiting an increase of 50,781 since last year.

The cause of this very large increase is to be found in the fact that for the first time we have obtained returns nearly complete from all the counties of the State—the counties of Trempealeau and LaPoint being the only ones which have failed in their returns, while, for the year 1856, not one half of the counties returned their numbers.

The system which I have adopted will, I think, prevent all difficulty hereafter in obtaining the necessary reports from the several towns and counties of the actual number of the militia of this State; and next year, this office will, I hope, be able to give a full return of every man in the State capable of bearing arms, and subject to military duty.

Until this completeness of returns is reached, this State will be unable to obtain from the General Government the full quota of arms to which it is entitled. The value of the arms which we may expect to receive during the present year and with what we have on hand will probably be about \$25,000, and I would respectfully suggest that measures be taken to erect or procure a suitable building, wherein the arms and ammunition belonging to the State can be safely stored until they are distributed.

There are about twenty uniformed companies in the State, but not one of them has made a report to this office for the past year, and I am therefore unable to report the number, kind, or condition of the arms and ordnance heretofore distributed to them. It is to be hoped that such neglect of duty will not occur in future.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

AMASA COBB,
Adjutant General.

LIST OF RETURNED MILITIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The following is a tabular statement of the abstracts of Militia Lists, as forwarded to me from the several counties of the State, for the year 1857.

FIRST DIVISION.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Town of Franklin,	210	3d Ward City of Milwaukee,	1749
" Greenfield,	400	4th " "	" 1165
" Wauwatosa,	564	5th " "	" 641
" Granville,	256	6th " "	" 436
" Oak Creek,	308	7th " "	" 947
" Lake,	209	8th " "	" 524
" Milwaukee,	292	9th " "	" 632
1st Ward city of Milwaukee,	521		
2d " " "	785	Total,	9,639

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned	
Brookfield,	330	New Berlin,	269
Delafield,	175	Oconomowoc,	421
Eagle,	213	Ottawa,	149
Genesee,	245	Pewaukee,	258
Lisbon,	227	Summit,	169
Menomonee,	265	Vernon,	194
Merton,	173	Waukesha,	677
Muckwonago,	225		
Muskego,	148	Total,	4138

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Aztalan,	87	Palmyra,	275
Cold Spring,	154	Sullivan,	182
Concord,	100	Waterloo,	216
Emmett,	155	1st Ward City of Watertown,	450
Farmington,	160	2d " "	123
Hebron,	150	3d " "	85
Ixonia,	179	4th " "	100
Jefferson,	200	5th " "	114
Koshkonong,	150	6th " "	196
Lake Mills,	300		
Milford,	100	Total	3,617
Oakland,	145		

WALWORTH COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Sharon,	136	Geneva,	337
Darien	173	La Fayette,	169
Richmond,	107	Troy	167
Whitewater,	415	Bloomfield	112
Walworth.	200	Hudson,	154
Delavan.	377	Spring Prairie,	173
Sugar Creek,	157	East Troy,	221
La Grange	168	Elk Horn,	221
Lerin.	135		
		Total,	3,422

RACINE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
1st Ward city of Racine,	297	Town of Mount Pleasant,	177
2d " " "	209	" " Norway,	90
3d " " "	419	" " Racine,	254
4th " " "	271	" " Rochester,	146
5th " " "	202	" " Waterford,	188
Town of Burlington,	338	" " York Villa,	118
" " Caledonia,	202	" Raymond,	148
" " Dover,	145		
		Total,	3,204

KENOSHA COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Brighton,	157	Salem,	200
Bristol,	125	Somers,	100
Kenosha,	603	Whitewater,	75
Paris,	92		
Pleasant Prairie,	212	Total,	1564

SECOND DIVISION.

DANE COUNTY.

No. Returned.				No. Returned.			
Albion,			110	Medina,			188
Berry,			75	Middleton,			80
Black Earth,			158	Montrose,			116
Blooming Grove,			108	Oregon,			138
Blue Mounds,			120	Perry,			125
Bristol,			125	Primrose,			115
Burke,			108	Pleasant Spring,			152
Christiana,			158	Roxbury,			159
Cottage Grove,			107	Rutland,			124
Cross Plains,			157	Spring Dale,			124
Dane,			60	Springfield,			148
Deerfield,			64	Sun Prairie,			102
Dunkirk,			164	Vermont,			120
Dunn,			40	Vienna,			70
Fitchburg,			146	Verona,			105
Madison,			142	Westport,			72
1st Ward City of Madison,			354	Windsor,			119
2d " " " "			244	York,			75
3d " " " "			310				
4th " " " "			256	Total,			5108

ROCK COUNTY.

No. Returned.				No. Returned.			
Avon,			98	Janesville City,			1264
Spring Valley,			119	Fulton,			270
Magnolia,			145	Turtle,			213
Union,			242	La Prairie,			180
Newark,			122	Harmony,			168
Plymouth,			119	Milton,			273
Centre,			111	Clinton,			182
Porter,			150	Bradford,			138
Beloit,			65	Johnstown,			191
Beloit City,			704	Lima,			152
Rock,			125				
Janesville,			112	Total,			5058

GREEN COUNTY.

No. Returned.				No. Returned.			
Albany,			208	Monroe,			429
Adams,			73	Mt. Pleasant,			105
Brooklyn,			90	New Glarus,			30
Cadiz,			106	Spring Grove,			67
Clarno,			156	Sylvester,			116
Decatur,			151	Washington,			78
Exter,			109	York,			74
Jordon,			74				
Jefferson,			127	Total,			1988

IOWA COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Arena,	91	Mineral Pt. City, 1st Ward	166
Clyde,	69	" " 2d "	178
Dodgeville,	261	Pulaski,	86
Highland,	268	Ridgway,	107
Linden,	141	Waldrich,	59
Miffin,	107	Wyoming,	54
Mineral Point,	93		
Total		1811	

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Argyle,	140	Monticello,	90
Benton,	310	New Diggings,	295
Belmont,	64	Shullsburg,	206
Centre,	270	White Oak Springs,	91
Elkgrove,	90	Willow Springs,	123
Fayette,	170	Wyota,	214
Gratiot,	165	Wayne,	93
Kendall,	236		
Total,		2547	

GRANT COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Beetown,	157	Marion,	122
Blue River,	39	Millville,	87
Clifton,	69	Muskoda,	104
Classville,	147	Paris,	39
Ellenborough.	87	Patch Grove,	115
Fennimore,	101	Plattville,	347
Hazel Green,	249	Potosi,	331
Hickory Grove,	48	Smeltzer,	105
Harrison,	80	Wingville,	57
Jamestown,	156	Watertown,	25
Lancaster,	208	Wyalusing,	53
Liberty,	32	Waterloo,	61
Lima,	87		
Little Grant,	35	Total	2949

THIRD DIVISION.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Berlin,	101	Markford,	146
" 1st Ward,	166	Marquette,	121
" 2d "	46	Mecam,	60

" 3d "	40	Neshroe,	120
" 4th "	105	Newtown,	119
Brooklyn,	121	Oxford,	83
Buffalo,	106	Pine Lake,	53
Crystal Lake,	109	Princeton,	235
Cayton,	91	Parkwaukee,	111
Green Lake,	176	Shields,	125
Harris,	51	St. Main,	91
Manchester,	122	Seneca,	36
Kingston,	134	Westfall,	37
Moundville,	112		
Montello,	64	Total,	2901

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
1st Ward City of Fond du Lac,	203	Forrest,	175
2d " " "	260	Friendship,	63
3d " " "	192	Metomen,	243
4th " " "	123	Oakfield,	170
5th " " "	110	Osceola,	94
Alto,	117	Ripon,	282
Ashford,	195	Rosindale,	165
Calumet,	144	Springvale,	170
Auburn,	68	Taychedale,	194
Eden,	146	Waupun,	124
Empire,	133	Village of Waupun,	114
Eldorado,	153		
		Total,	3638

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	urned.		No. Returned.
Addison,	279	Kewashkum,	155
Barton,	191	Polk,	220
Erin,	196	Richfield,	182
Farmington,	231	Trenton,	238
Germantown,	207	Wayne,	177
Hartford,	270	West Bend,	217
Jackson,	199		
		Total,	2862

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Belgium,	118	Mequon,	255
Cedarburgh,	221	Port Washington,	327
Fredonia,	111	Saukville,	168
Grafton,	234		
		Total,	1483

DODGE COUNTY.

No. Returned.					No. Returned.				
Beaver Dam,				148	Lomner,				171
"	"	City, 1st Ward,		131	Lowell,				228
"	"	"	2d	" 105	Oakgrove,				297
"	"	"	3d	" 140	Rubicon,				255
"	"	"	4th	" 64	Trenton,				246
Burnett,				138	Theresa,				285
Calamus,				61	Westford,				35
Chester,				115	Williamstown,				299
Clyman,				168	Fox Lake,				412
Herman,				147	Elba,				224
Hincon Village,				301	South Ward of Waupun,				151
Husterford,				200	Hubbard,				108
LeRoy,				90					
					Total,				4509

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

No. Returned.					No. Returned.				
West Point,				130	Scott,				89
Pacific,				59	Lowville,				130
Arlington,				105	Newport,				105
Springvale,				87	Fort Winnebago,				103
Lodi,				188	Portage City,				506
Wyocena,				154	Columbus,				327
Leeds,				62	Otsego,				130
Hampden,				85	Portage Prairie,				120
Randolph,				126	Lewistown,				150
Caledonia,				131	Marcellon,				120
Decora,				117					
					Total,				3020

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

No. Returned.					No. Returned.				
Abbott,				109	Russell,				31
Greenbush,				164	Scott,				84
Herman,				93	Sheboygan,				50
Holland,				107	" city, 1st Ward,				213
Lima,				156	" " 2d "				211
Linden,				215	" " 3d "				24
Mitchell,				62	Sheboygan Falls,				328
Mosel,				56	Willson,				69
Plymouth,				279					
Rhine,				74	Total				2,324

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Bloomfield,	60	Poysippi,	87
Colonna,	47	Richford,	80
Dacotah,	77	Rose,	21
Deerfield,	16	Sacramento,	82
Hancock,	60	Saxeville,	72
Leon,	128	Spring Water,	64
Marion,	76	Warren,	26
Mount Morris,	82	Wautoma,	161
Oasisis,	62		
Plainfield,	107	Total,	1,266

CALUMET COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Bullion,	21	Rantont,	27
Brothatown,	133	Stookbridge,	172
Charlestown,	134	Woodville,	24
Chilton,	205		
Lima,	60	Total,	849
New Holsteen,	71		

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Appleton city, 1st. Ward.	153	Grand Shute,	98
“ “ 2d “	130	Green Villa,	108
“ “ 3d “	134	Hortonia,	86
Bosird,	51	Kaukauna,	163
Centre,	63	Medina.	113
Ellergton,	116		
Embarras,	56	Total,	1,330
Freedom,	73		

FOURTH DIVISION.

BROWN COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Rockland,	94	Fort Howard,	80
Village Depere,	127	Glenmore,	48
City of Green Bay,	354	Holland,	131
New Denmark,	127	Morristown,	76
Wrightstown,	58		
Lawrence,	90	Total,	1,545
Town of Green Bay,	360		

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Centreville,	148	Meeme,	154
Cooperstown,	186	Meshecott,	350
Eaton,	168	Newton,	242
Franklin,	230	Rockland,	96
Kossuth,	175	Schleswig,	74
City of Manitowoc,	761	T wo Rivers,	403
Manitowoc Rapids,	211		
Maple Grove,	100	Total,	3,258

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Algomah,	109	Omro,	347
Black Wolf,	140	Poy Gun,	119
Clayton,	119	Rushford,	226
Menasha,	473	Vin Land,	113
Neenah,	361	Utica,	160
Nicimi,	180	Wynona,	224
Nepuskin,	131	Winchester,	154
Town of Oshkosh,	102		
City of Oshkosh,	1304	Total,	4316
Onhula,	54		

DOOR COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Otumba,	154		—
Forestville,	120	Total,	274

No returns from the remaining towns in this County.

WAUPACCA COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Waupacca,	113	Mukwa Precinct,	60
Weyauwega,	320	Royalton,	65
Lebanon,	35	Little Wolf,	24
Lind,	315	Bear Creek,	16
Scandanavia,	76	Caledonia,	26
St. Lawrence,	58	Dayton,	131
Farmington,	81		
Iola,	68	Total,	1,434
Mukwa,	154		

FIFTH DIVISION.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
City of Hudson, 1st ward,	143	Kimeckimic,	59

"	"	"	2d	"	31	Hudson,	59
"	"	"	3d	"	177	Arden,	11
Hammond,					22	Careys,	40
Pleasant Valley,					19	Rush River,	58
Somerset,					35		
Star Prairie,					60	Total,	746
Malone,					37		

OCONTO COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Oconto,	152	Precinct No. 2,	18
Pensaukie,	38	Saumen,	17
Stile,	67		
Marrinette,	54	Total,	346

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
City of La Crosse, 1st Ward,	175	Greenfield,	58
" " " 2d " "	394	North La Crosse,	58
" " " 3d " "	127	Farmington,	163
Bangor,	51	Stevenson,	40
Burns,	96	Onalaska,	156
Buchanan,	38	Neshonoc,	82
Barry,	104		
		Total,	1548

BAD AX COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Viroqua,	258	Greenwood,	40
Bergen,	36	Union,	43
Jefferson,	136	Sterling,	34
Forest,	38	Harmony,	54
Webster,	45	Wheatland,	64
Clinton,	34	Kickapoo,	102
Christiana,	44		
Franklin,	72	Total,	994

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

	No. Returned.		No. Returned.
Chippewa Falls,	149	Necotah,	18
Savaon Precinct,	17	Frenchtown,	57
Eagle Point,	44		
Brunette,	41	Total,	406

MARATHON COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Wausau,	348	Mosena,	41
Eau Claire,	17		<hr/>
		Total,	336

PORTAGE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Almond,	55	New Hope,	37
Amherst,	39	Plover,	156
Belmont,	40	Pine Grove,	34
Buena Vista,	85	Stockton,	49
Linwood,	34	Stevens Point,	492
Lanark,	43		<hr/>
		Total,	1065

ADAMS COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Adams,	43	Preston,	100
Chester,	40	Quincy,	62
Del Prairie,	74	Richfield,	34
Edston,	34	Strong's Prairie,	50
Grand Marsh,	39	Springville,	70
Jackson,	37	White Creek,	40
New Haven,	62		<hr/>
		Total,	697

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Freeman,	23	Scott,	34
Seneca,	48	Utica,	44
Marietta,	39	Prairie du Chien,	359
Clayton,	52		<hr/>
Easttram,	45	Total,	644

RICHLAND COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Aken,	42	Richland,	149
Buena Vista,	141	Richmond,	71
Bloom,	66	Rockbridge,	58
Dayton,	67	Sylvan,	54
Eagle,	85	Willow,	46
Forest,	38	Westford,	35
Henrietta,	60		<hr/>
Ithaca,	99	Total,	1,446
Marshall,	46		

SAUK COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Baraboo,	276	Prairie du Sac,	285
Dellmon,	134	Reedsburg,	228
Fairfield,	57	Spring Green Precinct No. 1,	51
Franklin,	37	" " " "	2, 19
Freedom,	122	Washington,	69
Greenfield,	57	Westfield,	773
Honey Creek,	80	Wingfield,	4
Kingston,	79	Woodland,	44
Marston,	138		
Merrimack,	61	Total,	2,074
New Buffalo,	197		

CLARK COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Weston,	41	Lewis,	14
Pine Valley,	48		
		Total	98

DUNN COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Bear Creek,	27	Rock Creek,	30
Dunn,	29	Menominee,	45
Pepin,	94	Spring Brook,	44
Eau Galla,	46		
		Total,	315

SHAWANO COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Richmond,	55	Shawano,	6
Mattesen,	22		
		Total,	83

WOOD COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Grand Rapids,	184	Hemlock,	31
Centralia,	40		
Rudolph,	80	Total,	235

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Kewaunee,	113	Montpelier,	94
Wolf,	106	Frederickstown,	56
Caseo,	75		
		Total,	444

MONROE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Adrian,	53	Portland,	51
Angelo,	113	Ridgville,	54
Clifton,	42	Sparta,	319
Eaton,	50	Sheldon,	54
Glendale,	46	Tomah,	104
Greenfield,	68	Wilton,	53
Little Falls,	84	Wellington,	42
Leon,	53		
Lafayette,	70	Total,	1256

JUNEAU COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Armenia,	33	Necedah,	109
Clearfield,	18	Orange,	17
Fountain,	41	Plymouth,	41
Germantown,	112	Seven Mile Creek,	40
Kildau,	61	Summitt,	43
Lisbon,	137	Wancedah,	39
Lindira,	151	Wonowoc,	59
Lemonwier,	103		
		Total,	1004

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Eau Claire,	128	Half Moon Lake,	163
Bridge Creek,	26		
Brunswick,	15	Total,	332

JACKSON COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Albion,	320	Irving,	64
Alma,	57	Manchester,	36
Bristol,	77	Springfield,	17
Brooklyn,	23		
Hexton,	66	Total,	660

POLK COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
LeRoy,	150	Apple River Precinct,	14
St. Croix,	101		
		Total,	265

BUFFALO COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Alma,	114	Cold Creek,	22
Bear Creek,	87	Naples,	49
Belvidere,	69	Wauwandee,	48
Buffalo,	207		
		Total,	541

PIERCE COUNTY.

No. Returned.		No. Returned.	
Martell,	37	Greenwood,	90
Perry,	18	City of Prescott, 1st Ward,	58
Clifton,	33	" " " " " " " "	123
Tirnbell,	55	Diamond Bluff,	75
Isabel,	38	Pleasant Valley,	50
Oakgrove,	30		
		Total,	602

Trempleau County, }
 La Point County, } No Returns.

RECAPITULATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade,	17,394
Second Brigade,	8,190
	<hr/> 25,584

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade,	12,149
Second Brigade,	7,277
	<hr/> 19,426

THIRD DIVISION.

First Brigade,	11,696
Second Brigade,	10,257
	<hr/> 21,953

FOURTH DIVISION.

First Brigade,	9,857
Second Brigade,	3,149
	<hr/> 13,006

FIFTH DIVISION.

First Brigade,	10,002
Second Brigade,	5,835
	<hr/> 15,837

Grand Total,	<hr/> 95,806
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GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADISON, WIS., }
January, 19, 1858 }

It is ordered that the several Independent Uniform Company's of this State, except the several Companys of the City and County of Milwaukee, be, and they are hereby attached to the Regiment of the proper County, or part of county, where the armory or head-quarters of such Company is situated, and the several Commanders of such Companys will report accordingly.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

AMASA COBB,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL LAWS OF 1857....CHAPTER 24.

**AN ACT to amend Chapter 187 of the Session Laws of 1851, entitled
"An Act relating to the Militia."**

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter 187 of the Session Laws of 1851, entitled "an act relating to the Militia," is hereby so amended as to authorize and require the Adjutant General of the State, immediately after the passage of this act, to re-organize the Militia of this State, and to divide the State up in new military divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, in such manner as he shall deem advisable and convenient.

SEC. 2. Such alterations of the divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, shall be made in writing by the Adjutant General, and when approved by the Governor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and upon filing the same, the various offices of such divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions shall be deemed vacant, and they shall be filled in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. If any town or ward Assessor, or any Clerk of any town or city, or any Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of any county, shall fail or neglect to make return of the number of persons liable to military duty as required by law, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be received [recovered] in an action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 28, 1857.

MADISON, Jan. 18, 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ALEX. W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN :

SIR:—After some delay I have at length performed the duty imposed upon me by the first section of the act entitled “an act to amend chapter 187 of the Session Laws of 1851, entitled ‘an act relating to the Militia.’” And I have the honor to herewith present for your approval a plan to re-organize the Militia of this State, and to divide the State into new military divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies.

I do not flatter myself that the plan is perfect, yet it is believed that it will to a reasonable extent meet the object of the Legislature in passing the act imposing the duty.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

AMASA COBB,

Adj't General,

BEFORE RANDALL, That I, Amasa Cobb, Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin, by virtue and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled “an act to amend chapter 187 of the Session laws of 1857, entitled ‘an act relating to the militia,’” approved Feb. 28th, 1857, have this 18th day of January, 1858, re-organized the Militia of this State, and divided the State into new military divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, according to the annexed tabular statement. And I do hereby subject the approval of the Governor to declare such re-organization and re-districting of the Militia of the State of Wisconsin, to take effect and be in force from and after this date.

Dated January 18th, 1858.

AMASA COBB,

Adjutant General,

The State of Wisconsin is hereby divided into Military districts and the Militia of said State are hereby re-organized as follows, to-wit:

FIRST DIVISION.

Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Racine.

FIRST BRIGADE.

County of Milwaukee.

1st Regiment—comprises the 1st, 2d, 6th, and 7th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville.

2d Regiment—comprises the 3d, 4th, and 5th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Waukesha and Racine.

3d Regiment—County of Waukesha.

4th Regiment—County of Racine.

SECOND DIVISION.

The counties of Kenosha, Walworth, Jefferson, and the towns of Beloit, Turtle, Clinton, Bradford, La Prairie, Harmony, Johnstown, Lima, Milton, and the several wards of the city of Beloit, in the county of Rock.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The Counties of Walworth and Kenosha.

5th Regiment—County of Walworth.

6th Regiment—County of Kenosha.

SECOND BRIGADE.

The county of Jefferson and the towns of Beloit, Turtle, Clinton, Bradford, La Prairie, Harmony, Johnstown, Lima, Milton, and the city of Beloit, in Rock county.

7th Regiment—towns of Beloit, Turtle, Clinton, Bradford, La Prairie, Harmony, Johnstown, Lima, Milton, and the city of Beloit, in Rock county.

8th Regiment—County of Jefferson.

THIRD DIVISION.

The towns of Janesville, Rock, Fulton, Porter, Centre, Plymouth, Newark, Avon, Spring Valley, Magnolia, Union, and the several wards in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock. The counties of Green, La Fayette and Iowa.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The towns of Janesville, Rock, Fulton, Porter, Centre, Plymouth, Newark, Avon, Spring Valley, Magnolia, Union, and the several wards in the city of Janesville, in Rock county, and the county of Green.

9th Regiment—the towns of Janesville, Rock, Fulton, Porter, Centre, Plymouth, Newark, Avon, Spring Valley, Magnolia, Union, and the several wards in the city of Janesville, in Rock county.

10th Regiment—the county of Green.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Iowa and La Fayette.

11th Regiment—County of Iowa.

12th Regiment—County of La Fayette.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland and Bad Ax.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The counties of Grant and Crawford.

13th Regiment—County of Grant.

14th Regiment—County of Crawford.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Richland and Bad Ax.

15th Regiment—County of Richland.

16th Regiment—County of Bad Ax.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The counties of Dane, Sauk, Juneau and Adams.

FIRST BRIGADE.

The County of Dane.

17th Regiment—the towns of Windsor, Bristol, York, Bark, Sun Prairie, Medina, Blooming Grove, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Verona, Fitchburg, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Christians, Montrose, Oregon, Rutland, Dunkirk and Albion, in Dane county.

18th Regiment—the towns of Roxbury, Dane, Vienna, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Westport, Vermont, Cross Plains, Middleton, Madison, Blue Mounds, Spring Dale, Perry, Primrose, and the several wards of the city of Madison, in Dane county.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Sauk, Juneau and Adams.

19th Regiment—the County of Sauk.

20th Regiment—the Counties of Juneau and Adams.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of Columbia and Dodge.

21st Regiment—County of Columbia.

22d Regiment—County of Dodge.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Washington and Ozaukee.

23d Regiment—County of Washington.

24th Regiment—County of Ozaukee.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Counties of Marquette, Waushara, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of Marquette and Waushara.

25th Regiment—County of Marquette.

26th Regiment—County of Waushara.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.

27th Regiment—County of Fond du Lac.

28th Regiment—County of Sheboygan.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Counties of Calumet, Manitowoc, Brown, Kewaunee and Door.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of Calumet and Manitowoc.

29th Regiment—County of Calumet.

30th Regiment—County of Manitowoc.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, and Door.

31st Regiment—county of Brown.

32d Regiment—counties of Kewaunee and Door.

NINTH DIVISION.

Counties of Winnebago, Outagamie, Shawano, Oconto and Waupaca.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of Winnebago and Outagamie.

33d Regiment—county of Winnebago.

34th Regiment—county of Outagamie.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Shawano, Oconto, and Waupaca.

35th Regiment—county of Waupaca.

36th Regiment—counties of Shawano and Oconto.

TENTH DIVISION.

Counties of Wood, Portage, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, La Pointe, and Douglas.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of Wood, Portage, and Clark.

37th Regiment—County of Portage.

38th Regiment—Counties of Wood and Clark.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Marathon, Chippewa, La Pointe, and Douglas.

39th Regiment—counties of Marathon and Chippewa.

40th Regiment—counties of La Pointe and Douglas.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Counties of La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Eau Claire, Pierce, Dunn, St. Croix, Jackson, Monroe, Polk, and Burnett.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Counties of La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Jackson, and Monroe.

41st Regiment—La Crosse and Monroe.

42d Regiment—Buffalo, Trempealeau, and Jackson.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Counties of Pierce, Dunn, St. Croix, Eau Claire, Polk, and Burnett.

43d Regiment—Pierce, Dunn, and Eau Claire.

44th Regiment—St. Croix, Polk, and Burnett.

Each town and ward in this State shall constitute a Militia company beat, and the lawful militia of such town and ward shall constitute a company, to be designated by letter in such manner and order as the Commander of each respective regiment may adopt.

AMASA COBB, *Adjutant General*

Dated, January 18th, 1858.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MADISON, January 19th, 1858. }**

I hereby approve the foregoing organization of the Militia of the State of Wisconsin, made by the Adjutant General, under the act authorizing the law, approved February 28th, 1857.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Governor.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has not been able to
3. maintain a consistent policy in
4. the past. This has led to a
5. loss of confidence in the
6. Government's ability to
7. carry out its duties.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and data. This can involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. The third step is to analyze the information and data collected. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and relationships that can help in understanding the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution or answer. This involves applying the knowledge and skills gained from the previous steps to create a plan or strategy that addresses the problem.

5. The fifth step is to implement the solution and evaluate the results. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress to ensure that the problem is solved effectively.

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REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1857.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of law, the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society would respectfully REPORT,—That during the past year of 1857, the State Agricultural Society has, through its proper channels of action, been pursuing its accustomed course, and discharging to the best of its ability and means, its various duties and responsibilities.

As hitherto, the field of useful labor that has seemed to present itself for the consideration and action of the Society, has been in no degree diminished; but, from year to year, seems to widen and deepen in its demands. In view of these facts, the Society has aimed to do more than merely to provide for and hold an Annual Fair. Ample pains have been taken, through agricultural Journals and otherwise, to arouse and elevate the ambition and spirit of all classes, to adopt more system and care in what they do, to cultivate better, to be more careful in the selection of seed; and for the purpose of aiding in this highly important work on the part of the Society, seeds and cuttings, particularly the former, have been purchased and distributed to a large extent, and generally of very choice descriptions; all in all, probably not less than twenty thousand packages, during the past year. That some of them have fallen upon good

ground, and will spring up and bear an hundred fold of highly improved and useful products, the Society already has abundant assurance. The leading article of distribution—the Chinese Sugar Cane—was distributed from our rooms to the extent of nearly ten thousand packages, into every part of the State. We learn that it has been very generally planted, and in the great majority of cases, grown to the entire satisfaction of the cultivators, except in the matter of ripening its seed, in which it has generally failed, although obviously and wholly owing to the extraordinary backwardness of the season. Some few experimentalists have demonstrated, however, that the seed might have been ripened generally, even the past season, by simply planting that portion intended for seed more open to the sun, and suckering it out to but few stalks in a hill. Several who pursued this course inform us that they fully ripened their seed. But the rich saccharine properties of the cane have been fully demonstrated to every one who has grown a hill of it the past season. The fact of its having been so widely distributed and advertised in this manner, to every neighborhood, will undoubtedly lead to its being extensively and profitably cultivated the present season. In fact, we doubt not but that the extra impetus given to this subject alone, through the aid of this Society, will eventuate in more advantage to the State than the Society has ever yet been expense to it, since its organization.

Not wishing to confine its labors wholly to the more masculine and substantial interests, to the neglect of the more refining and tasteful, the Society has, among other things, distributed some thousands of packages of flower seeds, mainly of new and choice varieties; that they have proved a profitable and cheap embellishment to many a wayside cottage and happy home, can hardly be doubted.

In the way of cuttings, considerable quantities of the German Osier Willow have been distributed, not so much from the Society's having any extraordinary faith in its probable profitable cultivation in our State, as in obedience to a strong desire on the part of many to experiment in its cultivation. Its cultivation, both for home use and exportation to eastern cities, may prove important as our State gets older.

Prompted by a desire to improve still further, if possible, in the cultivation of our great staple, wheat, by the introduction of the best possible kinds of seed, the Society despatched an experienced and sagacious practical farmer, (Hon. David Williams, of Walworth county), to Canada, during their wheat harvest, with instructions to examine their different kinds and qualities of wheat, grown upon their various soils and under various circumstances; and to report his views upon the advisability of its introduction, as seed, among our farmers. The gentleman performed his mission in a highly satisfactory manner, and duly reported its results, which have been spread before the people, and will undoubtedly lead to the obtainment of new and valuable seed.

Early and ample pains were taken, on the part of the Society, for the holding of its Annual Fair; and in view of the extensive hotel accommodations, convenient fair grounds, railroad approaches, and *promising* public spirit of the citizens of Janesville, that place was settled upon for the purpose. In anticipation of a large turn out, not only among our own people, but also from the neighboring State of Illinois, (unto whom we wished to make a creditable show), very ample, and somewhat expensive, preparations were made for the occasion; providing not only for the show of the more substantial features of agricultural production, but also for the more attractive novelties sometimes employed to embellish such occasions.

As was anticipated, the occasion and the outlay met with a fair and full response on the part of the people, both exhibitors and spectators. The entries were considerably larger than at any previous fair, and embraced many animals, articles, and products that are not surpassed in quality in the United States. Every department of the fair, Animal, Agricultural, Horticultural, Floral, Mechanical and Miscellaneous, was well filled, and, altogether, displayed a striking evidence of the progress of our young State. How much of this progress and improvement is attributable to the teachings and effects of the State and county fairs, we will leave for the observing and philosophic to determine.

Owing to the occurrence of a severe autumnal storm during the last two, and principal days of the fair, the attendance of the people, as well as the receipts, were very materially diminished; and but for the State appropriation to fall back upon, the Society, notwithstanding all the careful foresight in its power, would have been, in consequence of the aforesaid misadventure, far behind, pecuniarily, and obliged to have left scores of *little bills* unpaid, until time and good luck afforded them the means. All in all, the fair was a decided success over any of its predecessors, notwithstanding the uncongenial weather; and notwithstanding a very illiberal and unaccommodating spirit manifested by one of the principal railroads of the State, to wit.: the La Crosse and Milwaukee. Their utter refusal to carry stock and articles for exhibition, short of *full fare price*, and *general disposition to be unobliging*, so disgusted the great northeastern and central counties, that they were scarcely represented at the fair. It is the sincere hope of your humble servants, that this pampered and spoiled child of misplaced State liberality, will, when its corruption fund emissaries come around the capital the present winter, asking for new favors, be met with the same spirit with which they met the poor farmers who have mortgaged their farms to build, not only their their road, but fine palaces, also, for the gentlemen who have (mis) managed it. Of all companies in the State, they were the last who should thus have given the cold shoulder to the farmers of the State.

But notwithstanding the foregoing drawbacks, the society has been able to close up its pecuniary affairs for the past year in a creditable and satisfactory manner to all concerned, and with a small balance in the treasury, as will be seen by reference to the financial report of the Secretary, at the close of this communication. With a full belief, on their part, that the Society is now placed upon a firm foundation, and more fully grounded in the hearts and approving good will of the masses of the people, than ever before. The undersigned would commend its various interest to your kind care and consideration; and they do so with a full faith that the cause of agriculture, nor agricultural associations, will not be likely to retrograde during your administration.

But, with us, we feel assured that you will duly appreciate the fact that the great principle and purpose underlying all these associations, public displays, and premium lists, is to prove to labor that of its own production, there is abundant material to please the fancy and satisfy ambition; and by bringing them together, combined and arranged, to afford a noble opportunity for study to the student, and a splendid and profitable holiday to the idle. For this reason the Society seeks to please all, for it is profitable for all to come. No person can leave an agricultural exhibition as ignorant as he came. Its annual shows give to all an opportunity to study the lesson of labor, which, perhaps, but one has properly illustrated.

To inaugurate annually a great industrial gathering, where the knowledge of one may be spread over the minds of many—a gathering where each may not only prove to himself his own, “but mark his neighbors faults and follies;”—where the incrustation of old habits may be broken up and fallowed for new ideas, proving to each that the end of knowledge is not yet reached, nor the opportunity of learning lost—an annual gathering where the industry and skill of the State may meet and recite to all the years before, and the success or failure of its efforts to solve that portion of the great industrial problem embraced within the field of its labor. In theory each and all these several steps of progress might be considered as so many evidences of our progress in the primal art of arts. But practically, it is not true, for the reason that most of these evidences of success are the results of an accidental combination of circumstances—that is, most of the evidences are not the result of the practical application of known and well established principles of agricultural science, but too often the accidental result of a thoughtless combination of forces, thrown together without design, thus in effect, teaching nothing conclusively; consequently a repetition almost invariably proves a failure. Improvements in agriculture are no doubt being made; but the laws of nature, upon which all successes are based, are most of them too dimly seen too conduct to a successful repetition. Consequently we are, as agriculturists, constantly falling back from each seeming advance.

ment, not, perhaps, completely, but partially, at every step, for the reason that we have but slight foot-hold upon those laws of nature upon which success depends. Yet all these successes and failures, as shown in the annual exhibitions of the Society, tend to teach them; but in such a qualified, questionable, and fragmentary manner, that by far the greater part is useless. Had the Society a Farm School, where the philosophy of practice and the science of schools might mingle and perfect each other—where all that is proved in practical labor, and all that is true in scholastic science; could be blended in one concrete mass, affording a substantial foundation for the more elevated up-building of the industrial labor of the State—a farm school within whose ample fields and halls the State Society might hold its annual Fairs, thus giving to each laborer an opportunity to prove or disprove the correctness of his theory or practice—where the practical labor of the State could compare the results of its toil with the more pretentious ones of the school—a point where each isolated fact could be concentrated, combined with others and made practical—where the progress of labor could be noted, the principles upon which it depends developed, and thus substantial advancement secured, and thus the school be as the Mistress of Labor and the Master of Science. The need of labor is too great to be profitably mocked with here a bone and there a crust—its wants too great to be satisfied with such fostering care as may be found in a *lean to* of some overshadowing edifice. The winds and tides no longer command commerce, because commerce concentrates *capital*, and a half million experiment is readily made, and commerce is finally eminently successful. But agriculture diffuses wealth, while affording to all other pursuits the means of concentration; thus labor not unfrequently appears as a petitioner for a moiety of that which its own munificence has bestowed.

The greatest wealth of the State consists, first, in the moral and political purity, and the intellectual culture of its inhabitants. Secondly, in the productive character of its industrial pursuits, and the fertility of its soil. Comparatively productive as our agricultural labor no doubt is, yet, in most cases, it is so

at the expense of the means of subsistence of the next or succeeding generations. Thus by our general want of thorough and sufficient agricultural knowledge, we are rapidly squandering the original munificent gift of the Great Benefactor. This knowledge has much of it to be created, and more to be concentrated and made effective.

The fostering care of State and National governments have made munificent provisions for general education; yet for the education which this State's great agricultural interest require, no provisions are made. For these reasons we respectfully ask your Excellency to recommend the Legislature to make suitable provisions for the founding of an Agricultural College, in connection with an ample Experimental Farm, and their endowment with sufficient means to secure their effective and practical operation, either by a grant of a portion of the swamp lands belonging to the State, or by memorial to Congress for a special grant of lands for that purpose.

The present time seems peculiarly appropriate for such a movement, especially for memorializing Congress, inasmuch as it will be in harmony with the action of many other of the Agricultural States, who are now urging similar claims upon their attention. An additional voice from the *Great Northwest* will deepen the tone and strengthen the effort, and undoubtedly eventuate in ultimate success.

And what is more reasonable or proper than that at least a little fraction of the wide and almost unlimited public domain of this and other States, should be assigned and devoted to a more thorough and systematic development of the great scientific principles and practical action on which every thing like eminent agricultural success must rest. The liberal donation to Railroad Companies, (which are but the servants and carriers of the tillers of the soil), would seem to indicate at least the equal propriety of making every needful provision for the fullest development of this great primary interest, on which not only Railroads, but Governments, and all subordinate interests essentially, constantly, and forever depend.

Without this Agricultural College and Experimental Farm,

five years will not elapse before some of our sons, who would be first in their great calling, will be crossing over to Michigan to her already promising institution, to avail themselves of that knowledge, which, for want of a proper foresight and enterprize, has not been secured and provided for them at home. Let us not, from our supineness now at the proper time, be thus dependent then.

The law of the last session of the Legislature, passed in conformity with a request in our last annual report, for the collection, on the part of the several town Assessors, of Agricultural and Mineral statistics, seems to have been but partially complied with, and consequently the report of the Secretary of State on that subject is necessarily incomplete and somewhat imperfect. Still, what there is of it is highly valuable, and shows conclusively how valuable a perfect work of the kind would be; showing at once, and annually, the exact agricultural, mineral, and business condition and production of each county in the State. It is almost as valuable information to the observant and intelligent citizen, as are the merchant's account books to him, in the way of explaining and telling him how his matters stand.

The law is of indispensable value, and with some slight amendments, which will be duly and seasonably presented by its friends, will undoubtedly remain a fixed feature upon our statute books.

As in our last year's report, we again call attention to the policy and necessity of some law for the protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry and wool growing, which would necessarily involve a law for the restricting and thinning out of dogs, which, (as is natural in new countries), have become a great nuisance and drawback upon our annual incomes and aggregate receipts from this important and natural source of prosperity. It is confidently believed that some judicious law might be enacted that would, in due time, abate the evil without much *growling*, and eventuate in substituting numerous flocks of fine wooled sheep, with their yearly golden fleeces and fat, savory mutton, in place of our present *barking cur-dog* population. Such an exchange is, in the opinion of the undersigned, devoutly to be wished and earnestly prayed for.

Hoping that your Excellency will have the kindness to submit such of our suggestions to the Legislature as may, in your judgment, be deemed proper,

We remain, very truly,

Your obedient servants,

In behalf of the Executive Committee, { D. J. POWERS,
DAVID WILLIAMS.

STATEMENT

OF THE FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1857.

INCOME.

To balance on hand, December 31, 1857,	\$ 968 62
" of seed and outstanding premium	
fund not used,	879 80
To Standing Appropriation,	3000 00
From Annual and Life Members,	1903 00
To nett Receipts of State Fair besides member's tickets,	2853 21
	<hr/> \$8804 63

EXPENDITURES.

By Premiums and cost of Diplomas awarded	
for 1857,	\$2701 11
By purchase of Seeds, Cuttings, &c.,	485 20
Salary of Secretary,	1000 00
By Office rent and Incidental Expenses,	262 18
By Express charges, \$38,71, Postage, \$55,71,	94 42
By Bill paid at State Fair,	2383 09
By Miscellaneous bills for the year,	1676 10
By Cash to balance,	502 53
	<hr/> \$8804 63

Bills and vouchers for all the above items, are on file in this office, and open to examination.

GEORGE O. TIFFANY, *Secretary.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, }
Madison, December 31, 1857. }

DOCUMENT "N."

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Madison, Oct. 1, 1857.

To His Excellency Coles Bashford, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In compliance with the law providing a State Hospital for the Insane, for the State of Wisconsin, approved March 6th A. D. 1857, the undersigned Commissioners appointed in accordance with, and to carry into effect the provision of said Act, respectfully submit their first Annual Report.

Upon receiving our appointment, as Commissioners, we met in the city of Madison on the 5th day of May, 1857, and organized our Board by electing L. J. Farwell, President, John P. McGregor, Secretary, and Levi Sterling, Building Superintendent, and employed S. V. Shipman as Architect. In determining the location of this Institution, your commissioners, after a careful examination of the subject, were unanimous in the opinion that the land formerly purchased of L. J. Farwell for this purpose, combined the necessary advantages for the site, and was in point of economy, healthfulness, and many other natural advantages, as judicious a selection for the best interest of the State, as could be made. The exact location of the building on the lot has been a subject of thought and enquiry on the part of the commissioners, and notwithstanding a portion of the excavation has been made, and a large amount of material deposited on a former contract at the old site, they have deemed it necessary for the perfect drainage and the better working of the Institution in many

other respects, as well as for the greatly augmented beauty of scenery, which should never be lost sight of in providing for the treatment of this peculiarly afflicted class of citizens, to place the building on higher ground, at a distance of about twenty rods further from the Lake.

The present site is fifty-four feet above the surface of the Lake to the bottom of the cellar.

After carefully examining the plans in the possession of the State and of nearly all the principal Hospitals of modern construction in this country, the Board have adopted, after submitting the same to men eminent in the profession as superintendents and assistants of similar Institutions, the plans made by Mr. S. V. Shipman, Architect, which are a modification of original plans by the eminent Dr. Kirkbride, to whom the people of this country owe a lasting debt of gratitude for almost a life time spent, in the service of this unfortunate class of our fellow beings, and in devising the most effectual means for their recovery. The commissioners take occasion to say here, that they are largely indebted to Dr. J. Edwards Lee, formerly assistant Physician in the Utica Insane Asylum of N. Y., and afterwards, for several years, acting in the same capacity in the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, for many valuable suggestions and much important information in relation to the construction and management of Institutions of this kind. Dr. Lee is now a resident of our State at Sextonville, Richland Co., and the Board have great satisfaction in speaking of his uniform gentlemanly deportment, and the thorough knowledge he possesses in his profession in the treatment of the unfortunate Insane.

After the adoption of the plans, specifications and detail drawings necessary to a thorough and complete understanding of the work to be put under contract, and after filing the same in the office of the Secretary of State, notice was published in one or more papers in each and every city in the State, that Proposals would be received by the Board until the first day

of September A. D. 1857, at the office of Secretary of State, for doing all the work, and furnishing all the materials for said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

On the first day of September, above named, the Board met at their office, and proceeded publicly to open all the proposals received and filed in the office of Secretary of State, and after having openly declared the same and recorded each bid in a book provided for that purpose and filed the original in the office of Secretary of State, awarded the work to, and entered into contract with Nelson McNeil of Portage City, for building the central or main building, one longitudinal and one traverse wing for the sum of seventy three thousand five hundred dollars. (\$73,500.)

The work of excavating the cellar and foundation was commenced on the 22d day of September inst., and has been pushed forward with commendable diligence, and no doubt will soon be finished. A small amount of material has been delivered on the ground, and it is the intention of the contractor to commence the mason work during the present week, and to employ sufficient force to raise the cellar story walls and get the first floor timbers in place before winter commences.

The following is a list of payments made up to the close of the fiscal year:

To S. V. Shipman, Architect,	-	-	-	\$419 25
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That portion of the building now under contract will contain the cooking arrangement, the chapel, and afford accommodations for the officers and attendants necessary for the institution when the whole is complete. There are three full wards capable of accommodating twenty patients each, and three partial wards to be full wards (when the building shall be extended) that may be used to accommodate from five to seven patients each, other rooms may be fitted up in the main building for the more quiet class of patients.

The classification of patients will of course be very imperfect, as there will not be as many wards, as it is probable there will be classes of patients.

The Board had hoped to be able to put under contract the main building and one longitudinal and one traverse wing on each side, and have it come within the limit of one hundred thousand dollars. This would have accommodated 125 to 150 patients, an equal number of each sex, and it was believed by the Board, this would meet the wants of the State for some years to come. The lowest bid for the whole of that portion above named was \$98,900, without the heating and cooking apparatus or plumbing. The lowest bid for the contract building and the wings on one side was \$73,500, which does not include the heating and cooking apparatus.

This will accommodate some 75 patients of one sex, but less in case temporary arrangements are made to accommodate both sexes.

Although the board believed that it would be for the best interest of the State, to put up at once the whole structure according to the plans adopted by us, we were forced to the conclusion, that the law under which we act, required the entire completion and perfection in all particulars, of so much as was undertaken and we were therefore compelled, against our own convictions of what was for the interest of the State, to enter into contract for a part only.

We would at this time say that while the present derangement in the financial world presents much to discourage the undertaking of any improvement requiring a large outlay of money, we can but urge the Legislature to consider the demands of the unfortunate in our State and provide at an early day for the wings on the west side of the main building, corresponding with those on the east side now under contract. To have finished it under one contract would have cost the additional sum of \$20,000, but to contract for these two wings separately will probably cost the State a larger amount, say \$30,000. With that additional expenditure, the Institution would accommodate twice the number of patients.

Frequent enquiries are made by persons from different parts of the State, when the building will be in readiness for

the reception of patients, and from the number of such enquiries, we can but believe that the Hospital will be filled to its utmost capacity in a short time after it is open for the reception of patients.

The engine house, bakery, laundry, together with the heating and cooking apparatus, and the plumbing work, has not been put under contract, but will be early enough to have the same finished by the time the building is completed, which is to be by the first day of September, 1859.

Regarding ourselves as the agents of the State in the management of this great trust, intended for the benefit of every class of citizens, and every part of the State, we are fully sensible of the responsibility, to see that there is a wise expenditure of the means placed at our disposal, and at the same time have felt called upon to see that the building in all its parts was perfect and suitable for the purposes for which it is intended.

The system of Ventilation adopted is that of *Forced Ventilation*, which experience has proved to be the most certain and reliable in an Institution of this kind.

It is believed, by the Board, that when completed the Building will be second to none in the Country, in point of efficiency and economy.

The construction of the engine house, laundry, wells, sewers, and the apparatus for cooking, heating, plumbing, lighting and putting the building, now under contract, in running order will cost about \$23,500, and we confidently hope to have the whole completed and ready for occupancy within the time named in the contract.

L. J. FARWELL.	} Commissioners.
J. P. MCGREGOR.	
LEVI STERLING	

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the proposed changes on the organization's overall performance. It highlights the expected benefits, such as increased efficiency and cost savings, and provides a detailed analysis of the potential risks. This section also includes a comparison of the current state of the organization with the proposed changes, illustrating the expected improvements.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the proposed changes and the need for continued monitoring and evaluation. This section also includes a list of recommendations for future actions, ensuring that the organization remains committed to the principles of transparency and accountability.

DOCUMENT "O."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

SIR:—I herein transmit to you a report of the proceedings of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, in accordance with section eight of an "Act for the encouragement of Academies and Normal Schools.

With sincere regard,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

D. Y. KILGORE.

Secretary of the Board.

MADISON, Sept. 5th, 1857.

INTRODUCTION.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed, appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income from the sale of the swamp lands of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding such Colleges and Academies as might comply with certain regulations.

The design of the law was two fold—1st. To aid Institutions of learning, which have labored efficiently in the cause of education in this new State, although they have hitherto been entirely dependent upon private enterprise. 2d. To give what encouragement they could in such a manner as would enable such Institutions to render an equivalent for the funds received, by preparing persons for teaching in our public schools.

The Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor, to carry out the provisions of this law was organized on the 15th day of July, 1857.

On the following pages will be found the transactions of this body at their first meeting, and also the law under which the Board was organized. They are commended to the notice and critical examination of educators in our State. We ask that any suggestion by way of improving either the law or the regulations, will be freely communicated to the President or Secretary. For these things are the beginning of an enterprise, which, if rightly managed, will eventuate in the promotion of general education, in our growing State.

There is, it must be confessed, a pressing need of thoroughly trained teachers, to preside over the many schools that are springing into being, as if by magic, in every part of this commonwealth.

In these schools are our children, and *there* all of them will receive the rudiments of their education, and the great majority of them will there complete their course, except as it may be prolonged in the business engagements of life. With reference to all our youth, then, the common schools sustain an important relation which cannot be too highly estimated. Nor can too much be done to place in these schools persons well qualified for their high calling.

Our legislators displayed their wisdom, in the liberal provisions of this act, and coming generations will owe them a debt of gratitude.

It is the design of this Board to carry out and make efficient their provisions; and the kind co-operation of all who desire the successful advancement of so noble an enterprise, is earnestly desired.

Blank forms of reports will be forwarded to those Institutions that give timely notice to the Secretary of this Board of their intention to comply with the law.

M. P. KINNEY,
D. Y. KILGORE,
Committee of Publication.

PROCEEDINGS.

The following persons, appointed by his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, to carry out the provisions of an act entitled "AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACADEMIES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS," met in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, at Madison, on Wednesday, July 15th, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALFRED BRUNSON,	-	<i>Prairie du Chien.</i>
MARTIN P. KINNEY,	-	<i>Racine.</i>
EDWARD COOKE,	- -	<i>Appleton.</i>
NOAH H. VIRGIN,	- -	<i>Platteville.</i>
J. J. ENOS,	- - -	<i>Watertown.</i>
JOHN G. MCKINDLEY,	-	<i>Kenosha.</i>
DAMON Y. KILGORE,	-	<i>Madison.</i>
A. C. SPIGER,	- - -	<i>Milton.</i>
SAMUEL A. BEAN,	- -	<i>Waukesha.</i>

On motion of E. COOKE, A. BRUNSON was called to the Chair, and D. Y. KILGORE was appointed Secretary.

Hon. A. D. SMITH, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, came in and administered the oath of office to the members.

The Board was then divided by lot into three classes as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

NOAH H. VIRGIN, A. C. SPIGER, and EDWARD COOKE, whose term of office will expire January 1st, A. D. 1858.

RIGHT TO THE FLOOR.

4th. When two or more members shall rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide the right to the floor. No member shall be interrupted while speaking unless by a call to order.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

5th. All the business of the Board, excepting such as may be brought forward by the presiding officer, shall be introduced by motion or resolution.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

6th. The order of business shall be

1st. The reading of the minutes of preceding meeting which shall be corrected, if need be, and approved.

2d. Unfinished business.

3d. Communications from the Governor or State Departments.

4th. Reports of Committees.

5th. Motions, orders, resolutions, petitions, and applications for the benefit of the income fund.

MOTIONS.

7TH. Every member of the Board shall have a right to make, or second a motion; and every motion made and seconded, shall be disposed of by the Board, unless withdrawn by the mover.

RESOLUTIONS MUST BE IN WRITING.

8TH. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing and be signed by the mover and second; and all motions shall also be put in writing if the President so direct, or at the request of any member.

WHEN PAPERS SHALL BE READ.

9TH. If the reading of a paper is called for, but objected to the Board shall decide.

REPORTS.

10TH. Reports may be committed, or recommitted; questions may be divided when the sense will admit of it.

ORDER OF MOTIONS.

11TH. Motions shall have precedence in the following order: to adjourn; to lay on the table; the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; to amend; to postpone indefinitely.

RECONSIDERATION.

12TH. When a question has been decided, any member who voted in the majority may move a reconsideration, and if seconded, shall be open to debate and be disposed of by the Board.

AYES AND NOES.

13TH. Any two members of the Board may call for the ayes and noes, when the vote shall be so taken.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

14TH. All committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered by the Board; but no member shall be appointed on two committees at the same time, without his consent, unless all the other members are on committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

15TH. The member first named on any committee shall be chairman thereof, and in his absence the member next in order shall be chairman. All committees shall consist of three members, except otherwise ordered.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

16TH. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair, which decision shall prevail, unless overruled on an appeal to the Board; any two members dissenting from the Chair shall have a right to appeal, in such case.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

17TH. It shall be in order for any member of the Board, when he thinks the question has been sufficiently discussed, to move that the question be taken without further debate, and if the motion be sustained by two thirds of the members present and voting, the main question shall then be put.

ANNUAL MEETING.

18TH. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on the first Tuesday of March. Special meetings may be held as provided for in the Act organizing this Board.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

19TH. By consent of two-thirds of the members present, a standing rule may be suspended; and new By-Laws may be adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. BEAN, from committee to prepare a course of study, made a report, which, after considerable discussion, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. McKINDLEY, COOK, and SPICER, who were instructed to report Friday morning at nine o'clock.

Mr. SPICER offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he is hereby authorized to procure and furnish an office, purchase a desk, and such books for records, blanks, forms, warrants, etc., as may be necessary.

Adjourned till Friday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Doct. Cook. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the Secretary's compensation was fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per day.

The report of the committee on applications for the benefit of the Fund, was presented and laid on the table.

E. Cook offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board be, and are hereby authorized and required to procure the publication of two thousand copies, in a neat pamphlet form, of the Act under which this Board was created, together with the Proceedings of this meeting. They are also instructed to prepare and publish such forms as may be necessary for the operations of this Board.

On motion of Mr. BEAN, the Secretary was instructed to forward to each member of the Board, for distribution, fifty copies of the above pamphlet, and to distribute copies among teachers, educational institutions, and school officers.

MR McKINDLEY, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a Course of Study, made a report, which was adopted, as follows:

REPORT:

The Board of Regents of Normal Schools for the State of Wisconsin, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "*An act for the encouragement of Academies and Normal Schools*," do hereby ordain the following rules and regulations, by which they will be governed in the distribution of the said fund:

NORMAL SCHOOL DEFINED.

1st. A Normal School or Normal Department, as contemplated in this Act, is in the estimation of this Board, one in

which students are educated with especial reference to fitting them for teaching in our public Schools.

WHAT COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES MAY RECEIVE AID.

2nd. Any College or Academy that shall institute such a Normal Department, and comply with the regulations which the Board may from time to time make, as contemplated by the Act above referred to, shall be considered as coming within its provisions and entitled to its benefits. Such Department however, shall be distinct and separate from the original Academic or Collegiate Department, and its design and only aim shall be, to qualify students for the business of teaching in our Public Schools.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

3d. Pupils may be admitted to this Normal Department who shall have attained the age of 14 years, and shall pass a satisfactory examination by the Principal or Conductor of said Normal Department, in Elementary Sounds, Reading, Spelling, Intellectual Arithmetic, (as far as Percentage,) Geography and Penmanship.

And it shall be understood that no student shall be allowed to take up any study, till he shall have passed an examination, in the manner prescribed, in all studies, previously laid down in the course of study adopted by the Board.

WHAT STUDENTS ENTITLE INSTITUTIONS TO DRAW PRO RATA.

No Institutions shall draw *pro rata* for the income of this fund for any student in attendance at such Normal School for a less term than three months, nor unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in one-third of a year's course of study.

INSTITUTIONS MUST MAKE REPORT.

Institutions receiving the benefits of this fund, shall make their Annual Reports to the Secretary of this Board on or before the first day of February in each year; such Report, embracing the calendar year terminating in December, shall

include the names, residence, age and studies of each pupil taught in the Normal Department, verified as the law directs.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

The President or Principal of any Institution intending to apply for the benefits of this fund, shall give notice to the Secretary of this Board of such intention, and of the time of examination of pupils in the Normal School or department, to take place at the close of the academic term next ensuing, which notice shall be given at least six weeks previous to the close of said term.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the President of this Board to appoint a committee to attend the examination of pupils in such Normal School or department, who shall report to this Board at its next annual meeting a full statement of the results of such examination, and of the condition of said school.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study shall be as follows :

First Year.—Reading, Spelling and Defining, Mental Arithmetic, Geography with map drawing, Written Arithmetic, Elements of Sounds, English Grammar, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Analysis of Words, Principles of English Composition.

Second Year.—Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern), Elocution, Theory and Practice of Teaching, English Composition, Physiology, Vocal Music.

Third Year.—Higher Algebra, Geometry, Book-Keeping, Vocal Music, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Science of Government, Chemistry, Astronomy,—*Optional*—Latin or Greek Languages, Classical Geography.

Fourth Year.—Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Botany, Geology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Surveying, Optics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Electricity, Magnetism, Meteorology, Natural History. *Optional*—Languages as above, and History of Civilization.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON A DISTINCT NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. COOKE, from the Committee to take into consideration the subject of a distinct Normal School, presented the following report, which was adopted :

R E P O R T.

Your Committee having duly considered the subject referred to them, have arrived at the following conclusions, viz :

1st. However desirable separate Normal Schools, not connected with any other institutions, may be to the interests of education, in the opinion of your committee, the act entitled "*An act for the encouragement of Academies and Normal Schools*" does not empower this Board of Regents to take any steps in that direction, other than to receive proposals from towns, villages and cities proposing to erect and donate such institutions.

2d. Whenever this Board shall have selected one, from those so offered, to be adopted by and secured to the State, as a State Normal School, this Board can, in accordance with said act, apportion to said Normal School a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum for the support of said School. And that as soon as the Board shall have made choice of a location, a portion of the Normal School Fund shall be appropriated for that purpose.

Should any towns, villages or cities make an offer of such Institute, in accordance with the provisions of said Act, your committee recommend that information embracing the following items, be given in such proposition :

1st. Plat of ground, size, valuation, abstract of title, facilities for reaching it.

2d. Plan of buildings, valuation, and any other information necessary, respecting its adaptation to the purposes of a Normal School, as contemplated in this Act.

On motion of Mr. BEAN, the President and Secretary were instructed to memorialize the Legislature in the name of this

Board, with reference to such changes in the Act under which this Board is organized, as may be necessary to meet the expenses of this Board and its committee in carrying out the provisions of said act.

Voted to adjourn.

M. P. KINNEY, *President.*

D. Y. KILGORE, *Secretary.*

MISOADN, July 16, 1857.

A N A C T

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACADEMIES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

DUTY OF COMMISSIONERS TO APPORTION CERTAIN FUNDS.

SECTION 1. It shall hereafter be the duty of the Commissioners of School and University lands, to apportion the income of twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands granted to this State, by an "Act of Congress entitled an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, to Normal Institutes and Academies as hereinafter provided.

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF REGENTS.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of more fully carrying out the provisions of this act, there shall be constituted a Board of nine Regents, to be called the Board of Regents of Normal

Schools, no two of whom shall reside in any one county of this State. They shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the approval of the Senate. The Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio members of the said Board of Regents. They shall have a voice, but shall not be allowed to vote on any of the business of the Board of Regents. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, until the next meeting of the Legislature, or while the Legislature is not in session, but the appointments thus made shall be confirmed by the Senate during the next succeeding session of the Legislature. *Provided*, that the first Board of Regents shall have power to act though appointed by the Governor after the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

SEC. 3. The Board of Regents thus appointed, shall be divided into three classes. The term of office of the first class shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1858; the term of office of the second class shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1859; the term of office of the third class shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1860, and thereafter their terms of office shall continue three years.

RULES AND OFFICERS.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Regents shall have authority to make all by-laws and needful regulations necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice President, and Secretary; they shall severally hold their offices for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the duties incident to their several offices.

FIRST MEETING AND COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

SEC. 5. The first meeting of said Board of Regents shall be held at such time and place as the Governor may desig-

nate, and he shall notify each member of the Board of Regents of the time and place of holding the first meeting, giving written or verbal notice thereof, at least ten days prior to the time of holding such meeting, and thereafter they shall hold an annual meeting at the Capitol of the State at such time as they may designate. The said Regents shall not receive any compensation for their services, but shall be allowed from the income of the said school fund, ten cents per mile for the distance traveled in attending any such meeting, on the most direct and usual routes of travel. The Secretary shall receive such additional compensation from the said income fund for his services as the Regents may designate, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time actually devoted to such service, an account whereof shall be made and verified by affidavit.

QUORUM, SPECIAL MEETINGS, AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SEC. 6. A majority of the Board of Regents shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Governor, on a petition signed for that purpose, by any six members of the Board. At all special meetings of the Board, two-thirds of all the Regents shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. Any Regent may be removed from office for cause, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board.

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS.

SEC. 7. All applications for any of the income of the school fund, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be made to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, in such manner as they shall direct, and the School Land Commissioners shall distribute the income fund specified in section one of this act to such Normal Schools and Academies, and in such ratio as the Board of Regents shall designate, and no religious test shall ever be required of any student or scholar in any of the institutions and schools receiving any of the income fund designated in this act.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

SEC. 8. The Regents shall require of each Institution applying for any of the income fund designated in section one of this act, satisfactory evidence, which shall be uniform, that the provisions of this act have been fully complied with. They shall require a report annually at such time as they shall designate, of the number, age, residence and studies of of each pupil or scholar, returned to them, entitled to the distributive share of said income fund. And they shall make a report of the state and condition of such institution, drawing from the income fund, to the Governor, at the same time that other State Officers are required to report. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Regents, fully and fairly kept and certified by their President and Secretary, shall be filed annually at the close of each fiscal year of this State, in the office of the Secretary of State.

CONDITIONS OF RECEIVING FUNDS.

SEC. 9. Every chartered College or University in this State in which the usual College course of studies have been established and prosecuted, having corporate property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars above all encumbrances, and every incorporated Academy having corporate property to the amount of five thousand dollars which shall establish and maintain a Normal Institute in connection therewith, for the education of teachers, shall receive from the income of the fund, as provided in section one of this act; and such Colleges, Universities and Academies, shall be allowed to borrow at usual rates from School and University fund, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for building purposes, or to pay indebtedness incurred for building, on giving to the State satisfactory security therefor in at least double the amount of the loan applied for, to be approved by the Commissioners of School and University Lands, according to this act. But no University, College or Academy, shall be entitled to such loans, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of said Commissioners that the corporation has expended

money equal to the sum applied for, to the erection of a building wherein Normal School Instruction is given, or that an equal sum has been raised by such institution for building and no installments of such loans shall be paid over until proof by affidavit is made by the Principal or President of said institution, that an equal amount with the sum asked for has actually been expended in building since the last installment paid on such loan, and the corporation shall, before drawing any money for building purposes, give real estate security to the Commissioners, owned by such corporation or by individuals in double the amount asked for the payment of the sum loaned within ten years at the usual interest and terms for such loans. The security shall be for the entire sum applied for, but the corporation shall be holden only for the amount actually received.

RATIO OF DISTRIBUTION.

SEC. 10. All the income of the fund provided for in section one of this act, shall be distributed to the Colleges, Universities and Academies severally, except the State University, having established and maintained such Normal Institute, according to the number of pupils so instructed in such studies and for such a period of time as the Board of Regents may designate as a qualification or condition for receiving the benefits of this act, until the amount awarded to any one of such schools shall reach the sum of three thousand dollars annually.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TO BE REPORTED.

SEC. 11. The number of students pursuing the course of studies which may have been designated by the Board of Regents in each Normal Institute or Normal Department, or any College, University or Academy, receiving the benefits of this act, shall be reported to the Board of Regents upon the oath of the President or Principal, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of said Institution.

HOW FUNDS SHALL BE PAID.

SEC. 12. Warrants of the Board of Regents signed by the President and Secretary thereof and countersigned by the Secretary of State, shall be drawn on the State Treasurer in favor of such institution for the amount appointed to them severally, which shall be assessed on or before the fifth day of March annually. Each Institution shall give a receipt signed by its Treasurer or by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees to the State Treasurer, on receiving any of the fund provided for in this act, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay each and all Institutions their just proportion of the said income fund as designated by the said Board of Regents.

PENALTY FOR MAKING FALSE REPORT.

SEC. 13. If any person authorized by this act or by the rules and regulations provided by the Board of Regents to make report from any Normal School of the number of scholars taught therein, shall make any false report of the number of students, the person so offending shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding six months, nor less than one month, and if any person or persons shall for the purpose of obtaining any loan to any College or University or for the purpose of enabling any College or University to draw any monies as hereinbefore provided, make any false statements relative to the value of the property of such College or University, or as to the establishing and maintaining of a Normal Institute in connection with such College or University, for the education of teachers, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than six months, and by fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor exceeding three thousand.

DONATION OF SITE AND BUILDING FOR NORMAL SCHOOL.

SEC. 14. Whenever any town, city or village in this State shall propose to give a site and suitable building and fixtures for a State Normal School, free from all incumbrances, said Board of Regents may consider the same, and if, in their opinion, the interests of education will be advanced thereby, they may, in their discretion, select from such propositions the one most feasible and located in such place as is deemed easiest of access, and apportion to the same annually a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of teachers therein.

NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.

SEC. 15. No charge shall be made for tuition to any pupil or scholar in said Normal School whose purpose is to fit himself as a teacher of Common Schools in this State, and the number and qualifications scholars, and regulations under which they shall be admitted, shall be determined by the Board of Regents. Of the remainder of the income mentioned in section one of this act, every incorporated College in this State with a clear capital of \$50,000, (except the State University) shall be entitled to receive \$20 for every female graduate who shall have pursued the regular course of study in such college, or such a course as the Board of Regents in this act shall prescribe in lieu thereof.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts contradicting the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

WYMAN SPOONER,

Speaker of Assembly.

C. L. SHOLES,

Pres. pro tem. of Senate.

Approved, March 7th, 1857.

COLES BASHFORD.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
 SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, does hereby certify, that the foregoing act has been compared with the original enrolled act deposited in this office, and that the same is a correct and true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof the said Secretary of State, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the Great Seal of
 L. S. the State, at the Capitol in Madison, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1857.

D. W. JONES,
Secretary of State.

DOCUMENT "P."

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLES BASHFORD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

I herewith submit a Report upon the Geological Survey of Wisconsin, made in accordance with an act providing for the Geological Survey of the State, passed March 3d, 1857.

Since assuming the duties of my department of the Survey, I have labored diligently to promote its objects, and with such trifling exceptions as were caused by the fulfilment of duties and responsibilities previously assumed, I have devoted my whole time to the work. The entire results of the season cannot of course be given in a matured form at this early period as much of it is connected with the work of subsequent seasons, and the precise value of other portions can only be ascertained by studies which cannot be carried on in the field.

I shall therefore attempt only a report of progress and append such matter as I have thought important to be published, from its bearings upon the undeveloped resources of the State.

In undertaking a work, which according to my contract with the State, was to continue during a series of years, it seemed proper first, to ascertain precisely what had already been done in perfecting our Geology. I therefore devoted some little time to collecting whatever materials might be in existence which would be of value in this effort. These materials were scattered through the Reports of the U. S. Geologist, in unpublished notes of lines to Railroad surveys, and in the annual Reports of other State Geologists, for the years 1854-'55 and '56.

I had also considerable material of my own gathered from time to time incidentally in my travels over the state. These scattered materials I endeavored to arrange and compile so as to indicate the stage of advancement already attained towards understanding the Geology of Wisconsin.

Thus what had been done, and what still remained to do, could be seen at a glance, and a chart was furnished from which valuable hints could constantly be drawn by the explorer.

Such a review of the ground was a pre-requisite to the economical conduct of the survey as it would save the repetition of studies already faithfully performed and point out at once the unexplored fields of investigation which remained.

In prosecuting my work, as well as in its organization, I have endeavored to keep in view the circumstances under which this survey has been initiated.

It is in a new state whose population is sparse, whose territory is of vast extent and much of it in a state of nature and whose resources are yet to be found out and developed. The condition of its treasury admits of no large expenditure for objects which are not of immediate necessity or followed by a prompt return in kind. It would be obviously impossible under any appropriation that the State could afford to make to visit every section of land within its limits, examine minutely its soil, its rocks, and every circumstance which might be of interest to the geologist. Such a survey could only be wisely undertaken by a rich and densely populated country.

We have an example of this kind in the very thorough and minute geological survey of Great Britain, which is still in progress, and is a splendid model of its kind, both in the perfection of its organization and the masterly ability with which it is being prosecuted.

Yet it would be absurd for us to attempt an imitation of that noble survey in detail. Our entire appropriation would

scarcely sustain the work over a single township, and the present generation would pass away, while half the state still remained unexplored.

In a new and unsettled state, with an extensive territory, a widely different policy must govern.

The geologist should aim: 1st. To grasp and present clearly the great geological features of his district, and the prominent physical resources which it contains.

2d. To study minutely those points only which promise the richest economical and scientific results, and to study these as a general rule in the order of their relative importance, so far as this can be known by a cursory survey.

3d. To present the knowledge thus obtained in such form as to be intelligible to every citizen of the state or to those abroad who may be interested in its geology, or the development of its resources.

While this plan of action may be less satisfactory to the Geologist and less favorable to his reputation than researches prosecuted more regularly and minutely, it seems to me the only one at all compatible with the idea of bringing rapidly into notice the resources of a new State, and furnishing to its inhabitants, who are now living, a general chart of its geology.

My work during the past season has been prosecuted in the light of the ideas just expressed, and has been mainly of a general nature. I have made a series of accurately measured sections across the State in such directions as seemed to exhibit most clearly its general Geology.

Sec. No. 1. Extends from Racine along the line of the Racine & Miss. R. R. to Rock River, at Beloit, thence westward along the line of the Southern Wisconsin R. R. to the Mississippi River, opposite Dubuque.

Sec. No. 2. From Milwaukee west along the line of the Mil. & Miss. R. R. to Rock River, at Janesville.

Sec. No. 3. From Milwaukee along the line of the Water-

town R. R., through Madison and the Blue Mds., to the Miss. river.

Sec. No. 4. From Madison down the Black Earth and Win. River vallies to the Miss. River.

Sec. No. 5. From Milwaukee northwest along the line of the La Crosse R. R. to Portage City, thence westward to La Crosse.

Sec. No. 6. From Sheboygan west, through Fond du Lac, Ripon and Green Lake to Princeton, Marquette Co., on the Fox River.

Sec. No. 7. From Manitowoc westward to the Fox River at Appleton, thence to Wolf River at New London, and thence to the Wisconsin River, at Stevens Point.

Sec. No. 8. From Beloit through Madison to Portage City.

Sec. No. 9. From Beloit north through Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton and Lake Shawano, along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Fond du Lac and Lake Superior R. R., to the State line north.

Sec. No. 10. From Kewaunee on Lake Michigan, westward to Green Bay City, thence to Lake Shawano and Wolf River.

These sections generally run across the dip of the strata and exhibit the outcrops and relations of the various rocks exposed along the lines which they traverse. They are generally made on lines of surveyed Railroads, or along the valleys of the principal streams, as it was only by following these that we could get any reliable standard of reference for heights and distances. These standards are of great value with us as we have no topographical survey in conjunction with our geological survey, and when reliefs are so uniform as ours, very little can be done with the barometer without bestowing more attention upon it than we could well afford.

As soon as these sections can be properly executed on paper they will be safely deposited and kept, so that in case of accident they will not be lost to the State. The failure of some Geologists to put their work into such shape as to be understood by others, has been a cause of great loss where death or

other circumstances have terminated their connection with a survey.

In addition to these sections I have examined the district between the Wolf and Fox rivers and along the shores of Green Bay as far as the Oconto, also the country lying between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi as far North as Black River Falls.

In order to forward as rapidly as possible the economical results of the survey, I have made special visits to such points as seemed likely to yield anything of value. These general explorations have determined many points of interest.

I have collected and forwarded to Madison over 2,000 specimens of ores, rocks, fossils, etc., during the season. For their temporary accommodation I have fitted up a room in one of the buildings of the State University where the specimens may be stored, examined and classified preparatory to being permanently arranged in the State collection. These specimens will be a valuable addition to the cabinet, and can be seen by yourself or the Legislature at the University.

The great importance of the Iron interest of our State has induced me to make it an object of special attention. Accordingly I have examined with great care every locality which promised any considerable yield of valuable iron ore, and in a few cases where important interests were involved in the quality of the ore I have submitted specimens to the distinguished chemist Dr. Charles Jackson, of Boston, for analysis. The results and all questions connected with the manufacture of iron in our State I have considered in a paper herewith appended, "On the Iron Ores of Wisconsin," to which I beg leave to call your attention.

In concluding this notice of my season's labor, it is proper to state that I have had no permanent assistant, the condition of the fund not allowing me to employ one, I have however employed such help as I could not do without at my own expense.

I wish here also to express my thanks to the citizens of those portions of the State where my work has led me for many acts of courtesy and co-operation. I am under great obligations also to S. F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, Chicago, F. & St. P. R. R.; Robt. L. Harris, Esq., of the Racine and M. R. R.; E. W. Woodward, Esq., of the LaCrosse R. R.; Jasper Vliet, Esq., of the Berlin & Horicon R. R., for the use of profiles and much valuable information and facilities for carrying forward the survey along their respective roads.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD DANIELS.

Iron Ores of Wisconsin.

No metallic ores are so abundantly distributed as those of iron. They enter more or less largely into all the great mineral masses of our globe, so that it would be scarcely possible to find a fragment of rock or a handful of soil entirely destitute of iron in some one of its varied forms. In our own State these ores are unusually abundant. They occur in connection with rocks of various geological age from the primary slates to the lower members of the upper silurian formation. They are found generally in one of the following modes of occurrence :

1st. In place as beds or veins in the rocks where they were originally formed or introduced.

2d. Deposited from aqueous solutions in low ground, as bog ore or ochre.

3d. Scattered over the surface or mingled with the soil and superficial deposits in fragments or minute particles.

The valuable deposits of ore belong mainly to the first and second class. Instances of the last are however much more common, and though worthless, often excite large expectations. They are especially abundant in the sandy regions of the State, where fragments of ore are found on every hillside, and the soil is everywhere stained with iron. The coloring matter of the sandstone itself is generally derived from ores of this metal disseminated through it, whose decomposition

originates the chalybeate springs which so frequently rise in the valleys along its outcrop.

Fragments of magnetic, specular and micaceous iron ore are very abundant in the drift of the central part of the State, also patches of sand, generally on the lake shore, containing minute grains of magnetic ore. These are found in connection with boulders of igneous rocks and fragments of native copper and have undoubtedly a common origin.

We have the most conclusive evidence that they were derived from the north, some of them as far even as Lake Superior, where we know similar ores and rocks exist, in place. To explain their transportation to the distant localities where we find them so abundantly, we have only to refer to the action of causes now producing similar results. On the ocean, ice-bergs are often seen by navigators floating southward far into the Temperate Zone, borne along by submarine currents, and carrying with them rocks, gravel and other materials derived from the colder regions where they were formed. As they gradually melt under the warmth of milder latitudes, their lading is slowly distributed along the path of the great current which moves them on, and thus the bed of the ocean is being strewn with the ruins of northern lands.

At a period of high absolute antiquity, but comparatively recent in the geological chronology, the greater portion of our State was covered by the sea.

Far to the northward were elevated lands around which ice-bergs were formed, freezing into their mass the rocks and soils upon which they rested. Great fields of ice also stretched away from the base of hills and mountains from whose sides the avalanche came thundering down, loading the ice with rocks, ores and the loose material of the surface. When summer came, the ice, released from the shores where it was formed, and moved by currents setting southward, bore away its burden and dropped it from place to place as it slowly melted away.

There is reason to believe that sudden elevations of great masses of land in distant portions of the globe also occurred during this period, causing immense waves to rush with tremendous force over the submerged lands, and transporting the rubbish of the ocean bottom from place to place. Thus we can explain the distribution of those scattered primary iron ores, and pieces of native silver and copper, in company with boulders of igneous rock, from Lake Superior, south across Wisconsin, as far as Springfield, Illinois.

We know that these and other ores occur abundantly in the region around Lake Superior, and we have only to recur to the changes through which our globe has passed, to account for their transportation hither. The ice-bergs of an ancient ocean were the first explorers of our northern mines.

They, tore open the stony treasures of nature with their giant arms, and seizing upon the glittering ore bore it away only to scatter it in their sport over the ocean floor.

The ocean has returned to its limits, and we now find our home on the very spot where its waves once rolled. The wandering red man picks up these scattered metals and treasures them as charms and fetishes, or fashions them into arrows and hatchets, and his civilized brother, the white man, founds upon their discovery extravagant visions of wealth.

From this explanation, (which I have made because it is a subject of very frequent inquiry,) it will be seen at once that no valuable expectations can be safely based upon the discovery of these isolated fragments of ore. Where, however, pieces of ore are found very abundantly, and especially where they are not accompanied by boulders or drift gravel, they may be the float of some deposit not far away, and justify a careful examination.

The deposits of bog ore are very numerous in the swamps and marshes of the State, but I have found none as yet of sufficient extent or richness to be of value. It is quite important that these ores should be discovered here in quantity, as they are valuable to mix with the harder and richer ores.

They generally occur near the edges of marshes, and may be easily recognized by the appearance of ochre or iron rust which they present. Their extent may be readily ascertained by sinking a few test pits over the low grounds to a sufficient depth.

I shall proceed now to speak of those deposits of ore which are likely to become valuable as a basis for the manufacture of iron in our State.

ORES OF THE IRON RIDGE—DODGE COUNTY.

The principal part of this ore is located on sections 12 and 13, in the town of Hubbard. It occurs in the form of a bed, interposed between a massive grey limestone above and a soft blue shale below.

It makes a presentation at the surface along the outcrop of these rocks for more than a mile, and dips conformably with them eastward. Its greatest thickness is at the eastern end of the bed, where the limestone has been removed and the whole mass has crumbled down so as to be shoveled up like dirt. It is here about 25 or 30 feet thick, but where it lies in place under the limestone, it ranges from 10 to 15 feet, thinning towards the east.

The underlying shale has been pierced 20 feet in sinking a well, and a hard blue limestone filled with fossils encountered at that depth.

The geological position of this ore is probably very correctly stated by Col. Whittlesey, who visited it while connected with the U. S. Geological Survey.

He refers it to rocks of the same age as the Clinton group of New York. The base of the ridge along which the sandstone, the ore, and the upper part of the shale present themselves, is covered deeply with drift, and no rocks are seen upon the surface for several miles in any direction.

North and west about 8 miles, the Trenton limestone is found, capped by 15 feet of Galena limestone. These rocks dip eastward and a careful examination of the ground proves.

clearly that the upper surface of the Galena limestone cannot be more than 40 or 50 feet below the ore bed at Iron Ridge. This fact serves to point at once to the equivalency of the blue shale with that which overlies the Galena limestone in the lead region of the State.

I discovered that shale first in 1851, and afterward noticed it in my first annual report upon the geology of Wisconsin in 1853, under the designation of "Nucula Shale." It seemed to have been previously overlooked by the geologists who had visited the mines on account of its very general removal by erosion. Notwithstanding its great importance as one of our formations, (attaining as it does a thickness of 60 feet,) when its soft and perishable nature is considered, it does not seem strange that it was not observed before. It forms the base of the large conical "mounds" or hills of the mining region, and its position can readily be ascertained by the springs, which mark it everywhere. Its lower portions there are highly fossiliferous, and contain pyrites and occasional seams of beautiful crystalized gypsum. It is very finely exhibited in the great cut at Scales Mound on the Illinois Central R. R., just south of the State line. It is not seen east of Blue Mound until we encounter it at Iron Ridge.

In the west it is capped by about 400 feet of limestone which form the upper strata of the "mounds." These limestones contain abundant fossils, and were first properly located by Prof. Hall in the upper silurian, the equivalents of the Clinton and Niagara groups of New York. They are evidently identical with the limestones which form the upper portion of Iron Ridge, and which extend thence uninterruptedly south as far as Joliet, Illinois, and north nearly as far around the shores of Lake Michigan.

The shales are also identical, and have been recognized by Prof. Hall in Foster and Whitney's Report on Lake Superior and district, as belonging to the Hudson River group. The geological position of this ore and its accompanying rocks

may therefore be considered as settled. The limestone above the ore is a coarse cavernous sub-crystalline rock, in layers from 4 inches to a foot thick. It is intersected by very large open fissures, which extend back some distance from the ledge, and can be seen ramifying in all directions on the thinly covered surface.

I observed similar fissures in the same formation, on the east shore of Green Bay, above the Bay Settlement. This rock at Iron Ridge contains but few fossils, and those mostly casts. It is a magnesian-carbonate of lime, quite pure.

The physical character of the Iron Ridge ore is different from that of any other deposit known in this country. It is apparently related to the oolitic ores, though it differs from any of them that I have seen described. It consists of small grains or concretions, varying in size from a mustard seed to four times as large, quite irregular in shape, but usually slightly oval and flattened to a disc. Color bright red, with a glistening polished surface, which feels greasy to the touch and stains like red chalk.

These grains are apparently concretions formed around minute particles of silica, as is shown in Dr. Jackson's analysis. Their flattened form seems due to gravitation. The deposit is unquestionably of aqueous origin, but I have as yet found no fossils in it nor do I know of any being found by others.

When found in place, the grains are cemented together into a moderately firm mass, which is regularly stratified like the limestone above, and intersected by joints and cleavage planes. The grains lie flatwise parallel with the bedding, and are occasionally mingled with nodules of very compact hematite, which seems to have been formed by chemical changes, induced since the original deposition of the ore. These are of various forms and sizes and have the color and glistening surfaces of the small grains.

Where the limestone has been removed, the cohesion of the particles is soon destroyed by atmospheric agencies and all

traces of stratification disappears. A large quantity of ore has been thus partially decomposed, and in some instances washed down the hill side and formed a subordinate deposit. In some cases it has mingled with clay, and forms an excellent red chalk and mineral paint.

This loose ore is known as "seed ore" among the furnace men who work it.

The limestone in contact with the ore bed is often filled with cavities containing crystals of specular ore and pyrites, and much iron is diffused through the whole mass.

The amount of ore existing in this bed cannot of course be calculated with precision. It is safe, however, to estimate a continuous layer of 10 feet over 500 acres of ground, which would give us 27,225,000 tons of available ore, capable of yielding 13,612,500 tons of metallic iron. This bed of ore would, therefore, supply one furnace, producing 10 tons of iron per day, for 37,394 years, or ten furnaces of the same capacity for 3,739 years. It may therefore be regarded as inexhaustible.

The chemical composition of the Iron Ridge ore is a matter of great importance, and as several analyses had previously been made which differed considerably on points of practical moment to the iron interest, I thought best to have a new examination. I therefore submitted this ore to Dr. Charles Jackson, of Boston, whose distinguished reputation both in this country and Europe, invests his results with authority wherever they may be read, and whose large experience in the examination of iron ores, especially qualified him for the task.

The specimens selected were from the ore as it was prepared for the furnace, and where all the qualities of that kind of ore would be likely to present, and Dr. Jackson was requested to spare neither pains nor expense in ascertaining the existence of any substances which would injure the quality of the iron made from it.

The results here given in his report upon specimen No. 3, apply to the great mass of loose ore at the western extremity of the outcrop where the Northwestern Iron Co. obtain their ore.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,
32, Somerset st., Boston, Dec. 17, 1857. }

PROF. E. DANIELS,

State Geologist to Wisconsin,

DEAR SIR:—I have analyzed sample No. 3. of the iron ores you left with me, and have obtained the following result.

It is an oolitic iron consisting of flattened grains, the spheroids having grains of quartz sand as nuclei. These grains are cemented together by a clayey like mass of fine ore.

On chemical analysis, made with the utmost care, the following results were obtained per cent.:

Water,	.	.	.	.	8,750
Silica,	.	.	.	.	7,750
Magnesia,	.	.	.	.	0,640
Alumina,	.	.	.	.	8,400
Oxide of Manganese,	.	.	.	.	1,400
Lime,	.	.	.	.	0,560
Peroxide of iron,	.	.	.	.	72,500—50.77 metallic iron.

100,000

This ore was searched for phosphoric acid, sulphur and sulphuric acid, arsenic and arsenious acid, but no trace of them can be discovered. The magnesia and the lime are combined, not with carbonic acid, but with silicic acid or silica. The alumina is combined with silex, forming with the above named silicates a clay, which is mixed with the iron ore. Oxide of manganese, in the proportions in this ore, is beneficial to the iron, and improves the quality of bar iron made from it, giving it a good steel forming quality.

Properly smelted, this ore will make good pig and bar iron

Yours, CHARLES T. JACKSON,
State Assayer.

It will be seen by this analysis that Dr. Jackson failed to find phosphorus in this ore, though careful search was made for it. The ore has long been reported to contain that noxious substance, which was supposed to cause the brittleness seen in castings made from it, when cold.

It is the opinion of Dr. Jackson that this brittleness is caused by the siliceous matter which forms the nucleus of the grains of ore, and which, from its intricate combination, is not separated by the ordinary process of reduction. He recommends a mixture of calcareous ores, or a flux of lime, with careful experiments as to amount of materials. This peculiarity does not injure the ore for bar iron or steel, and its composition is eminently favorable for those purposes.

The location of this bed of ore is such as to make it the basis of an extensive manufacture of iron. It is encircled in all directions by heavy hardwood timber, most of which will be tributary to the furnaces, furnishing charcoal cheaply and abundantly for a long time to come.

It is but 40 miles from Lake Michigan, with which it is connected by the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R. This road runs directly through the ore bed, and furnishes means of transportation for the iron east or west, connecting with other lines at its termini and along its course. When the present stock of fuel shall be exhausted, coke from the coal beds of Illinois can be brought to the ore, or the ore carried to the coal at a trifling expense above the present cost of charcoal.

All the materials that are required for fluxes, lime, sand and clay, are found in great abundance near the ore bed.

The expense of mining the ore is trifling, not exceeding 12 1-2 cents per ton. It requires no roasting, and yields its iron by the simple application of heat in its original state.

The Northwestern Iron Company have a blast furnace in operation at Mayville, 4 1-2 miles from the ore bed. This locality was selected on account of the water power, which they use in driving their blast and other machinery.

They make a ton of pig iron from two and a quarter tons of ore, allowing for all waste in manufacture. They have also an extensive foundry just completed, where they are making water and gas pipe, lamp posts, building fronts, and heavy castings generally, at prices which defy all competition. They are able now to supply the home market with castings of the best quality made directly from the ore.

The product of their last blast was 3528 tons of pig iron. They are preparing to erect extensive works at the ore bed as soon as the demand for iron shall justify it.

There can be no reasonable doubt of the feasibility of manufacturing profitably, iron, nails and steel whenever capital enough can be turned in this direction to sustain the extensive works required for such a purpose.

The experiments thus far made, amount to nothing in determining the full value and capacity of this ore, and we are fully justified in placing it, when all its circumstances are considered, at the head of the iron deposits of the Northwest.

In consequence of the failure of the first experiments at Iron Ridge, this ore fell into disrepute, and is even now supposed to be worthless by many who are not familiar with the recent successful results. It should be remembered, however, that nearly all mines of iron and coal, are at first regarded as valueless. Every ore bed presents some new feature, and requires often patient and long-continued experiment to ascertain its true value, and the best mode of rendering it available. It is rare also to find an ore which is valuable for many uses, unless combined with other ores.

Even the best Scotch pig is improved by a mixture with this iron. We may be quite certain, therefore, that as experiments shall be made with our ores, either by new combina-

tions or modes of working, latent properties and values now unknown will be developed.

The accompanying certificates from several of the principal iron manufacturers of the west, are the best possible attestations to the value of this deposit of ore. The Northwestern Company deserves great credit for the quiet, persevering manner in which it has proceeded in the development of this great interest. It is now realizing rich returns upon its heavy investments, and promises to be a most profitable concern to its stock holders.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1857.

To the Northwestern Iron Company, Dodge Co., Wisconsin:

GENTS:—I have used in my foundry here, and been acquainted with your pig iron, made in Wisconsin, nearly four years; and can say from its peculiar solidity, and the smoothness with which it runs, that no better pig iron can be procured here for gas, steam or water pipes, lamp posts, etc. For machinery, I find by mixing with stronger irons, it improves the smoothness of the castings, and by its always running solid, prevents the loss of castings, which might occur with more open or porous irons.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK LETZ.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1857.

To the Northwestern Iron Company:

GENTS:—We have used your iron made in Wisconsin, and can say that from the smoothness of the castings, and its solidity, we consider it a superior pig iron for the manufacture of all kinds of water, gas and steam pipe.

For machinery purposes it requires an admixture of stronger iron, giving the stronger iron solidity and smoothness of surface.

Respectfully yours,

STONE, BOOMER & BOUTON.

MILWAUKEE, June 12, 1857.

To the Northwestern Iron Company:

GENTS:—We have used your pig iron in our foundry in this city for nearly four years, and from our knowledge of its peculiar qualities, can recommend it as being a very durable and superior iron for building purposes, water, gas and steam pipes, lamp posts, etc.

For machinery it requires an admixture of stronger iron, or scrap, but on account of its solidity, and the smoothness with which it runs, it improves the quality of stronger and even higher priced iron.

DECKER & SEVILLE.

MILWAUKEE, June 9, 1857.

To the Northwestern Iron Company:

GENTS:—We have used your pig iron some four years, and from the smoothness of the castings made from it, and its *solidity*, which is peculiar to your iron, we consider it the best article that comes to this market for house building purposes, and more especially for gas, water and steam pipes.

For machinery purposes, when mixed with stronger iron, it gives solidity and smoothness, and improves the same, although too weak to use alone for this purpose.

A. J. LANGWORTHY.

OSHKOSH, June 8, 1857.

This is to certify that, we have used the pig iron manufactured by the N. W. Iron Co., for three years, and by mixing 1-3 H. R. iron, 1-3 Scotch and 1-3 Wisconsin, it makes an excellent machinery iron. But for building purposes, or for gas, steam and water pipe, the Wisconsin iron manufactured by the N. W. Iron Co., used without any admixture of other irons, cannot be excelled by any iron that comes to this market.

POWERS, ROGERS & Co.

FOND DU LAC, June 8, 1857.

To the Northwestern Iron Co., Dodge Co., Wis.:

GENTS :—We have been using your iron for four years, and find by mixing 1-3 Rossee, and 1-3 strong scrap iron, it makes excellent machinery. No better mixture of iron can be procured in this market.

On account of its solidity and the smoothness of its surface, it is the best quality we know of for building, castings, and especially for gas, water and steam pipe, requiring no admixture with other irons for those last purposes.

WILBER, PEACOCK & Co.

I have just received the following letter from the Hon. Byron Kilbourn, Superintendent of the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R. The analyses made by Dr. Chilton agree in the main with those of Dr. Jackson, but they are less complete

ANALYSIS BY DR. JAS. R. CHILTON.

1st, Hard or Natural Ore—Iron Ridge.

Peroxide of iron,	. . . . .	77.40—iron 54.18
Silica,	. . . . .	9.11
Alumina,	. . . . .	2.26
Lime,	. . . . .	6.72
Magnesia,	. . . . .	0.41
Water—with loss,	. . . . .	4.10
		—100

2d, Seed Ore—Or Disintegrated Ore.

Peroxide of iron,	. . . . .	79.25—iron 55.47.
Silica,	. . . . .	6.18
Alumina,	. . . . .	2.49
Lime,	. . . . .	6.81
Magnesia,	. . . . .	0.14
Water—with loss,	. . . . .	5.13
		—100

MILWAUKEE, January 6, '58

E. DANIELS, ESQ., STATE GEOLOGIST,

DEAR SIR :—Yours of 2d inst. has been duly received. Above I hand you the result of analysis by Chilton, in which you find neither sulphur, phosphorus nor Manganese. The two first I requested him particularly to look for.

I had several experiments made by puddling, and uniformly with excellent results. Whatever substance it is that produces cold shortness in the pig or cast iron, seems to be expelled by the process of puddling, as in every instance we have obtained a first class of wrought iron, without any intermixture of other ores. For railroad iron it is of the first class, and can be produced cheaper at that locality, as I believe, than at any other place in the U. S. This is in consequence of the great ease with which the ore is procured, being at a nearly nominal cost, and the vicinity of a finely settled and productive agricultural region, in which supplies of every kind are to be procured with facility.

I will send you a piece of the bar iron made from the Mayville pig at Fall's village, Salisbury Co., by the first opportunity that offers.

Yours very truly,
BYRON KILBOURN.

IRON ORE OF HARTFORD, WASHINGTON CO., AND OF DEPERE,
BROWN CO.

At Hartford, 14 miles south-east of Iron Ridge, a bed of ore occurs, having the same physical character and geological position as that just described.

The country between these two points is covered with drift and it is impossible to ascertain whether this is a distinct deposit, or connected with that at the former place. It is probably a distinct bed, as the Iron Ridge ore thins rapidly eastward. This bed attains a thickness of 6 or 7 feet, and is found near the surface in the valley of the stream. It has been struck in digging wells, which have been sunk into it on the town plat, where it occurs at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet from the surface. The bed is not as thick here as at Iron Ridge, and has a less horizontal extent. It is generally covered by the limestone, and very rarely decomposed. Its chemical composition is undoubtedly very similar to that of Iron Ridge.

The same ore is found again '80' miles N. N-E. of Iron Ridge, in the town of Depere, about 4 miles east of the vil-

lage, and about 7 miles south-east of Green Bay. It occurs on the western face of the ledge, which extends along the Fox River and Green Bay, nearly parallel with their vallies.

This ledge is formed by the outcropping edges of the Clinton and Niagara limestones, and at its base, generally concealed beneath the rubbish, the shales of the Hudson River group are found.

At this point a spring brook pours its waters, forming a cascade whose rare beauty rivals even the famed Falls of Minnehaha. The falling water has excavated the underlying rocks, and exposed a clean section, including the upper portions of the shale so generally concealed, and revealing between it and the limestone a bed of lenticular ore 6 1-2 feet in thickness. It presents an occasional outcrop as we trace it along the base of the escarpment for about 200 rods, and is not seen again, as the slope is deeply covered.

It is identical in age, composition and structure with the Iron Ridge and Hartford ores, but the shale seems to be more mixed with the ore than at those places.

Its position in respect to water transportation is very favorable, and as the whole region is covered with forests of hard timber as yet scarcely touched by the woodman's axe, fuel can be easily supplied. It is only 4 miles from a steamboat landing, and its products can be cheaply transported to any western market. The land on which it occurs is mainly owned by Hon. James Howe, of Green Bay, and D. M. Loy, Esq., Depere.

Traces of the same ore are also seen along the ledge north-east of Green Bay, but no considerable deposit occurs.

IRON ORES OF BLACK RIVER FALLS.

The ores of this region have hitherto remained almost entirely unnoticed, although their great value justified a much earlier exploration.

They were first discovered by Mr. Spaulding, one of the proprietors of the town, while connected with the Government surveys. They are mentioned by Dr. Shumard, the accom-

plished palaeontologist, of the Missouri Geological Survey, in Owen's report of 1851.

The Geology of this portion of the Black River Valley presents many points of interest both scientific and economical. The Potsdam sandstone is the prevailing rock, giving origin to the sandy soil which covers the surface everywhere except on the hillsides or in the lowest valleys, where patches of clayey soil occur. The surface is generally level or gently rolling, but occasionally the outliers of the sandstone rise in castellated cliffs and towers of great beauty. These are usually the culminating points of the relief and from their tops magnificent views of the surrounding country can be obtained. At a lower level rounded hills are seen composed of the softer beds of sandstone, or of the primary slates which underlie them.

The Potsdam sandstone contains fewer calcareous bands here than farther east, and is generally soft and crumbling. The configuration of the country is due to the erosion of the sandstone, which once stretched across the broad valleys, as high as the loftiest outliers which now remain to mark the ancient limits of this formation.

Occasional fossiliferous beds occur, one at the base of the sandstone, filled with dim casts of large crustaceans, others at higher levels with *lingula prima* and *lingula antiqua*, often so abundant as to compose half the bulk of the layers in which they are found. The decomposition of these shells has had a very important influence upon the soil, redeeming it in great measure from the sterility which is so common where sand predominates. Immediately beneath the sandstone and occasionally rising through it in rounded hills from 100 to 200 feet high we find the azoic and igneous rocks. The former consist of chloritic, micaceous and argillaceous slates; the latter of granite, trap and sienite.

The sandstone gives no evidence of disturbance or metamorphism by heat, but reposes upon the upturned edges of

the slates or rounded summits of igneous rocks, with only such slight dips as would naturally result from deposition on an uneven surface. In its lower beds near the line of junction it often contains waterworn fragments of these rocks mixed with pebbles of quartz. The slates and igneous rocks are seen only at comparatively low levels where they have been uncovered by the removal of the sandstone. The igneous rocks are entirely confined to the banks and bed of the river. Very fine sections of the junction of these rocks with the overlying sandstone are exhibited along the river.

The iron ore is associated with the chloritic and micaceous slates of the azoic rocks. It occurs in the isolated ridges or mounds formed by these rocks, and is encountered occasionally over the space of a township. The most important deposit however is located on sections 10 and 11, township 21 north, range 4 west, about two miles above the village of Black River Falls. In descending the river we first meet with this ore, about 50 rods below the mouth of Allen's creek, on the west bank. The slates here rise from the waters edge and present a clean exposure of about 18 feet dipping S. W. 45°. They are very soft and fissile and exhibit a curved lamination. The upper portion of the slope is concealed by debris but the surface is covered with fragments of ore and white quartz and a brecciated conglomerate of sand, ore and slate. Sixty feet above the water the sandstone is seen forming the top of the bluff. This exposure extends about 15 rods and is then covered for a short distance but soon emerges again and rises in a bold cliff 60 feet above the river. It contains here bands of hard massive hematitic ore, from 6 to 40 feet wide. The slates are divided by smooth joints into large angular blocks, and the same joints pass uninterruptedly through the ore, which partakes also of the slaty cleavage. It has often a ligniform structure, occasionally so distinct as to resemble perfectly pieces of fossil wood. Quartz is sometimes found combined with it in alternate layers, giving it a band-

ed appearance. It is usually massive, having a sub-conchoidal fracture, dark grey color tinged with red, sub-metallic lustre, and sometimes magnetic. Veins of red ochre resulting from decomposition are common. From this point the slates and ore sink rapidly towards the south-east, and 40 rods below just emerge from the water. Here they seem to cross the river as they occur on the opposite side, presenting nearly the appearance before described.

The ore has been mined here in the edge of a low bluff on the N. E. qr. of the S. W. qr. of sec. 11, about 60 feet above the river. It is here a mixture of red and brown hematite with numerous nests and seams of ochre, often banded and uniform and at its junction with the slates very siliceous.

It is bounded on the north by very fissile chlorite slate which seems to shade off gradually into the ore. The opening made in the bank displays the connection of the slate and ore very clearly. They both dip conformably 55° , in a direction nearly E. S. E., and are intersected by joints and cleavage planes similar to those on the other side of the river. The surface is covered with ore for about 40 rods south of this opening but no clean exposure occurs.

After passing over a space of a few rods covered with drift, and destitute of ore, we strike a heavy deposit of black oxide highly magnetic. This deposit rises southward and has been quarried for the furnace, so as to present a clean exposure 45 feet high fronting the river, showing a dip of 75° S. E. No rock is seen in connection with the ore here, but it has the general dip of the slates which have no doubt decayed and left it alone. It is mixed with veins and nests of quartz, which separate from it by burning. By this last process it seems to lose its magnetism also.

From this point the ground rises rapidly about 40 rods south, till it culminates in a large hill known as Tilden's Mound, 180 feet above the river. The base of this hill is occupied by chlorite slate, but the upper portions are covered

with ore. South of this place no slate or ore is seen but about 12 rods from the base of Tilden's Mound S. W., in the bed of the river occurs a low mound of greenstone trap rising 5 feet above the water, and a few rods farther west are two small islands of the same rock, which are seen in the accompanying section. It is a very heavy, fine grained greenstone, highly ferruginous, and divided by joints into angular blocks and tabular masses. Its proximity to the ore may perhaps have some connection with the magnetic condition, which this portion of the deposit has assumed. West of these trap islands about 15 rods, a light colored reddish sienite, composed of red feldspar and green hornblende, rises 12 feet above the water and forms the lower portion of the river bank. This rock extends with occasional interruptions 3 miles below, sometimes rising 50 or 60 feet above, and again sinking beneath the water. At the falls it extends across the river and forms a natural dam, to which is due the splendid water-power which constitutes the principal interest of the town. At the Falls it is intersected by veins of quartz, in which are occasionally found minute particles of sulphuret of copper.

Small veins of specular iron ore are seen also, often traceable for 20 or 30 rods, accompanied by light colored quartz. The sienite is last seen near Ledyard's mills where a soft, decomposing gneiss or stratiform granite rises 12 feet above the river.

The texture and hardness of this rock are very irregular. It contains seams of quartz which are left by the decomposition of the feldspar and mica, and also scattered specs of copper pyrites. Its dip is about 65° . The lines of stratification are curved near the edges as if bent down by some great weight resting upon them.

Above this rock, and resting almost horizontally upon its upturned edges, is the Potsdam sandstone. The lower layer is a band of conglomerate with micaceous sandstone, succeeded by a thin seam of micaceous shale, and this again by coarse sandstone, which rises to the top of the bank.

The upper portion of the gneiss has often decomposed, and in some instances its constituent elements have been recomposed, and have formed a rock beneath the pressure of the sandstone, more enduring than that from which it originated. The product of this chemical change seems to be a sort of consolidated kaolin containing mica, and perhaps chlorite, which it resembles in softness and greasy feel. It cuts readily with a knife, and when polished and wet, presents a beautiful mottled surface, caused by a light colored mineral like feldspar, semi-crystalized upon a ground of green and gray.

Some fine blocks have been cut from it, but the rock is probably too limited and fragmentary to be of any commercial value.

This gneiss continues above the river for about a mile below Ledyard's, where it passes beneath the sandstone a short distance above Shepherd's mill. At this mill a small island of sandstone occurs, composed of the coarse grits which lie just above the granite. The upper layers are filled with casts of very large trilobites, and on a smooth surface of the sandstone, beneath a seam of shale, the tracks of these animals are seen marked by two rows of double impressions parallel with each other. The position of these remains and tracks cannot be far from the base of the lower Silurian, still it is quite possible that the igneous and azoic rocks on which these sandstones rest were hills in the ocean of the Potsdam period, and that older beds have been deposited in its valleys. I have made this extended notice of the geological association of the Black River ores on account of their peculiar and unusual interest.

The accompanying section from the iron works through the ore at Tilden's Mound, and across Black River, will exhibit clearly, its connection with the rocks.

The following analysis by Dr. Jackson, made with great care indicates the quality of these ores:

1st. Red Oxide of Iron in ligniform masses.

Water,	.	.	.	.	1.50
Silica,	.	.	.	.	26.75
Oxide of Manganese,	.	.	.	.	3.65
Peroxide of iron,	.	.	.	.	67.50—47.27 metallic iron.
Loss,	.	.	.	.	60
					<hr/>
					100.00

2d, Specular and Magnetic Iron ore.

This specimen was analyzed only for iron. It yielded:

Silex, 36

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fuel secured, with an outlay very much less than required by the purchase of timbered lands, or the transportation of charcoal.

An enterprising German Company have recently erected a blast furnace, driven by water, on the east bank of the river. They mix the red oxide and magnetic ores, and flux with lime.

They have attempted to use hearths from the Potsdam sandstone of the neighborhood, but have failed to make them work, on account of the lime which they contain.

They have also burnt out a hearth from Amherst, Ohio. In consequence of these failures they have not yet made much iron, but the results are so far highly satisfactory.

From their experiments the following facts are ascertained: Two tons of the ore will yield one ton of pig iron; cost of mining, \$1,50 per ton, including delivery at furnace; twenty per cent. of lime required to flux the ore.

An approximate estimate of the amount of ore at this point will be entirely safe at the following figures:

West bank of the river, on land owned by Darrow and Curts, 15,000,000 tons; east bank of the river, 28,000,000 tons, including the Iron Company's location and Tilden's Mound, giving an aggregate of 43,000,000 tons of available ore.

Other deposits exist in the vicinity, which will no doubt be valuable in time, but which are less favorably located for present working.

This locality is well worth the attention of iron masters and capitalists, on account of the accessibility and superior quality of its ores.

It is also a good agricultural region, and lands may be obtained very cheaply for farming purposes. The soil, though less durable than in some localities, is warm, quick and easily worked, and the adjacent pineries furnish an excellent market for the products of the farm.

BROWN HEMATITE OF IRONTON, SAUK COUNTY.

This ore is located in the town of Marston, on sections 9 and 10, town 18, range 2, east. Its geological position is in the Potsdam sandstone, which occupies most of the surrounding country, capped on the highest points by limestone, (lower magnesian limestone.)

The ore presents itself on the east bank of Tower's creek, and extends from the brow of the hill down its slope, and some little distance into the valley. The surface is covered with fragments over about ten acres, generally small, but sometimes attaining a ton's weight.

Several shafts have been sunk through the ore on the hillside to the depth of 10 to 20 feet. It was found extending to that depth, mixed with fragments of sandstone and flints, but no rock in place has been found yet in excavating. Large masses of sandstone lie upon the surface, in the fissures and cavities of which veins of fibrous hematite occur; also fragments of very pure white hornstone similarly mineralized.

No clean section can be obtained here, as the entire slope is covered with loose material. It is therefore impossible to state the precise form or extent of this body of ore. On the surface it extends about 60 rods east and west, and 30 rods in width.

The valley of Tower's creek in which it occurs has been worn out of the sandstone, which rises on either side over 300 feet, and is capped by limestone on the west.

The ore was no doubt formed in the sandstone previous to the wearing down of the valley, and by the removal of the rock in which it was once contained, has been left scattered upon the surface, or mingled with its rubbish.

No marks of volcanic action are seen in the vicinity. The strata of the sandstone are undisturbed, generally soft and crumbling, but furnishing some layers hard enough for good building material.

Some very fossiliferous bands occur, filled mainly with trilobites, rarely however well preserved.

The specimens collected for analyses were not forwarded to me in time, and I cannot therefore present in this report the composition of the ore.

It is, however, clearly a hydrated brown oxide, quite pure, generally massive, but frequently stalactite and mamillary, often assuming beautiful imitative forms. In the seams it is fibrous, and sometimes banded. It occasionally contains small pebbles of quartz, intimately mixed with the ore like a conglomerate.

It will yield 45 per cent of metallic iron. It is safe to estimate its amount as equal to a solid bed 5 feet thick over 10 acres, which would give us 272,500 tons of ore.

The country around is heavily timbered, and lime and other material needed in a furnace convenient.

Jonas Tower, Esq., an ironmaster of large experience and great practical skill, has erected a small blast furnace, capable of producing about 3 tons of iron per day, and intends to manufacture stoves, castings, etc., on the spot. The amount of ore is of course too small for an extensive or permanent business, but will do well to supply the local demand.

I observed a similar ore in the same geological position, in the tunnel west of Tomah, on the La Crosse Railroad. The top of the hill above the tunnel is covered with fragments, which occur also occasionally in the dirt thrown out of the excavation. Large fragments of white hornstone, intersected by small seams filled with black hematite, are common from Garrisonville, on the Baraboo, westward and northward as far as Black River. They are also frequently met with, east of the Wisconsin as far as Lake Mills, Jefferson county.

SPECULAR AND TITANIFEROUS IRON OF BARABOO.

The lower part of the Baraboo valley is one of the most interesting portions of the State. In variety and picturesque

beauty of scenery, it cannot be surpassed in the west. The Potsdam sandstone has here been violently disturbed, and in some cases changed, from a soft crumbling state into a very hard quartzite, usually of a red color, but often grey or banded with red and white. Ranges of this quartzite extend often several miles, and form lofty hills with precipitous escarpments. The high bluffs of the Baraboo at the Narrows, at Spirit Lake, and at Garrisonville, are mainly composed of quartzite.

At the latter place, just back of Mrs. Garrison's house, the quartzite forms the top of the bluff, while at the base, the sandstone seems only slightly changed, and furnishes a building material of excellent quality.

On the opposite bank of the river the rock is unchanged, but a band of limestone occurs in it so pure and extensive as to be quarried and burnt for lime. This is located on land owned by Mr. Eiky, and is the only instance of the discovery of good lime in the Potsdam sandstone of this State.

The quartzite is magnificently developed at Spirit Lake, where it rises 500 feet above the water, in almost perpendicular cliffs, whose lower portions are concealed by huge masses which have fallen down from above.

Veins of milky quartz, sometimes containing geodes lined with fine crystals, traverse the quartzite in many localities, without any constancy of direction. Associated with these are also veins of specular and titaniferous iron ore.

This ore is very irregularly distributed, but follows the general course of the quartz in its passage through the rocks. It is not, however, confined immediately to the vein but isolated bunches of it occur in the quartzite adjacent to the vein.

It is usually made up of thin laminæ, slightly waved and cleaving readily apart. The planes of lamination intersect each other in all directions, giving to the mass an appearance like some of our lead ones.

It is very brittle, slightly magnetic and has a brilliant sub-metallic luster and lead grey color. No perfect crystals occur but crystalline faces are occasionally observed.

I have examined these veins with considerable care but have been unable to discover the ore in sufficient quantity to be of value. It was supposed by some to contain silver and analyses were reported to have been made which discovered a large per centage of that metal. I therefore submitted it to analysis, and it proves to be a specular and titaniferous iron ore, containing some tungsten.

This mineral is usually associated with igneous rocks, and volcanic emanations, and may have been introduced by the same agencies, which have vitrified and upheaved the sandstones of the Baraboo.

The region in which it occurs deserves a careful and minute study, which it will be my aim to give it at an early period.

The ores that I have described include all those of any considerable value yet discovered in the accessible portions of the State.

From specimens brought to me and information gathered from reliable sources, I have reason to believe that large and valuable beds of ore exist in the unsettled districts of the North.

These deposits are valueless now on account of their distance from navigable waters, or other modes of transportation.

This region is now about to be opened by the Chicago Fond du Lac and Lake Superior R. R., and the means will thus be furnished for bringing the resources of this hitherto neglected and almost unknown country within reach.

A thorough exploration of the Western portion of the State will be the first work of the survey next season.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN WISCONSIN.

It has been shown that we have an abundance of good ores capable of being cheaply mined, reduced, and transported.

It is proper now to consider to what extent these ores can be profitably used in the manufacture of iron in our State.

The question fairly stated is this: Can iron be made from these ores, on the ground, as cheaply as iron of the same quality can be imported from those mines, which now mainly supply our market.

A comparison of the cost of making iron here, and the cost of imported iron, will enable us to reach a conclusion not far from the truth in prosecuting this enquiry.

Unfortunately, however, the elements of such a comparison are deficient on our side, as the production of iron thus far has been confined to a single furnace which has only been in operation a short period and devoted wholly until recently to pig metal. Still enough has been done to indicate the feasibility of a large home production, when our iron works shall have become fully established. The following estimates will show what can be done here in producing pig iron.

Estimate of the cost of producing a ton of pig iron from the Iron Ridge ore:

2 1-4 tons of ore at 75 cts per ton.	\$1 70
150 bushels of charcoal at 5 cts. per bushel.	7 50
Fluxes if used.	1 00
Labor.	4 00
Carting iron to R. R. dept.	50
Management, Interest on capital, &c.	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$15 70

Cost of producing a ton of iron from Black River ore:

2 1-2 tons of ore at furnace.	\$1 50
170 bushels of charcoal	8 50
Fluxes.	4 00
Labor.	4 00
Cartage to flat boat per ton.	50
Management, Interest on capital, &c.	1 00
	<hr/>
Total.	\$19 50

The cost of iron at Black River is increased nearly \$4 per ton over that of Iron Ridge, by the expense of lime for flux,

and also of fuel. A considerable reduction in these items will take place when the railroad communication is perfected to that point. As to the local market, its inland position will afford it a protection quite equal to this increased cost.

These estimates will not vary much from the actual results, though in some minor particulars they may be found incorrect, as the cost of labor, fuel, &c. is subject to fluctuation.

The following figures show the cost of making pig iron in those districts where it can be produced most cheaply at present, and which consequently control the market:

Scotland. (scotch pig.)	per ton.	\$12 50
England and Wales.	"	18 75
New York.	"	18 50
Ohio.	"	18 00
Pennsylvania.	"	16 00

To these prices we must add transportation and duty to the foreign iron, and transportation to the American iron.

The former at present quotations, are selling at 28 to 35 per ton and the latter, about 30 to 33. As prices are now ruinously low, we may safely take these figures in our comparison. According to these prices we have an advantage of from \$10 to \$18 per ton, over any other furnaces whose products are sent to our market.

An expenditure of \$10 per ton more than the cost of pig iron, turns the ore into castings of every description, without the expense of smelting.

The manufacture of bar iron has not been attempted as yet in our State, and the impression seems very general that we must always import it from abroad. It is difficult to find any support for this conclusion. The capacity of our ores to produce good bar iron and steel is undoubted, and there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent their being used for these purposes, except the want of capital and skill, to bring out their latent value.

The making of bar iron is neither so intricate nor so expensive a business as to be monopolized. The following conden-

sed remarks from "Overmans Treatise upon the Manufacture of Iron" will enable those not practically familiar with this subject to judge for themselves, as to the practicability of establishing this branch of iron manufacture.

"Pig or crude iron is converted into wrought or bar iron by refining, forging, or drawing.

Considerable wrought iron is also manufactured directly from the ore.

The difference in the quality of wrought iron consists mainly in its different degrees of ductility and malleability. Good wrought iron is nearly pure iron with a mechanical admixture of cinder. In most kinds of commercial iron we find from one quarter to one half per cent. of carbon, more or less sulphur, silicon or silex, phosphorus, manganese, and in all Swedish iron, more or less arsenic.

The nature of wrought iron is seen by examining the operation of puddling. In melting crude iron in a puddling furnace it comes in contact with cinder, containing oxides of iron manganese. In mixing the fluid or semi-fluid iron with this cinder, it will cause the oxidation of such substances as are more easily oxidized than iron, which of course diminishes the fusibility of the metal.

Constant work and mixing cinders with it prevents the formation of large crystals, and the metal crystalizes and adheres by cohesion in small particles, forming a soft spongy mass. The large pores in this mass are filled or covered with a coating of cinder, and when compressed by squeezing or otherwise, form a mixture of iron and cinder.

In drawing or stretching such a condensed mass, the crystals are elongated, form threads, and these together with the oxidized matter which keeps them apart form the fibre of the iron. We thus see that the fibre is the result of a particular form of metal, and may be produced with very impure iron, which notwithstanding its impurity, may be very strong.

Strength depends upon the fineness of the fibre. In many parts of the United States wrought iron is manufactured directly from the ore in bloomery fires.

Large quantities of iron are made in this manner in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan and other States.

A small capital only is required to work these forges, and where ore is cheap they are profitable. The quality of the ore determines in a great measure both the quantity and quality of the iron. Only rich ores can be used with success. A large bloomery will make about 2000 pounds of iron daily, at a cost of about \$35 per ton. This article is generally purer than puddled iron and very suitable for small iron. This mode of manufacturing is sometimes called the Catalan method.

All experience however has shown that first rate pure and uniform iron cannot be made directly from the ore nor from hot blast iron in competition with the foreign prices. The iron most in demand and for which best prices are obtained is wire iron, steel iron, and iron for the use of hardware manufacturers.

The cost of making iron of course varies very much, and the following estimates are only applicable in a general sense.

Ore is obtained in some localities at 75 cents a ton of 2240 lbs., in others it costs \$4, and even higher prices are paid.

Hematites and all hydrated oxides work cheapest in the furnace. The ease of melting one kind of ore so much exceeds that of others, that a very marked difference in price is no objection to using the most expensive kind. Some furnaces in New England pay as high as \$10 per ton for ore, but it is not uncommon to see sufficient ore for a ton of iron brought to the furnace for \$1.

The amount of flux (which in most cases is limestone) varies from 1-2 to 1 1-2 tons to a ton of iron, and is furnished at from 50 cts. to \$5 according to location. Fuel differs much in price and quality. From 180 to 200 bushels of charcoal are required to smelt the ore for a ton of iron, the price of which ranges from 5 to 8 cents per bushel. One ton and three quarters to two tons of anthracite, answer the same purpose.

In case raw bituminous coal is used an amount equal to that of anthracite is required; and as this coal may be obtained very cheaply in some of the Western States, the advantages of that region for manufacturing iron are very obvious. An equal amount of coke to anthracite is required per ton. Smelting a ton of coke iron, where the coking is included, costs \$3 to \$4 per ton. Iron may be refined in a run out fire with a loss of 8 to 10 per cent., the use of half a ton of coke 60 bushels of charcoal, and at an expense of \$1,00 for labor, and \$1,00 for general expense. Puddling is done from \$3,00 to \$4,50 for labor per ton of iron, with a waste of 3 15 per cent. and consumption of 1400 pound of coal. When the balls are hammered, the hammer man receives \$1,00 per ton. Drawing of the blooms into rough bars costs about 40 cents a ton.

In re-heating, from 3 to 10 per cent. of iron is burned, 400 pounds to one-half ton of coal used, and 50 cents to \$1,00 in wages is paid to furnace men. The drawing at the rollers costs in wages about \$1,00 for heavy bar, \$2,00 for common bar, and \$5,00 for small iron. The general expenses in a rolling mill are high, because of the extensive machinery, heavy capital, and vicissitudes of trade. It may not be too high if we assume \$6,00 as an average expense per ton of bar iron.

The expense of rolled sheet iron can hardly be estimated correctly, but \$10,00 per ton for fuel and wages may be near the amount. The amount of iron produced in the United States is estimated at about 800,000 tons per annum. The labor of 250,000 persons is required to manufacture it. The consumption of iron is 1,100,000 tons annually,—300,000 tons of which are imported from Europe. One-third of all the iron manufactured in the United States, comes from Pennsylvania, whose furnaces are capable of yielding 500,000 tons per annum.

From the above remarks it will not be difficult to calculate nearly, the cost and conditions of making iron, at any given locality. Let us now examine the prices of bar and rolled

iron with which our furnaces and forges must compete. The present New York quotations are as follows :

English bar,	-	-	-	-	\$ 55 to \$70	per ton.
American rolled,	-	-	-	-	60 62	" "
Swedes iron,	-	-	-	-	100	" "
Railroad iron,	-	-	-	-	65	" "

About \$12 per ton must be added to these prices, for transportation to our market.

The following table exhibits the prices of English bar iron during 7 years, from '43 to '50. They were prepared by the U. S. Treasury Department :

1843,	-	-	-	\$57,45	1847,	-	-	-	\$65,17.
1844,	-	-	-	53,12	1848,	-	-	-	56,83
1845,	-	-	-	58,05	1849,	-	-	-	44,57
1846,	-	-	-	74,76	1850,	-	-	-	43,12

This table covers a period during which iron was lower, than ever known before or since, and we may safely calculate its average as expressing the full extent of competition, which the American manufacturer must encounter.

The price of railroad iron ranges from \$50 to \$80 per ton in New York. It is mostly brought from England and is usually made of an inferior iron. Considerable railroad iron has been made of late in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A very general opinion seems to have obtained, that the manufacture was very complicated and difficult. This opinion is without foundation. Mr. Overman remarks that "the making of rails may be considered the most pleasant and easy branch of iron manufacture."

There is no good reason why every mile of western railway should not be laid with Wisconsin iron.

Upon the home manufacture of railroad iron I am glad to be able to quote such authority as that of James Buchanan, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States. The following remarks were made by Mr. Buchanan, on the floor of the U. S. Senate, in 1844 :

"Railroad iron is not to be confounded with articles of

trade. It comes in to form the material of our highways, stretching over thousands of miles, and to be lengthened still more from year to year; not simply to be constructed once, but to be renewed from time to time.

“It is not more possible for any country to sustain itself under a course of importations for such a purpose, than in the importation of materials for its houses, and the fences on its farms. Whatever measures are required, to secure the early and effectual manufacture of this article here, should be promptly applied. But it has been asserted that railroad iron has not been, and cannot be, manufactured in the United States, even at present prices, the duty included.

“But why has not this iron been manufactured in our country? Is it for want of capital, skill, or enterprise? Surely this will not be contended. There is no mystery in the manufacture of railroad iron. It is a very simple process. We are informed by Mr. Oakley, of the New Jersey Iron Co., that, ‘there is no difficulty in making railway iron, or much less than in making many other kinds, which have long been produced in this country.’ All that I have heard or read upon this the subject, corroborates the truth of this opinion.

“I confess, sir, that I have a little American feeling upon this subject. As an American citizen, I cannot brook the idea that we shall be dependent upon Great Britain for the very materials necessary to construct the roads on which we travel. Surely, American railroads ought to be constructed of American iron.”

These sentiments are the expression of a genuine patriotism, and do honor to their distinguished author.

The market for our iron is by no means confined to our State. There are no valuable iron ores in the Northern part of Illinois, in Eastern Iowa, or in Minnesota, as yet discovered. We have thus an extensive district, much of it already densely populated, and all of it capable of sustaining a dense population, which can be supplied with iron from our ores, more cheaply than from any other quarter. This district includes the great cities of Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wis-

consin, and Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest, and holds a population of 2,100,000 people. Its annual consumption of iron in various forms of ordinary use, cannot be less than 22,000 tons. Allowing it to build 300 miles of railroad per annum, and adding the consumption of iron in re-rolling of old track upon the 2,000 miles of road already completed, once in ten years, and the annual demand for railroad iron will not fall short of 35,000 tons. The entire demand for iron will therefore be about 57,000 tons, the market value of which will be not less than \$2,280,000.

This may seem a very large amount in the aggregate, but let any one sit down and calculate the amount of iron in all the stoves, ploughs, tools, machinery, pipe, railroad bars, and other fabrics of iron, used in the four or five great States which we may include in the limits of our market, and he will soon convince himself that it does not exceed the actual consumption.

This extensive demand will of course increase with the population, wealth, and facilities of intercommunication. New applications of iron are constantly being made, and these will be more numerous with the advancing civilization of the West.

But whatever extension this demand may take, our capacity to supply it will never be exhausted. We have ore enough above water, and within easy reach, to make 14,000,000 tons of iron. At 100 tons per mile, this would build five lines of railway around the globe, and still leave enough for 15,000 miles at home. The entire annual consumption of the United States, could be supplied from our ore beds 12 years, without exhausting them.

Suppose the four States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, to use 60,000 tons annually, we could supply these States with their iron for 233 years.

Our fuel too, is no less inexhaustible. We have an immense wooded district in the north from which charcoal can be obtained for present wants. A little distance south of our border, in Illinois, lie the exhaustless coal beds of the great

La Salle basin, from which *must* come our permanent supply of fuel* for the reduction of ores, and the heavy processes of manufacture.

We have cheap motive power, abundant facilities of water and railroad transportation; fireclay, fluxes, and every material requisite for manufacturing iron.

With bounteous hand the Great Providence has filled the earth beneath our feet with ores, stowed away in its secret repositories, or spread out upon its surface, exhaustless supplies of fuel; scattered in profuse abundance fluxes of every kind; dammed up the channels of the rivers for water powers; and above all, conferred upon man the inventive intellect, to combine and organize all these elements, and evolve therefrom a thousand forms of use and beauty. We have as yet scarcely begun to learn the extent of these magnificent provisions. We send thousands of miles to foreign lands for iron rails, and lay them down over our beds of ore. We turn over the soil, red with iron, we stir and cultivate it, with ploughs, and harrows, and hoes, made of foreign stock. We thus in our ignorance, insult nature and spurn her richest gifts. Why should we thus waste the best portion of our glorious heritage? We have imported into the West nearly 300,000 tons of iron during the last 10 years, worth \$20,000,000, at \$40 per ton. How much this would have done to build up our own industry, had it have been expended at home!

I am not willing to admit that American skill is so inferior to European, that we cannot find means of converting our ores into articles of the most common use, as cheaply as they can be made three thousand miles away, out of similar material, and brought to our market.

Our elder brother of the Saxon race has come to us to learn many things more difficult than this, and he is proud to acknowledge the debt, for it is in his own family. We taught him steam navigation. We have worked up his iron into locomotives, which have never been equalled for speed, strength, or draft, and which to-day are vindicating American skill and genius on the iron highways of Europe.

*See page 42.

The Old World does tribute to the capacity of our engineers, by employing or consulting them on its grandest works. The American Engineers are reflecting more lustre upon our country's fame abroad, than all its foreign representatives, or its army and navy combined. In the improvements of machinery, and processes of manufacture, in all that gives evidence of progress in science and art, we have stood side by side with the most advanced people across the water.

A few weeks since a small party met, by invitation, at the magnificent iron works of FRANCIS ALGER, Esq., in Boston, to witness the casting of one of those great cannon, which they are daily turning out from that establishment, for the use of the American navy. Among other distinguished persons present were Col. Fremont, Dr. Jackson, and Sir Charles Fox, the latter gentleman an Englishman of great celebrity, and intimately familiar with such operations in his own country.—It was with feelings of patriotic pride, as an American, that I heard the generous Briton applaud the beautiful and connected mechanism of the works, and admit the superiority of the guns to any yet made in England.

Every gun used in the English service is marked condemned, when it has been fired 750 times. Our guns can be safely fired more than twice that number of times. Mr. Alger is willing to warrant his guns to stand 1,500 charges in proving. (The theory is that every cannon will burst sooner, or later, as each discharge changes the crystallization of the iron and weakens it. Hence the danger of using old condemned guns, at celebrations, &c.)

His guns are made entirely of American iron, and he has succeeded in giving it this wonderful tenacity, by combining scientific knowledge and practical skill, in a course of long continued and careful experiments.

With such results as these before us, we cannot doubt that our country can achieve its independence of foreign sources of supply, in its iron fabrics. In this work our young State, so full of energy and capabilities of good, must do its part.—

To this end our resources in this direction must be made known ; the value of this interest must be impressed upon our people, and such a patriotic feeling aroused, that we shall give the first preference always to our own iron.

The State in its organized capacity might properly use only Wisconsin iron in the erection of its public buildings, and exempt all iron works from taxation during a reasonable period after their establishment. With such encouragement, and under such a state of public feeling, capital will flow in this direction, and the production of iron and iron ware will become one of the great interests of our State.

We have now only three furnaces, and produce only a few thousand tons of pig metal per annum, but we are to remember that from small beginnings like this, the mighty iron and coal trade of Pennsylvania and other States, has grown up. Anthracite coal was esteemed worthless as dirt, till Yankee ingenuity, a few years ago, found out it could be burned; and the best ores now used were, many of them, tried repeatedly, and pronounced worthless. Time, energy, and perseverance have done all that we see in the iron trade of Germany, of England, and the most advanced portions of our own country. The original conditions are here as favorable as they were at first in those places, which have succeeded so well. They have some advantages over us, and we can boast others of equal value over them.

It is well to consider the value of this trade in sustaining and fostering other branches of industry. Agriculture is the great paramount interest of our State ; but its prosperity depends not less upon the marketing, than the raising of crops. All experience has shown that the market created by home manufactures, is far better and more reliable, than any other.

We have a fine illustration of this in our vast pineries, and their influence upon agriculture. Whatever the state of the foreign market, the pineries have always absorbed large quantities of farm produce at high prices.

Look now at the splendid farming district bordering Lake

Winnebago, and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, studded with beautiful homes and thriving towns, radiant everywhere with evidences of wealth and prosperity, and you have a triumphant vindication of the value of a home market.

The agricultural counties of the central part of the State are quite as much indebted to the lumber interest for their rapid growth in population and wealth, as to their natural fertility and beauty. It is a matter of vital importance to our farmers to secure a market for their surplus products. These products are being multiplied more rapidly than the old sources of demand. The emigrants who once used our surplus, have settled and become producers. The pineries are supplied and the home market is exhausted. The same process is going on in the great agricultural States around us, tending still to aggravate the difficulty. We are thus largely dependent upon a distant market, both as buyers and sellers. Our remedy is to multiply the variety of home products, and encourage home manufactures.

Every ton of pig iron manufactured consumes \$10 worth, and every ton of bar iron, \$26 worth, of agricultural products. If this iron is worked up into tools, utensils, and machinery the amount of consumption per ton will of course be greatly increased. If therefore our iron mines were worked upon a scale equal to their capacity, and the legitimate demand which they can supply cheapest, a home market of at least \$1,500,000 worth of agricultural products would be created.

This vast sum thus kept at home, would not only do much to sustain and advance our agriculture, but to rear side by side with it a diversified manufacturing and mechanical industry, supplying the wants and increasing the comforts of our people.

If we would prosper permanently, we must do everything possible within ourselves. Whatever the Creator has given us in soil, mine, forest, lake and river, that is so much fundamental capital which we are to make the most of, if we would carry out the designs of nature, and reap the reward. When we have improved all our resources to their fullest extent,

and exhausted invention in attempts to create new values, there will still be enough that we shall need, and cannot produce, to sustain our foreign and domestic trade, and help to "wind the silken chain of commerce round the world;" and more, what will be well, both for our reputation, and our pockets, we shall then have means to pay our distant neighbors for what we buy of them.

Iron is truly one of the precious metals. Its production enriches without demoralizing. Its returns are sure and steady, coming as the legitimate fruits of capital, skill and labor united to master the secrets of nature, and unravel her subtlest combinations.

Our iron mines are more precious than veins of gold. Spain owning half the New World, sending her ships across the sea with every favoring breeze, guarded by invincible armadas and loaded with the gold of her provinces, despised her iron and drove away her craftsmen.

England shut up in her island home, wrought silently among her mountains of iron, and supplied every market with her fabrics and her wares.

Look now at the noble, growing, and beneficent civilization of the one: Contrast it with the rottenness and decay, verging fast upon dissolution, of the other.

The expansion and development of our iron interest is well worthy of the serious attention of the State. It will add largely to our wealth, population and prosperity; it will enlarge our material dominion and give us commercial independence, and by introducing a new element into our industry, exert a healthy and prosperous influence upon the inventive genius of the people.

A people devoted to a few simple pursuits cannot permanently maintain a high intellectual character. The varied talents and tastes found in the different members of every family, require each its specific vocation.

A diversified and refined industry, gathers up and distributes every germ of mind, gives to each the place best suited to

his capacity, and thus secures the completest education of the general intellect. The rich and varied resources of our State were designed not only to furnish us the means of physical comfort, but also to offer a field for the culture of that higher nature, for whose transient home the great globe itself was brought into being.

COAL OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

I present below a few facts pertaining to the Coal deposits of Northern Illinois, which have an important connection with our supply of fuel; especially that portion of it required for the manufacture of iron.

The most important of these deposits to us, is that located at La Salle, on the Illinois river, about seventy-five miles south of our State line. It consists of three seams, one six feet, one five feet, and one three to four feet thick.

I made, some time since, a thorough examination of this coal district, and am fully convinced that its immense resources can hardly be over estimated. The La Salle coal basin is about twelve to eighteen miles in diameter, and contains not less than 150,000,000 tons of coal. This basin is situated at the terminus of the canal, and at the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river. It is also traversed by the Rock Island and Illinois Central Railroads. It has, consequently, the most extraordinary facilities for shipping coal.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs north from La Salle, and connects with the Mississippi river at Dubuque, with the Galena and Chicago Railroad at Freeport, and through it with the Madison and Beloit Railroad, Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and all the Roads which intersect the southern portion of our State. We are thus brought into immediate connection with these coal deposits, from which, at no distant day, we must derive a large share of our fuel.

I extract from the Annual Report of O. N. ADAMS, Esq., the capable Superintendent of the Little Rock Mining Co., the following table of analyses, and accompanying remarks,

which enable us to decide by close comparison with other standard coal, upon the value of this.

"The coal of the lowest seam will compare favorably, for manufacturing or domestic purposes, with the best coals of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as shown by the following

Comparative Table of Analyses.

STATE.	LOCALITY.	DESIGNATION OF COAL BED.	ANALYSIS.		
			Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Ashes.
Penn'a....	Blossburg,.....	Blossburg,.....	62.80	32.80	5.20
"	Venango Co.,.....	Sandy Ridge,....	49.80	43.20	7.00
"	Crawford Co.,.....	.....	59.46	38.75	1.80
"	Mercer Co.,.....	.....	57.80	40.45	1.70
"	.....	Ormsby,.....	64.40	38.20	2.40
Ohio.....	Summit Co.,.....	Upsons,.....	53.40	44.30	2.29
"	Hammondville,.....	{ Strip Vein 1st Analysis,...	70.80	26.40	2.80
"	Briar Hill,.....	{ 2d Analysis,...	65.60	29.20	5.20
"	Briar Hill,.....	Briar Hill,.....	58.41	38.13	3.46
Illinois....	La Salle Co.,.....	{ Little Rock, "Lower Bed," 1st Analysis,...	53.20	44.00	2.80
"	La Salle Co.,.....	{ 2d Analysis,...	57.60	38.40	4.00
"	La Salle Co.,.....	{ Little Rock, "Upper Bed," 2d Analysis,...	48.80	39.60	11.60

The coal from the Little Rock Company's shaft on the lower bed, has given general satisfaction for all domestic purposes. Whether used in open grates or close stoves it burns freely, leaving but little ashes, and scarcely forming any clinker.

The cost of mining this coal and putting it upon cars or boats, is about \$1.15 per ton. As the coal trade assumes magnitude and permanence, it can be raised from ten to twenty cents per ton cheaper than now. This coal now sells at \$3 per ton at the top of the shaft; cost of transportation to Chicago by canal, 60 cents per ton!

The demand for the coal during the past two years has been fully double the supply.

Dr. Norwood, the very able Geologist of Illinois, says of this coal district:

"The position of the La Salle basin is not surpassed by that of

any other in the West. It is connected with Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river by means of the Illinois river and the Canal. It is also intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, giving a connection with both northern and southern markets; and by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, giving it access to markets both east and west. Thus at no time need you fear an overstock in the market, as you can send your coals in all directions, both winter and summer, and the demand will always be equal to the supply.

The accompanying table of analyses of Illinois Coals, compared with those of other well known coals, will enable any one to judge of their relative value. I send also a table of a few foreign coals, which bear a high reputation among manufactures of iron. I do this because the iron ores of the North are very abundant, and can be made accessible to the La Salle coals.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL.

NAME OF COAL	COUNTY.	Specific	Moisture	Volatile	Carbon in	Ashes	Carbon in	Color of
Watson's Mine.....	Grundy,	1.259	9.0	36.5	47.8	6.7	51.3	Pink.
Turner's,* (Morris)	"	1.227	7.0	41.5	49.0	2.5	54.1	White.
Marseilles.....	La Salle,	1.3144	5.0	40.6	33.4	21.0	47.0	"
Ottawa,†.....	"	1.2672	7.8	35.9	52.3	4.0	54.6	"
<i>La Salle Basin,</i> <i>(Lower Bed.)</i>								
Ireland's,.....	"	1.237	6.8	39.9	50.3	3.0	55.1	Grey.
Seeley's,.....	"	1.2234	8.0	34.6	41.4	16.0	53.0	Red.
Field & Rounds',...	"	1.222	6.7	41.4	46.7	5.2	53.4	Red.
Hartshorne's,.....	"		4.9	37.6	49.9	7.8	54.16	Brown.
Hitt's,.....	"	1.2985	4.5	42.4	40.3	12.8	47.5	White.
<i>(Middle Bed.)</i>								
Big Vermillion,....	"	1.242	12.0	39.4	47.1	1.5	54.8	
Kirkpatrick's,.....	"	1.202	7.0	41.2	49.3	2.6	54.6	Grey.
Egleston's,.....	"		5.5	42.75	48.46	3.2	52.53	Grey.
<i>(Upper Bed.)</i>								
La Salle Coal Min- ing Co.,.....	"		6.5	36.48	50.07	7.0	54.39	Brown.

ANALYSES OF FOREIGN COALS, USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

COUNTRY.	LOCALITY.	NAME OF BED.	Volatile in Coking			Color of Ash.
England	Forest of Dean,	Linderford,	88.00	62.	2.	Red.
"	Parkend,	"	89.00	58.5	2.5	Ochre.
"	Coleford,	High Delf,	82.03	68.72	4.25	Red.
"	Starkey,	"	46.72	61.53	1.75	Red.
"	S. Staffordshire,	New Mine Top,	45.100	52.775	2.125	Pink.
"	"	Fire Clay,	46.85	52.40	2.35	Buff.
"	Bentley,	Ten Yard,	84.18	63.57	2.25	White.
"	Lane End,	Bassey Mine,	38.70	58.80	3.00	Pink.
"	(N Staffordshire)	"				
"	Lane End, (best	"				
"	furnace,) }	"				
"	N. Staffordshire,	"	32.80	65.20	2.50	White.
"	Golden Hill,	Spenderoft,	89.58	58.67	1.75	
"	"	Little Row Bed,	34.53	62.47	3.00	Grey.
"	Shropshire,	Randle Coal,	82.81	64.19	8.	White.
"	"	Double Coal,	41.38	57.87	.75	Fawn.
North	Brymbo	Three Yard,	35.70	62.70	1.6	Light.
Wales	"	Brassoy Vein,	84.100	64.582	1.318	Grey.
England.	Churchway,	"	35.87	60.33	4.	Brown.
"	"	"	34.740	64.135	1.125	Fawn.
"	S. Staffordshire,	Corbyn's Hall,				
"	"	(Ton Coal,) 40.6	51.9	7.5	Grey.	
"	"	Corbyn's Hall,				
"	"	(Heathing Coal,) 43.33	64.17	2.50	Buff.	
"	"	(Bottom Vein,) 32.	62.870	5.125	Pink.	
"	" Bentley,	(5 feet Splint Coal,) 45.83	49.43	4.75	Red.	
"	N. Staffordshire,	Ten Feet Coal,	39.11	58.89	2.	Grey.
"	Golden Hill,	Great Row Coal,	37.70	60.80	1.75	Grey.
"	"	Little Row Coal,	31.11	62.47	3.3	Grey.

H. O. Freeman, Esq., the skillful mining engineer, and manager, of the LaSalle Coal Co., says in a late report:

"The lower bed compares favorably with coals of high reputation. The middle or six feet bed is scarcely inferior, and its greater thickness will render it more profitable in working. The seam of Cannel coal in connection with it gives it additional value. We have been using this coal for eight months, in our engine, and find it an excellent coal for generating steam. In burning, the residuum is coke and cinders, and leaves the grate bars perfectly free and clear."

Mr. Freeman informs me that the LaSalle coal is now being used at Galena and Dubuque in the gas works of those towns.

There can be no question as to its adaption to iron manufactures.

Bituminous coal is very largely used for this purpose, both raw and coked, in many parts of the globe.

In a letter just received from James C. Clarke, Esq., Gen. Supt. Ill. Central R. R., he states :

"In May, 1856, I ordered some slight changes to be made in an ordinary wood burning engine, for the purpose of testing the practicability of using Illinois coal as fuel for the locomotives of this company. This engine was run upwards of a month doing regular service, making 16,600 miles. The experiment was so satisfactory, that this company ordered 20 coal burning engines, which are now in use. Nearly all our freight trains are run with coal burning engines. They are working well, and give entire satisfaction, at much less cost for fuel than engines burning wood.

The lower vein at LaSalle is quite free from sulphur and other objectional matter. There is no doubt in my mind that it will eventually be used as locomotive fuel in all northern Illinois.

The LaSalle coal basin is being rapidly developed. I enclose a tariff of prices, adopted by this line. You will observe that it is based upon a sliding scale, discriminating in favor of consumers at a distance.

In reply to your enquiry as to "what this company would carry iron ore for; I will say upon the same terms as coal.

We feel disposed to foster the mineral traffic as far as possible. In adopting our tariff, we did not look to the immediate revenues to be derived from the traffic, but rather to the development of the coal fields, and the increase of mining population along our line."

"I speak of this coal matter from an experience of 10 years on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. and in the coal regions of Maryland."

By the tariff of prices alluded to, coal or iron ore carried 120 and under 150 miles is charged 1 3-4 cts. per ton per mile; 150 miles or over, 1 1-2 cts. per ton per mile.

The liberal and enlightened policy adopted by the Ill. C. R. R., looks to ultimate rather than immediate results, and offers substantial encouragement to the opening of our mines of coal and iron.

I append a few tables and accompanying remarks, from Overman's great Work upon iron. These are of great value, too, in a practical point of view, both to the public generally and to iron mongers, as furnishing valuable data for judging of the relative value of different kinds of fuel.

The specific gravity of the different kinds of wood, is of the first importance. This is the proper criterion of their value, though wood is generally bought by measurement. Its specific gravity is directly in proportion to its amount of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The following table shows the specific gravity of wood, water being the standard unit, and the relative value of the most common varieties:

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	Specific gravity of Wood.	Pounds of Wood in a cord, app.	Per centage of Charcoal.	Specific gravity of the Charcoal.	Value of Charcoal from a cord of dry Wood.	Relative value of dry wood. Hickory 1.
White ash,	.772	8450	25.74	.547	28.78	.81
White beech,	.724	8236	19.62	.518	27.26	.85
Butternut,	.567	2524	20.79	.287	12.47	.81
Red Cedar,	.562	2525	24.72	.288	12.52	.66
Chestnut,	.522	2383	25.29	.379	19.94	.52
Dogwood,	.815	11111	21	.550	29.94	.75
Shell-bark hickory,	1.000	4469	26.22	.625	32.10	1.00
Hard maple (sugar),	.644	2878	21.43	.481	22.68	.60
Soft maple,	.597	2668	20.04	.370	19.47	.54
Magnolia,	.605	2704	21.50	.406	21.86	.56
Chestnut oak,	.885	3955	22.75	.481	22.68	.86
White oak,	.855	3821	21.62	.401	21.10	.81
Black oak,	.728	3254	22.43	.387	20.70	.71
Red oak,	.728	3254	22.43	.400	21.05	.69
Yellow Pine,	.551	2469	23.75	.333	17.52	.54
Jersey Pine,	.476	2137	24.88	.385	20.26	.40
Pitch pine,	.426	1904	20.70	.298	15.68	.43
White pine,	.416	1800	24.85	.298	15.68	.43
Poplar, yellow,	.563	2516	21.61	.388	20.15	.53
Poplar, Lombardy,	.397	1774	25	.245	12.89	.40
Sycamore,	.585	2891	23.60	.374	19.68	.53
Blackwalnut,	.691	3044	22.56	.418	22.	.65

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF COAL.

Kind of Coal.	Specific gravity.	pounds of coal in a bush. adp.
Lehigh coal, - - - - -	1.494	78.61
Schuylkill, - - - - -	1.458	76.46
Susquehanna, - - - - -	1.873	72.25
Rhode Island, - - - - -	1.438	75.67
Cannel Coal, - - - - -	1.240	65.25
Liverpool, - - - - -	1.331	70.04
Richmond, - - - - -	1.246	65.56
La Salle coal, - - - - -	1.416	75.42

The value of wood by measure, corresponds directly with its specific gravity after being dried in the kiln. Oak is, therefore, worth nearly as much again as pine for making charcoal.

This subject deserves the close attention of the Iron Master, for it is his business to select wood, and regulate its price according to quality. If a cord of hickory is worth one dollar, white oak is worth 77 cents, beech 65 cents, sugar maple 60 cents, white oak 81 cents, pine 54 cents, &c.

The comparative value of coal and wood may be gathered from the following table carefully prepared, and indicating the results of numerous experiments :

Coal at \$5,25 per ton, equals best wood at \$2,28					
"	5,50	"	"	"	2,39
"	5,75	"	"	"	2,50
"	6,00	"	"	"	2,61
"	6,25	"	"	"	2,75
"	6,50	"	"	"	2,83
"	6,75	"	"	"	2,94
"	7,00	"	"	"	3.06

OBJECTS OF THE SURVEY.

A few general remarks upon the Geological Survey, may not be out of place at the close of this report.

The objects of this survey are to ascertain the character, position, thickness, and horizontal extent of the various beds

of rock that occur in our State ; to discover the location, quality, mode of occurrence, and amount of all valuable mineral substances ; to examine the soil in various localities with a view to its agricultural capacities, uses, and the best means of improving it ; and, in general terms, to collect, arrange, and publish all knowledge that can be obtained of the physical resources of Wisconsin.

By this means our own citizens, and the world at large, will be furnished with reliable information concerning our natural endowments as a State. The dissemination of such knowledge will invite population, hasten the development of our known resources of wealth, and at the same time open up new mineral treasures, as yet undiscovered. In this way every citizen is to be a sharer in the substantial benefits of the survey, and has a direct interest in its successful prosecution.

To accomplish these objects, the Geologist must visit every part of the State, and make the best examinations possible with the means at his disposal. In a State so large as ours, this must occupy considerable time, and therefore it is important that where points of special interest or value occur, they should be early noticed. In this particular, as well as in others, the co-operation of the citizens of the State will be of great value. If every intelligent person would carry out the following simple suggestions, he would not only be accumulating useful knowledge himself, but also advancing the Geological Survey, and contributing to science.

1st. Observe the character of the rocks, if any are exposed in your vicinity, whether they are arranged in layers, (stratified), or occur in irregular masses, (unstratified); whether they contain any curious petrifications, or shapes of animals or plants in stone.

2d. If there are different beds of rock lying one above another, as sandstone, limestone, &c., note their thickness, extent upon the surface, and order of superposition.

3d. In excavations for railroads, canals, sinking shafts for

wells, mining, &c., preserve specimens of the rocks, clays, soils, &c., of every foot in depth, and take careful minutes in writing, of the order in which they occur.

4th. Collect specimens of all rocks, clays, marls, peats, and all soils remarkable either for productiveness or sterility in your vicinity. These should be fair average specimens, and such as would afford, on examination, a test of the composition of the entire mass from which they are taken.

5th. Carefully preserve all petrifications, and all bones, teeth, tusks, or other remains of animals found in the soils, clays, gravels or elsewhere.

6th. If beds of limestone, fit for marble; grindstone quarries; sand, which might be used for glass, &c.; clay for pottery; metallic ores; or any mineral substance which, in your opinion, might be valuable, occurs, collect and forward specimens of each kind.

7th. Where veins of ore are being worked, (in the "lead region particularly,) notice their length, direction, increase and diminution in thickness, as they traverse the rock, depth below the surface, and product of ore. Accurate drawings of particular veins which can be prepared easily by the practical miner, as he works them out, would be of great value.

8th. Let the owners of all works for the reduction of ores, furnish a statement of the amount of ore worked, cost and method of reduction, and pure metal produced, during the year.

9th. When quarries are being worked for building stone capable of being dressed or polished, let owners of such quarries prepare blocks or slabs, polished or dressed in the best style, and forward them to Madison. Such blocks should be at least 1 foot square and of the thickness of the layer to which they belong. They will be arranged in the cabinet of Economical Geology with the name of the owner, and will represent their locality for all time to come, in the State Collection.

It is of course for the interest of every quarryman to advertise his stone in this manner, and it would be a great public convenience, enabling any one to see at a glance, the building material of our whole State. Accompanying such specimen should be, a statement of the precise location of the quarry, distance from railroad or water transportation, cost of quarrying, and amount of stone accessible. This information will be filed in the cabinet, so that an architect may come to Madison and obtain such information as he needs for public or private purposes.

10. In general, collect all specimens, and facts, which in your opinion will be interesting or useful to be generally known.

Persons residing near locations where interesting petrifications are attained, may do much for science by a little care. Very good local collections of that kind have been made by, Gen. Smith of Mineral Pt., I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, E. O. Hobart, City Engineer of Beloit, Henry Woolson, Esq., of Iron Ridge, and T. J. Hale, a talented young naturalist of Racine.

Specimens of rock or ores should be about 4 inches square. Petrifications should be sent whole, whatever may be their size; if broken in extracting from the rocks, carefully preserve the fragments. Soil, sands. &c., may be put up in four ounce vials. Each specimen should be wrapped in paper by itself with a label, stating its precise locality, written with ink. When thus prepared, specimens may be forwarded in a box carefully packed, to the *State Geologist, Madison, in care of the Governor*. They may be sent by the member elect from each assembly district, who will no doubt see to their safe delivery as a matter of public interest, or forwarded by any other means which may be thought proper.

All communications may be directed to E. DANIELS, *State Geologist, Madison*, where they will be sure to reach me at any time.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The great naturalist, Prof. Louis Agassiz, is now engaged in writing and publishing his work upon the animals of America. Its completeness will, of course, depend upon the number of specimens that he may be able to examine. For several years, many public spirited persons have aided him, by collecting and forwarding specimens of animals.

It is certainly desirable that the animals of our State should have as large a place as possible in that work. New and strange animals are found, from time to time, which are lost, for want of a little care.

Let such persons, as are willing to aid the advancement of science, preserve in spirits, or otherwise, according to the nature of the specimen, everything which seems strange or new. Collect all the fishes of the streams, ponds, or lakes; also, the crawfish and shellfish, as well as, toads, frogs, lizards, turtles, snakes, insects, &c. These can be put into cans, bottles, or kegs, sealed and forwarded, labeled with locality, &c., either to me, at Madison, or directly to Prof. Agassiz, at Cambridge, Mass. They will be properly acknowledged, and whatever is new among them will be named and described, in the forthcoming work of Agassiz.

As a matter of public interest, and connected with the Natural History of our State, I call attention to the labors of Dr. Weinland, a highly scientific German, now at Cambridge, and bespeak for him the co-operation of the friends of science. Dr. Weinland is fully endorsed, by Prof. Agassiz, with whom he was formerly associated in Europe, by Dr. A. A. Gould, of Boston, the distinguished Conchologist, Dr. Wyman, and the highest scientific authorities of the world.

I give an extract from his circular, and trust that in a matter of vital importance to the public health, as well as great scientific interest, he will meet the response that he merits:

“I have commenced writing a hand-book on the PARASITES OF MAN, comprehending all the parasitic (intestinal) worms, insects and plants (Fungi) that have been found in or on man.

This book is intended for the use of every person who would become acquainted with the interesting history and organization of this group of living beings, so much dreaded by, and yet so dependent upon, mankind.

Our view is this : that only a thorough zoological and physiological knowledge of these parasites can lead to a sound understanding of the pathological phenomena which they produce in the human body, and, when necessary, to a successful therapeutic treatment.

Thus we shall, for instance, when beginning with the Helminthes, or intestinal worms of man, first give a full account of the nature and organization of Helminthes generally, of their embryological development, their wanderings from one animal into another, from man into animals, and from animals into man, &c. Then on this theoretical zoological view will naturally be based the practical medical view, aiming at a thorough knowledge of all the different species that have been found in man, of the prophylactic against them, of the pathological symptoms that indicate their presence in the human body, and of those remedies that have been proved successful.

One example may show how necessary it is for the practising physician, and for the people generally, to be acquainted with at least some facts of the embryological development of these worms, viz :

*We know now by experiment that one of the most common tape-worms of man (the *Tænia solium*), when eaten by a hog, produces in the muscles of the hog the measles (measly pork). We know that these measles contain the larvæ of that tapeworm, and that, if one of them is eaten by man, in an uninjured state, the larva develops itself into a regular tapeworm in the intestine of the man.*

In the same manner the dog gets its tapeworms from the measles, found in the mesentery of the hare and rabbit, the cat, from those found in the liver of rats and mice, etc.

I would most respectfully solicit your assistance, and ask of you to send me specimens of the parasitic worms of man

and animals. Any specimens sent to me, even the most common, will be highly acceptable, and thankfully acknowledged in my work. The common earthworms, which are generally considered as one species (*Lumbricus terrestris*, L.), but of which we have undoubtedly a number of different genera and species in the United States, and the hairworms (*Gordius aquaticus*, L.), which show an extremely interesting embryological development, are also much needed from the different parts of the country for careful examination. Living specimens would be very valuable. Parasitic worms may be kept alive for several days in the white of an egg, hair worms in water, and earthworms in moist earth. To send them alive is of course possible only in the warm season. Dead specimens can be forwarded in small phials with alcohol of about 60 per cent., or with common whiskey.

Any specimens you may be able to send, please forward by express to Dr. D. F. Weinland, at Prof. L. Agassiz's Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass.,—labelled concerning the locality or the animals in which they were found. Also other remarks, which you might deem useful, would be gratefully received.

Trusting that my labors will prove worthy of the support of my scientific friends, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID F. WEINLAND.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 27, 1857.

EXPENSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

As it has been supposed by some persons that our State had made very large expenditures in Geological surveys, with small results, as compared with other States, I give below some facts which will enable every one to judge intelligently upon this point. The three Western States nearest us, who have surveys of this kind in progress, are Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa.

The Geological survey of Missouri was commenced in 1858 with an appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, under the superintendence of Prof. Swallow. About \$40,000 have been expended, and two very creditable annual reports published. Iowa has an appropriation of \$5,000 per annum. The survey has been conducted by Messrs Hall and Whitney and has been in progress three years. No report has yet been published, but I understand one will soon appear.

The Geological survey of Illinois has \$6,000 per annum. It began in 1852 with \$5,000, but has since been increased. Dr. Norwood its able chief has made only reports of progress, but has a large amount of materials for an interesting and valuable final report.

Our own survey was commenced in 1853 with an appropriation of \$2500 per annum for four years. Of this appropriation, about \$7000 was expended.

The work was interrupted by the death of Dr. Percival and as the appropriation was too small to sustain a creditable survey, it remained suspended during 1856. Last winter the survey was revived with an appropriation of \$6,000 per annum for six years. I was entrusted with one department of that survey. Under my contract with the State, I have drawn from the treasury \$1,997 91 during the year 1857. This covers all the expenses of my department for that year,

including outfit, team, transportation of specimens, fitting up rooms, assistance, together with the cost of analyzing the iron ores, which was necessary in order to determine their value, before the publication of my report.

There has been no other expenditure in this State, for Geological surveys than those here named.

It is but just to allow the Geologist time to mature his results, before finding fault that he has not done more.

In this State we have thus far had constant interruptions and no one has been allowed to carry out to completion any branch of the survey. The utility of such surveys is not at this day to be questioned, after being so abundantly proved by the experience of every important State in the Union, and the united concurrence of the most intelligent nations of Europe.

But that utility can only be developed by hard work and patient study extended over a series of years.

EDWARD DANIELS.

DOCUMENT "Q."

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO LOCATE
AND ERECT A HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislature of the State
of Wisconsin :*

The undersigned commissioner
titled "an Act to authorize the
Refuge for juvenile delinquents,
in pursuance of the terms of said

en-
re of
1857,
§ 1.

REPORT.

The duties to the commissioners (contemplated in the act) were new and peculiar. The fact of building Houses of Refuge to reform youth, separate from prisons, is of recent date. The first one erected in this country was built in New York in 1825, but more completely and perfectly arranged and re-built in 1853—and a general idea of reforming juvenile delinquents as it now obtains, has only practically developed itself since 1849,

Since which time most of the institutions in this country for the reformation of youth have either been built new or re built in new and improved style, and not until the month of May last, has the subject of juvenile reform elicited among its friends even, sufficient interest to meet in convention for consultation and discussion as to improved plans of building, the subject of government, the importance of classification, and other matters of interest connected with this department of duty. Such convention

assembled in New York city on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of last May, on an invitation of a committee of the board of managers of the New York House of Refuge, and seventeen institutions of this kind were represented, in the attendance of about 60 delegates from widely distant points of our country. "One heart, one mind, one grand aim pervaded the whole. The problem of juvenile reform was the one grand question," and all agreed that the first duty of any people is to provide suitable facilities for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

A building best adapted to facilitate a successful plan of wholesome government, was a subject of so much importance that the commissioners were obliged to visit other similar institutions, and consult those who had experience in their management. We therefore visited the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, N. Y., the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro, the Maine State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth, and the Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents at Randle's Island, N. Y. City,

Our reception was cordial and satisfactory. We are under many obligations to the Superintendents of the Institutions we visited, and others with whom we have corresponded.

We were gratified to see the intelligent, active, cheerful obedient and promising appearance of the youth placed in these institutions, who would compare favorably (with perhaps few exceptions) with an equal number collected indiscriminately in any of our public schools, indicating the necessity of their commitment, to bad home influences or none at all.

And true it is the principle necessity for erecting Houses of Refuge consist in consequence of an alarming criminal neglect in the exercise by parents and guardians of proper and salutary home influences. And our attention was directed to the peculiar office this institution is required to perform. The youth of the State commencing a vicious life, grow up to be its adult criminals, many of them.

its great criminals. Our purpose is to reclaim and educate them while they may be reclaimed and educated, and therefore to the homeless vagrant, and the truant, vicious youth, this institution provides an instructor, a guardian and parent, and compels the receiving of salutary influences to mould the mind and habits while maturing to manhood.

And this period, though brief, is an age in the life of a child, it is the formative period which fixes the character just as it is ripening into maturity, and is the proper time to verify the truism of Solomon: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

For purposes of Reform Schools and Houses of Refuge, buildings have been planned from the prison form and appearance, to the simple domestic dwelling and surrounded with massive walls, 20 feet in height, to simple, ordinary fences.

The Commissioners have endeavored to avoid (and undoubtedly great facilities to reformation exist in excluding as much as possible), the appearance of a prison, and in arranging a building to provide it with suitable and distinct apartments to admit of a careful classification of its inmates, separating the larger from the smaller, and the more vicious from the less advanced in criminal life, thereby instituting distinct and congenial families.

A Reform School and Agricultural Colony, at Mettray, in France, established in 1839, is conducted according to this plan, and now contains over seven hundred boys, divided into twelve distinct families, and is called the "*Family System*," in contradistinction to the *big house cell* or *prison system*, and was the first, we believe, to adopt this plan, and is now in successful operation. Its main differences are that instead of one large building there are several detached ones, and each contains one family with a chief, or *father*, and two sub-chiefs, or *elder brothers*. All the various kinds of agriculture, and a few of the more simple and generally diffused mechanical

trades, form the source of employment. Its discipline is that of a family whose subsistence springs from labor. In their food, dress, lodgings, &c., they study to adhere to the kind of life led by the mass of the community.

In this country the best mode of disciplining delinquent youth has received much attention; and the classifying, or family system, seems to meet with favor by many eminent juvenile reformers, and is regarded by them the best adapted to reform youth.

The Chicago Reform School under the management of Mr. Nichols, is reputed to be very successful with this form of government. His institution supported by a city tax at an annual expense of only \$8,600, has been in operation two years; there have been under his charge 185 boys and 1 girl; during this time no corporal punishment has been resorted to and except for a few weeks at first, no bars, bolts or lock-ups have been used. Mr. Nichols says "When our school was first opened, 30th Nov., 1855. The house was all barred at length, and the cells had strong and massive bars and locks upon the doors. But the day came when the bars, bolts and locks lay scattered in the wildest confusion about the yard.—The fire did this work, and so far the fire did a *good work*. We gathered them together in heaps, and there they remain.

When we removed into our new building we had no fence, bars or lock-ups. We were without a fence until last May, when we were so exceedingly annoyed by the parents and friends of the inmates, on the *Sabbath especially*, that we were obliged to have a fence as a matter of self protection, to keep *outside* influences from our boys. Some of the boys were told by their parents to escape the first opportunity that offered itself. Some did escape from the known repeated solicitations of their parents or friends. Thus a fence was deemed necessary to the wholesome discipline of the school. Our experience is, that if we were situated far enough from the city to deter the frequent visits of the friends of the inmates, that we should need no fence around our buildings.

Our beds are arranged either in births or hammocks; the latter we think preferable to the former."

Mr. Nichols has established grades of honor, which draw after them substantial benefits. The school is divided into five classes, each class having five grades; the fifth grade in the first class is the highest, and the name of the lad who gains it is registered in a peculiar book of honor, the "Red Book;" they have a more choice diet, if their happens to be luxuries in the house, and they alone are permitted to visit the city. It needs at least 15 weeks of exemplary conduct and of industry to reach any place in this class.

Each class has its own table. If a boy is degraded to the fourth class, he loses his play. Another class is allowed everything except meat and coffee, another coffee, and so on, the power of the penalties is thus to be found in the sense of disgrace attached to them, and in the fact that the substantial goods and evils of every day are so directly connected with conduct.

The vagabond boy whom blows would not influence nor curses drive, feels a new impulse in this appeal to his pride, he attains a certain degree of self government—he feels, at least a higher sentiment appealed to than fear, and he comes soon to have a certain spirit of pride for his class, and a pleasure in keeping up its credit. The motto over the door is, "We are one family."

The commissioners for building a State industrial school in Massachusetts, in their report of 1855, in discussing the question what is or what should be the elementary character of that government and organization which is best adapted to effect an essential change of character and at the same time a change of habits, say:

"We entertain no doubt that the organization should be that of a family, and the government, as nearly as practicable, that of a parent. We believe that great moral and religious

power abides in the idea of parental government and family organization which has not been developed in any public reformatory institution in this country, and that if this legitimate power were wrought out into ultimate action it would effect more in the way of reforming juvenile delinquents, than measures based upon any other idea. This relation of parent and family, is primitive, continuous and perpetual, it always has and always will operate in the social system with a force as sure and in a direction as unerring as that of gravity in the material world. By and through it the wisdom of the mature is brought into a just and proper relation to the incessant yearnings and nascent aspirations of the young, and there is ever a tendency to cluster around it the innocence, sympathy, delight and happiness which are embraced in the one word, "Home."

Having thus carefully examined the subject of the best plan for the government of this class of offenders, we were prepared to adopt a plan of building adapted thereto, the outlines of which were designed by Wm. R. Lincoln, Esq., Superintendent of the Maine State Reform School, at Augusta—a man of large experience and practical observation—having given the subject of a suitable building several month's close study, and produced a plan at the instance and on application of Commissioners of the State of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to build a House of Reformation for the juvenile delinquents of that State. The order of work, dividing into apartments, height of stories, and providing complete and ample ventilation to all the rooms, was arranged as in our judgment would beautify and adapt the building to the purposes desired. The architectural drawings and ground plans of the buildings now in the office of the Governor of the State, were made by Messrs. Mygatt & Schmidtner, architects, of Milwaukee,

The plan of building consists of three detached, parallel buildings, each fifty-nine feet distant, and all united by a narrow corridor nine feet wide, set in the centre, and cross-

wise of each building, extending through the whole, adapting all, in their internal accommodation and external view, in appearance to one building; each building furnishing complete accommodation, to the extent of its capacity, as well without as with the others; and if ever needed, more buildings may be added and the corridor extended, enlarging the capacity indefinitely, and preserving the beauty of the structure.

The central building is 64 by 100 feet, exclusive of areas and towers, and is to be 4 stories above the basement; the side buildings are to be 57 by 94 feet, and three stories above basement; the corridor two stories above basement; the basement is to set 2 1-2 feet below the surface of the ground and 7 feet above. The building is to be built with Waukesha stone, which consists of an impervishable quality of lime-stone of fine drab color, to be laid in courses from 3 1-2 to 6 inches in thickness, and pointed with raised pointing. One incalculable value that this material is possessed is its proof against decay, or even tarnish. The stone, as broken from the quarry, before their edges are mutilated by the pean of a hammer, possess choice beauties, relieving the necessity of costly labor to beautify the exterior, even if desired by the most fastidious, and when erected will be a standing monument of unfading beauty. The carpenter-work is to be built with good materials in a plain, becoming manner, and the building is to be covered with slate.

Nothing has been done for mere ornament—even the towers are used as ventilating shafts—but care has been taken in the architectural plan to combine beauty with usefulness, and inasmuch as material was to be used and money expended in the erection of a building to so arrange the plan that when erected it should possess in its internal arrangement and external view a combination of beauty and practical utility.

It will be observed that the cost of this entire structure will exceed largely the appropriation—\$20,000 appropriated for this object. But having a full and complete plan arranged,

we were prepared to contract to build such portion of the building as the appropriation would admit, and the part erected would be adapted to be united with other parts when built, and the work done would be complete in itself, thereby saving to the State expenditures made by such adaptation. It could not have been intended by the last Legislature that \$20,000 would build and furnish for use accommodations of suitable capacity demanded by the State for this purpose, if so, their estimates were very imperfectly made.

The amount heretofore appropriated, \$20,000, only admitted of closing a contract to build part of one building, (each building being divided by a corridor, with walls of stone, admits of building one half of each building, separate if desired,) but the State will need at once the whole of one building, and presuming that at the present session of the Legislature, the requisite amount for that purpose would be provided, a condition was entered in the contract requiring the builders to finish the whole of one building at like prices, and at the same time required for the part now under contract—provided the superintendent of the building shall give the builders notice to that effect, by the 15th day of March next.

It is estimated to cost to enclose the grounds, erect one building, furnish the same with cooking and heating apparatus, supply with water and sewers, and erect necessary shops, \$20,000 more than has been heretofore appropriated.

The cost of buildings, lot and fixtures of Houses of Refuge in other states, is shown in the following table :

	Location.	When opened.	Capacity of accommodation.	Present No.	Whole No. since opening.	Average age when admitted.	Per centage reformed.	Hours of labor.	Hours of sleep.	Hours at school.	Hours at meals.	Hours of vacation.	Acres of land.	Ag. in stock.	Annual expenses.	Revenue from labor.
House of Refuge,	N. Y. city,	1825	1000	477	7000	18½	75	6	9½	4	1½	8	40	\$405,441	\$42,005	\$18,414
House of Reformation,	Boston,	1826	140	158	1688	12	70	5	9½	5	1½	8		75,000	14,220	1,500
House of Refuge, white d'p't.	Philadelph'a,	1828	482	244	4554	18½	66½	7½	9	4	1½	9	6	381,000	27,066	2,429
House of Refuge, colored d'p't.	do	1850	184	128	581	18½	70	7½	9	4½	1½	1½			11,012	2,406
State I	Westboro',	1848	550	545	1990	12½	50	6	9½	4½	1½	2½	120	175,000	47,898	7,794
Western	Rochester,	1849	875	880	688	12½	75	8	10½	8½	1½	3	42	109,800	80,000	12,000
House	Cincinnati,	1850	204	238	1076	13	75	7	9½	4½	1½	1½	12	150,000	26,279	2,187
Reform	Providence,	1850	100	143	479	14	77	7	9½	4½	1	3		40,000	15,045	2,559
State I	O. Elizabeth	1852	240	208	371	13½	67	6	9	4	1½	3½	160	82,000	34,601	2,866
House	Penn., Pittsburgh,	1854	222	192	814	13½	94½	7½	8½	4½	1½	3	11	107,237	13,500	4,863
State I	Conn.,	1854	180	170	264	13	75	6	9½	4½	1	3	150	48,500	14,000	1,435
House	St. Louis,	1854	140	131	403	12½	86	6	9	4	2	2	40	94,289	14,282	4,684
Reform	Chicago,	1855	100	67	105			6	10	4	1½	2½			3,605	
House	Baltimore,	1855	300	148	185	12½		6½	9	4	1½	3	55	151,427	17,511	
State Industrial Soc'y for girls,	La'o'ster, M.	1856	90	75	78			8	9	3	2	3		50,000	18,000	
Asylum and Farm School,	Boston,	1835	100	100	901	11		7	7½	7	1½	2	100	40,000	8,500	
House of Refuge,	N. Orleans,	1847	210	200	777	12		5	8½	4	1½	5			18,000	1,200

These comprise all the Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools, (of cities and states,) in our country, and afford a view of the principal features of such institutions, with the cost of erecting and expense of maintaining the same. Comparing the cost of erecting structures in other states and their accommodation, it must be apparent to all that Wisconsin can not, for \$20,000, complete suitable buildings, demanded by this State, for a House of Refuge.

The economy of the plan, however, and the cheapness of building material at the place of location, will insure a better building with equal capacity, much cheaper than most other structures built for this purpose in many of the older states. Its need is apparent to every observing person. Police and Justices records show the necessity of providing a suitable place to restore youth. 61 youths under 16 years of age have been arrested and placed in jail, in the city of Milwaukee, from January 1st, 1857, to January 1st, 1858.

Juvenile offenders can be confined in county jails and prisons, but can the State afford to punish youth in jails and prisons among old offenders, by whom they are taught the very science and mysteries of crime, from its lowest to its highest branches; where crime with all its fascination is ingeniously expounded to the young and curious learner; where they become charmed with the heroism of daring and undetected felonies, and when discharged, whether it be in twenty days or six months, go forth with bolder and more lawless designs than they had ever before conceived, fully educated and prepared to commence a career of vice and crime.

Is it not infinitely cheaper to reclaim youth, than to pursue an expert villain to prison; to properly educate and give them trades, than to have them committing their daily and nightly depredations all over our State.

If it were not cheaper, is it christian, is it humane even, to thus take the child in his formative period, while the mind is moulding into manhood, and habituate him in a prison to a life the like of which he can not find in the world at large, and

for what? (with rare exception) simply because the child has no provident parent on whom to rely against want, and commits a petty theft to satisfy hunger—or whose parents are too careless of the interests of their own offspring to encourage them in the improvement of the privileges so freely provided for all—and other parents who though sufficiently anxious for the welfare of their children, are wholly destitute of parental authority. There are orphans too, with no inheritance but poverty and ignorance, and with no faithful guardian to warn them against temptation, to which their hard lot has exposed them. And intemperance in the heads of families also adds its long list to the sad roll of youthful delinquents.

These classes are they who are to find a school and a home in this House of Refuge. And at the period of dependance, and education in the life of a child, its importance, therefore, who can weigh, for these are to become future husbands, fathers, and voters, in our midst, for good or evil, as their culture and training shall develop, and establish in their hearts virtue, truth, and integrity, or its opposite. In view, therefore, of the office of this institution, we recommend its title be changed from "House of Refuge," to "State Reform School." The plan of building, and architectural style (with other considerations) have been adopted to avoid as much as possible, a prison-like appearance. So its title should not be the least reproachful and its subjects sent forth should go as free from reproach as from any school in the State.

We also submit the propriety of appropriating, in part or whole, the expense of building and maintenance, from the school fund of the State, the contingent fund being largely taxed, in the erection and support (at present) of other useful State Institutions, and this differing in all respects from other charitable and prison institutions of the State, as it only receives to its charge youth, co-associates with those who are being voluntarily educated in the common schools throughout the State, may perhaps, from its intimate relations, (in the discharge of duty), to the common school, be entitled to examination in this respect.

The school fund has been wisely set apart for educating the youth of the State, and its distribution is intended to be made equal and alike, and invites all to come and be educated; and in this respect our municipal government, by rearing her system of common schools, performs the part of a bountiful benefactor, placing the means of education within the reach of the poor as well as the rich; but this noble system is not complete while there are children who, whether by the neglect of their parents and guardians, or by their own perversity are deprived of its advantages.

In establishing a Reform School, the State provides for, and with parental authority, compels erring and neglected youth to accept her liberality, and adds one more to her numerous institutions for the education of children; but if it shall not appear that this class of youth have an equal and proportionate right, at least, to that beneficent fund, for the education of children, without diverting the same from its strict and legitimate intention, it then follows that its support must be provided from other sources.

In selecting a location care was taken that it should be where the building could be supplied with running water, and the ground so elevated as to admit of perfect sewerage. Also to select a healthy location, and as labor is to form an important part of the exercise of delinquents, to select such land as was susceptible of easy and profitable tillage. After examining several places in view of a suitable location for the building, it was agreed to make the location at Waukesha, 20 miles west of the city of Milwaukee, and situated on the Mil. & Wis. R. R., affording certain and easy access from all parts of the State, and from its contiguity to the principle cities of the State is perhaps as central (if not more so) for the purposes required, as any point that could have been selected.

Responsible citizens of Waukesha have given their bond due the first day of January, 1859, to pay for 60 acres of land to be given to the State for the purpose of a location, and will be delivered at any time the building is ready for occu-

pancy, to which the commissioners have added by purchase 10 80-100 acres at \$100 per acre in square form, in the centre of which, the present building is located. The deed for the location, with the certificate from the Register of Deeds and clerk of the court of the county of Waukesha certifying the land to be free from mortgage, lien, or judgment, have been filed with the Secretary of State, making in the aggregate for a location over 70 acres.

The land constituting the location is an excellent piece of productive, tillable prairie soil, well adapted to gardening, farming and horticultural uses, with a grove of timber in one corner of about 3 acres, consisting of hickory, white burr and red oak; in the opposite corner is a spring of pure limped water, discharging a large stream forming a pond 6 rods in diameter, walled around its edge and full of pickerel, bass and other fish, common to our streams, and are easily caught in considerable numbers. It seems to be an inviting spot for the finny tribe, for they run up the outlet of the pond from Fox river until it is full to its capacity. Fox river runs partly on the line and partly through the premises, over clean, gravelly bottom, with a rapid current admitting of no standing or stagnant water.

The location is about one half mile from the M. & M. Depot, and the M. & M. R. R. passes in front and in view of the premises for nearly two miles. The building can be supplied with water by the use of hydraulic ram from the spring on the premises or from springs in the vicinity which are sufficiently elevated to flow into the building.

The contract for excavation and stone work was awarded to Ira A. White, and the carpenter work for the enclosing to Leander Hill, both of Waukesha, (the finishing not having yet been let.)

The contract now closed applies to building the basement of one building, and so much of the first, second, and third stories as is in the rear of the corridor [through the centre] of said building.

The contract for the excavation and leveling the earth removed is 22 c. per cubic yard—\$2,50 per perch for stone wall of the basement, first and second stories, and \$3,00 per perch for the 3d story of said building. Cut stone at from 38 c. to 70 c per foot according to thickness and size, bond timbers, and lintles, and brick for chimneys, to be furnished at extra charge.

The contract for the carpenter work on the basement, and rear part of the first, second and third stories is \$4155, and for the front part of the first, second and third stories, (if built) is \$4500.

The building now under contract is 57 feet by 94, exclusive of towers, the half of building in rear of corridor is divided, the basement (2 1-2 feet below ground, and 7 1-2 above,) into a boiler wash room, laundry, drying room, and furnace apartment, the 1st or principle story (11 feet high) into closets, pantry, hall, passage for steam, store room 14 by 18, boys dining room 25 by 29, and one extra room 14 by 18. The second story, (16 feet high,) has two tier of dormitories 5 by 8 and 8x feet high, 36 in number the third story 16 feet high, may be divided as the second or partly into hospital rooms, and partly to provide rooms for girls. This part of the building can be built and finished with the present appropriation, and will furnish accommodations for 80 boys without school room, living rooms, for the Superintendent and family, and offices for the accommodation of the building.

The half of building in front of corridor is divided; the basement into a kitchen 19 by 20, bed-room 19 by 18, dining-room 16 by 26, and sitting room 18 by 21, for uses of Superintendent and family; the first, or principle story, 11 feet high, into a parlor 19 by 24, bed-room 12 by 19, reception room 18 by 19, and Superintendent's office 18 by 19; the second story, 16 feet high, into a school room 38 by 39, teacher's room 19 by 19, and a recitation room 17 by 19; the third story may be divided into hospital rooms, and apartments for girls, which will then allow of finishing the rear of third story for boys, and ample accommodations will then be provided for 80

boys and 20 girls. A considerable item in the expense of this building will not, if the plan adopted is adhered to, be necessary in erecting other buildings of the plan—such as the expense of examining other institutions; making plans, architectural drawings, enclosing the grounds, making sewerage, supply with water, as these and other items necessary to a commencement will be ample for the enlargement.

The plan adopted and the contract for building were approved by the Hon. Coles Bashford, Governor, David Jones, Secretary and Wm. R. Smith, Attorney General, of the State of Wisconsin.

The plan as adopted, when fully executed, will provide ample convenience for over 400 delinquents, and can be completely finished for \$100,000.

About 1000 perch of stone have been laid in the basement walls of one building, the walls of which are laid to the height to receive the floor timbers of the principal story, and is ready for the inspection of the Superintendent of the building; the floor timbers of the principal story are all framed ready to put on the wall, and will be so placed as soon as the work is accepted. Over 150 cords of stone have been hauled on the spot for spring use; a considerable quantity of cut stone for belting, caps and sills for windows and doors, and quoins for towers are now on the ground, the window frames for the first, second and third stories are nearly all complete, and if the work shall not be embarrassed for want of funds one building may be early completed and prepared for use.

The grounds are to be enclosed with a tight board fence 6 1-2 feet high with oak posts set 3 feet in the ground, and rails 2x5 nailed to the posts with 5 inch spikes, the boards to be nailed perpendicular with fence nails, making a sufficiently protective and durable fence.

W. D. BACON,
EDWIN PALMER,
MARTIN MITCHELL, } *Commiss'n'rs.*

WAUKESHA, Jan: 1st, 1858.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE BUILDING.

STATE OF WISCONSIN in account with W. D. BACON,
1857. CR.

June, Received appropriation from Sec'y of State, (Scrip,) - \$5000
Due W. D. Bacon to ballance account - - - 892

DR.

	Paid W. D. Bacon per diem and travel fees as Commissioner and Superintendent, in examining plans and locating building to Oct. 13, \$	\$5,895
	" Edwin Palmer per diem and travel fees as Commissioner, to Oct. 13, - - -	696 20
	" Martin Mitchell, do, " " - - -	449 80
Oct.	" Brick for chimney flues, - - -	494 60
	" Leander Hill on contract for carpenter work	62 50
	" Ira A. White on contract for stone work,	1,000 00
	" S. M. Booth, advertising proposals for building	450 00
	" R. King & Co., " " " "	10 00
	" Milwaukee News " " " "	10 00
	" Milwaukee Wisconsin do, " " " "	5 00
	" Racine Advocate, do " " " "	4 00
	" Janesville Gazette, " " " "	2 50
	" L. Hill, on contract for carpenter work,	2 50
	" I. A. White, on contract for stone work,	1,000 00
	" V. Tichenor, Esq., drawing contracts,	250 00
	" W. R. Williams, survey and map ground,	15 75
	" Mygatt & Schmidtnr, Architects,	20 00
Dec.	" W. D. Bacon, per diem and travel fees as Superintendent of building and Commissioner, to Jan. 1. 1858, - - -	300 00
	" Edwin Palmer, as Commis'nr to Jan. 1, 1858,	275 50
	" M. Mitchell, " " " " "	82 20
	" 4,804 ft bond timber, lintles, and wall strips, at \$14 per M. - - -	12 80
	" 2,018 ft. 1 inch boards to cover wall, at \$15,	67 25
	" L. Hill, on carpenter contract, - - -	30 19
	" Ira A. White, stone contract, - - -	400 00
	" Express charges	200 00
		2 00

\$5,892 29

In the month of October received from the Secretary of State \$5,000 in scrip, there being no money in the Treasury, the same is yet unpaid.

W. D. BACON, Superintendent.

WAUKESHA, Jan. 1st, 1858.

